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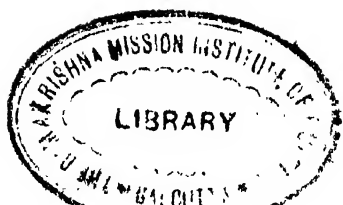
Presented by

Dr. Baridbaran Mukerji

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Minutes of the
evidence taken
at the trial of
Warren Hastings
vol. 4



19.785

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

SECOND ARTICLE of CHARGE.

A P P E N D I X, N° I. (a)

Extract of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 18th May 1775.

Honourable Sirs,

YOU will be informed by the General Letter from the Secret Department, of the Decree passed by the Majority on the 9th instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household; and conferring those Trusts on Rajah Coordas, the Son of Mahraja Nundcomar.

A Revolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction, both of its Justice and Necessity, before they carried it into Execution. It will naturally be concluded, that they proceeded on some Proofs, or strong Presumption, that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connection with the Nabob; or, at least, that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. [* You will expect, that in the Proceedings against the Begum, the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour; and every scrupulous Attention observed which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribed with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand.

(Signed, at the End of the Letter)
Warren Hastings.]

A P P E N D I X, N° II.

Extract of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 31st July 1775.

THE Begum, since her Disgrace, has been added to the List of my Accusers. The Manner in which this extraordinary Manœuvre was effected will be too plainly suggested, even by the Facts which appear in the abrupt and mysterious Relation of it by Mr. Goring.

[† Mr. Goring was deputed by the Board to divest the Begum of her Authority, to place it in the Hands of the Son of Nund Comar, to receive from the Begum the Accounts of the Nabob's Expences, and to deliver them to the Gentlemen who were, at the same Time, appointed to examine and report them to the Board. What private Instructions he received I know not; but One of his first Acts of Authority, after having taken Care to impress the Begum with a proper Idea of the Extent of his Power over her own Person, by apprizing her of the Order of the Board for her Removal from the Palace to a remote House in the City, and that the Execution of this Order depended solely on his Option, was to imprison Etwar Ally Cawn, her chief Eunuch and confidential Servant, on the Complaint of One of the Servants of the Household respecting a private Grievance, totally foreign from the declared Purposes of Mr. Goring's Commission. By this Species of Torture, inflicted on the Mind of a weak Woman, who had hitherto been accustomed to the gentlest Treatment, and most respectful Address, from all Persons of what Rank soever who approached her, she was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums charged to have been paid to Mr. Middleton and myself, each amounting to 150,000 Rupees.] Etwar Ally was in consequence immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments.

It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production, with some Circumstances which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally dis-

(a) The Parts marked with the Hands pointing, and enclosed in this Bracket [], are the Parts actually read by the Managers for the Commons: The Parts marked with inverted Commas and enclosed thus §()§ are the Parts actually read by the Counsel for the Defendant.

* Vide supra, Page 419c

† Vide supra, Page 42c

[A]

regarded,

regard; and the Begum, a Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Acculation against the First Member of the present, and the Two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer.

The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers, the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

"On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read relating to her being removed to Meer Ali's House, she exclaimed against it; and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order and left to me, if I thought it necessary explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she should be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I must, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Ewar Ally Cawn, and Roy Ang-ah, the Head of the Hircairahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had the Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by the Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the One he now holds. As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the Aggrieved could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants, who may be found faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right to them."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th of June.

"I have only to add, that, previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) at the Nabob and Goordas's. On mentioning the Matter, she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordas, beat herself, and denied the Whole."

Extract of a Letter from Nonidroy, addressed to the General and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered in Consultation of the 24th July.

"On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Goordas went to Ferralang, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit: After which, they entered into Conversation with Chyton Durr, the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezeranna given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last, the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours; after which, he agreed that he would relate, in the Evening, whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into the Papers: On this he was released. Rajah Goordas, and the said Treasurer, went, in the Evening, to Ferralang, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircar, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Serishta of the Nizamut Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening."

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been long ago, concluded; retaining the Begums in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Acculations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats, at others tempting her by Promises of restoring her former Authority. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it, from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring, in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect, than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta, for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to.

Such is the State of the Person, whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the First Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation; and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause bestowed on myself, for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction.

As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismission, and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department in which they will be found, viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th May; 8th and 12th June, and 24th July.

A P P E N D I X, N^o III.

Fort William, the 1st March 1776.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
 Philip Francis,

READ, the following Letters and Enclosures from the Calcutta Committee of Revenue.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Revenue
 at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We beg Leave to transmit you Copies of Five Arzees, which we have just received from Rajah Indenarrain of 7 Annas Tumlook, Rancee Janeckee of Myzackel, Gonn Deo Hithore Chund, Chowdries of Myhutty, the Zemindars of Chuckla Hidgelee, and the Zemindar of Pergunna Mahamud Ameenpore.

[*(a)* The Arzees speak so clearly for themselves, they need little Comment thereon; but we must beg Leave to observe, that we think the Peons sent by the Supreme Court to the Zemindars of 7 Annas Tumlook, have acted in a most unjustifiable Manner, not only in prohibiting his Women from Fire and Water, but particularly in entering their Apartments, which have hitherto, by all Governments, been held sacred. We hope, Gentlemen, such unwarrantable Behaviour will be taken Notice of by you in the Manner it deserves; as such Acts of Violence, and Violation of the Hindoo Laws, must tend not only to disgrace us, as a national Body, with the Natives, but likewise to breed a Disgust in their Minds, that may tend to the most serious Consequences;] letting aside the inevitable Loss it will be attended with in the Revenue, which we have Reason to think will be great, from the heavy Balances still remaining to be collected. In short, Gentlemen, what with the seizing the Servants of Government, and confining them in Gaol, and what with the Confusion the Mofullil is thrown into, we have the most melancholy Prospect before us.

We have frequently troubled you on Subjects of the Nature, and we beg Leave again to repeat, that, from daily Experience, we find the Authority with which you have invested us is absolutely, or very nearly, annihilated: Our Black Servants fear to do their Duty; and we know not how to compel them, from Reasons abovementioned, and are almost tempted, from Despair of being able to conduct the Business of our Department, either to our own Credit or your Satisfaction, to request your Permission to resign our several Employments in the Revenue Branch; but as we consider such a Step might subject us to the Censure of deserting the Interests of our Employers, at a Time when our most strenuous Services are required, we are determined to persevere, in the best Manner we are able, in our Endeavours for their Service, relying on yours and their Justice not to hold us responsible for that Success in their Affairs, which we have not Power to procure.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
 the 26th January 1776.

C. Goring,
 W. Marriott,
 P. Moore.

Rajah Indenarrain, Zemindar of 7th Pergunna Tumlock.

I never was in the Service of any English Gentleman, nor am I Pottah Holder in Calcutta, but one of the King's Zemindars; yet Gopy Nazir and Latta Perrisram have entered a Prosecution against me in the Supreme Court for an old Debt, and sent after me a Warrant and Peons; they arrived while I was making a Tour of the Pergunnah, in order to look after the Business both of the Grain and Salt; the common Door was shut, but they climbed up the Post, and made their Way in; they passed through two Apartments, and seated themselves in those which contained the Women; they prohibited them Fire and Water, and began to be abusive.

Coji Petroos had before prosecuted Perjenaut Dofs, the Naib Zemindar, for an old Debt, and sent a Warrant; he was frightened, and absconded, and all other Officers who transacted the Business of the Collections absconded also: This was productive of prejudicial Consequences to the Revenue and Salt. I am unacquainted with the Business and Nature of Courts, and shall not be able to support my Cause in it. I am required to give a Pottah Holder of Calcutta for my Security. I live at a Distance from Calcutta, and have no one whom I can give for my Security there. An Huftabood has been taken of my Zemindarry, and it is under Sequestration. I am distressed for the Means of Maintenance, much less can I support an expensive Suit in the Court.

(a) Vide supra, Page 421.

Should this Suit be prosecuted in the Supreme Court, neither my Life nor my Zemindarry will be secure. I beg the Cause may be settled either in the Khalsa or in the Zella.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Rannee Jankee, Zemindar of Pergunna Myfaudil Goomgur, &c. in Chuckla Hidgelee.

I and my Officers have been prosecuted for old Debts, and on various Accounts, in the Supreme Court, and Warrants have been issued against us, by which we are much distressed: One Warrant has been procured against my Officer by Punchanand Gose, a Resident of Midnapore, who, in the Year 1167 B. S. when Cossim Ally Khan was Nabob, was the Sherishtadar of Meer Attah Oollah Ahdadar. At this Time he came to Myfaudil, and embezzled a considerable Sum, after which he absconded from the Pergunnah; but he has since drawn out two or three Memorials, which were never compared by any of my Officers, which he has produced in the Supreme Court, and procured Warrants against my Officers. I am required to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for my Security. I am poor, and all my Officers too are poor. How can I prevail upon a Pottah Holder in Calcutta to be my Security? If a Warrant is issued upon every Complaint of this Kind, it will be Confusion to the Business of my Zemindarry: My Zemindarry has always been under your Care, and has never been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court. My Servants know not how to act in a Court. I therefore request you will order Matters, which concern my Zemindarry, to be settled either by the Council, or the Committee, or the Gilla Adawlet.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Govind Deo and Kishoer Chund, Chowdries of Pergunnah Myhutta, &c.

This Petition contains almost the same Words as that of the Zemindars of Pergunna Mahomed Aumeenpore; but sets forth, in Addition, that Shaum Chuccerverly has taken out a Warrant against them, which they request may be stopped.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

Zemindars of Chuckla Hidgelee.

We are the King's Zemindars, and are neither in the Service of the Company or any English Gentleman. We have never had any Practice in English Courts, nor can we form any Idea of it: Whenever a Warrant is taken out, we are obliged to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for our Security. We are not Pottah Holders—why then should we expect a Pottah Holder will be our Security? Yet Bussunt Roy and Cundrip have entered Prosecutions against us, and procured Summonses and Warrants, and distressed us beyond Measure: We therefore request, that if any Man has a just Claim against us, he may prefer it either in the Khalsa or in the Adawlet. We will attend to answer it. We are terrified at the Thought of the Supreme Court.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Resident.

(Signed)

Zemindars of Pergunnah Mahomed Aumeenpore, &c. in Chuckla Houghly.

We are the King's Zemindars, and never have been either in the Service of the English Company or of English Gentlemen, nor are we Pottah Holders in Calcutta, but we attend here for the Purpose of paying the Government's Revenue, yet Warrants have been issued against us by the Supreme Court, in Consequence of some old Bonds produced, which were executed by our Fathers and Grandfathers. We are unacquainted with English Courts. Whenever a Warrant is issued, we are required to give a Pottah Holder in Calcutta for our Security. We are not Pottah Holders in Calcutta, and why should any Calcutta Pottah Holder be our Security? The Warrants issued against us put us under Apprehensions, even with Regard to our Lives. Should any One have a just Claim upon us, he may obtain Redress, either by complaining in the Khalsa or to the Gilla Adawlet. We are ready to answer any Complaint there.

A true Copy.

Robert Holme, Assistant Secretary.

(Signed)

A P P E N D I X, N^o IV.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st December 1775, from Book 78, beginning at Page 431 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 21st December 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering.

The Honourable George Monson.

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Bow Begum, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, received by her Servant Coja Shagoon Ally Cawn.

From the Baboo Begham, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla: Received the 20th December 1775.

A long Space of Time has elapsed since I have had the Pleasure of a Letter from you, during which I have been continually on the Rack of Expectation. I formerly sent you a Letter expressive of my Friendship, through the Channel of Mr. Bristow, to which I have not yet been favoured with an Answer: I do not impute this to Unkindness, but suppose that you never received that Letter. How shall I represent you my distressful Situation! My Grief is without Bounds, and my Life a Burthen to me. Since the Decease of the late blessed Nabob, I have bid adieu to all worldly Affairs, and with a broken Heart given myself up to Sorrow. I cannot bear the Reflection of my own melancholy Situation—how can I represent it to others? My wounded Heart is made to bleed afresh every Instant, and Fortune seems to take Delight in tormenting me.

As my Son the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla is entirely unexperienced in the Affairs of the World, and ignorant of what is good or bad, Murtezza Cawn has taken Advantage of his Inexperience, and turned his Thoughts to frivolous Amusements, and has taken on himself the entire Management of all the Affairs of the Government, appointing his Brethren Foujedars in all the different Soubahs. My Son the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah took from me, the First Time, Thirteen Lacks of Rupees for the Discharge of the Dues to the English Chiefs, giving me a written Engagement to repay this Sum in the Space of a Month. The Second Time he sent Salar Jung and Murtezza Cawn to me with a Message, importing, that he was in Want of Money to discharge his Debts to the English Chiefs. I then delivered Seven Lacks of Rupees, with Jewels. The Third Time he came to me himself, and informed me of the Importunity of the English Chiefs. Though I was convinced that this was a Lesson taught him by Murtezza Cawn, I nevertheless delivered him Six Lacks of Rupees in Specie, together with Jewels. He gave me a written Engagement, and promised on Oath, that all these Sums should be repaid me. Some Time afterwards my Son sent Mr. Bristow to me for further Sums. Mr. Bristow wrote me many Letters, desiring that I would furnish Money, or the Nabob's Affairs would be ruined. After a long Correspondence, Mr. Bristow went to the Nabob, and soon afterwards came to my House, accompanied by Salar Jung and Murtezza Cawn, and sent a Message to me, that if I would furnish the Sums wanted quietly, it was well; if not, he would withhold Provisions from me, and take the Money; that he would even beat my People, and send Men into my House to plunder whatever they found there. I returned for Answer, 'Do whatever is in your Power.' As Mr. Bristow was concerned in this Affair, it was at last settled by an Agreement under that Gentleman's Seal, on the Payment of the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees: Out of these Thirty Lacks it was agreed that Eleven Lacks should be in Goods, Elephants, and Camels, and the Remainder in Specie and Jewels. I assented, concluding that, as Mr. Bristow was a Party in the Affair, it would be conducted in a proper Manner; but they valued the Goods which they took at a Fourth Part of their intrinsic Worth—how then could I make good the Sum? The Amount of the several Sums taken from me by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, in Specie, Jewels, and Goods, is Fifty-six Lacks of Rupees.

He formerly gave into my Possession for the Discharge of the Monies due to me, the Mahals of Acberpore, &c. but after a few Days took them from me again.

My Son and Murtezza Cawn sent me Word, that I had written to, and received many Letters from, Mr. Hastings; that I now saw of what Effect they were—such ironical Answers did they send me. I did some Time ago write you a Letter, but mentioned therein nothing to the Disadvantage of my Son—this you well know. Let me have a Letter in Answer from you, and write

[B]

to

to the English Chiefs to afford me their Assistance and Support, and communicate to me the Substance of such Letters, that I may apply to them in Consequence.

Murtezza Cawn is striving with all his Might for the Ruin of this antient Family, which he wishes utterly to destroy. If it is your Pleasure that the Mother of the late blessed Nabob, myself, and his other Women, and Infant Children, should be reduced to a State of Dishonour and Distress, we must submit; but if, on the contrary, you call to Mind the Friendship of the late blessed Nabob, you will exert yourself so effectually in Favour of us, who are helpless, as to remove Murtezza Cawn. He is the Author of all the Evil. I have no Displeasure against the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah—let him be Master of his own Affairs. If you do not approve of my remaining at Fyzabad, send a Person here in your Name, to remove the Mother of the late Nabob, myself, and about Two thousand other Women and Children of the said blessed Nabob's, together with the Women of the Nabob Burhan ul Mulck, and those of Sudlar Jung, from this City, that we may reside with Honour and Reputation in some other Place—we cannot even exist here. Whatever Remedy occurs to your Wisdom, let it be applied without Delay, for we are now brought to the very Brink of Dishonour. In the Nabob's Life-time he was possessed of no more than the single Soubah, and the Dues of the English Chiefs were paid out of the Revenues of it, as also the Expences of his Army and his own. At present, that the Soubah is increased to Three Times its former Extent, what becomes of the Revenue? No one thinks of making this Inquiry; but Sums are continually taken from us helpless Women. Murtezza Cawn possesses the Sole Authority in the Nabob's Family, and his Brethren are Fougedars over all the Provinces, the Revenues of which they embezzle and dissipate.

Murtezza Cawn and Mr. Bristow, as soon as they had taken 30 Lacks of Rupees from me, went to Lucknow, from whence Murtezza Cawn sent Word, that my People were not to be admitted into the Kellah; in consequence of which they have been prohibited going there, nor are any of my Things suffered to be brought out. Murtezza Cawn has also sent Word, that the Things which his People took from me are the Property of the Sirkar; that they must not be considered as Part of the 30 Lacks of Rupees, but sent to the Nabob.—A Guard has been placed on my Goods.

I one Day sent some Copper Furniture to be sold in the Buzar, but the Guard would not suffer them to pass. I say frequently, Take the Copper Utensils at their Value, as a Part of the Eleven Lacks of Rupees; but no one will attend to me: In a Word, I am reduced to the most astonishing Distress. For the Sake of God, and of your Prophet, relieve me from my Misfortunes. It is written in the Coulnama, "I have taken 56 Lacks of Rupees on Account of my Inheritance." I sent Word, that others had a Right to Part of the Inheritance. Murtezza Cawn replied, I have taken the Inheritance of all.—I have now given you a Detail of every Circumstance. I send to your Presence Mahomed Shagoon Ally Cawn an Eunuch, who is possessed of my Confidence. For further Particulars I must refer you to him.

I inclose for your Inspection Copies of the Coulnamas in my Possession, under the Seals of Mr. Bristow, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and Murtezza Cawn.

[(a) I went to the Nabob, when the Hour of his Death approached, and asked him to whose Charge he left me? He replied, "Apply to Mr. Hastings whenever you have Occasion for Assistance; he will befriend you when I am no more, and will comply with whatever you may desire of him."] The Recollection of the long Friendship which subsisted between you has induced me to write you so particularly.

In the Coulnama given by Mr. Bristow and the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, it is written, that it is agreed 19 Lacks of Rupees out of the 30 shall be in Specie, and 11 Lacks in Goods, Elephants, and Camels. I accordingly paid the 19 Lacks in Specie and Jewels; and, with respect to the Goods, Elephants, and Camels, which I delivered on Account of the 11 Lacks of Rupees, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah and Murtezzah Cawn have sent Word that they are the Property of the Sirkar, and will not be allowed a Part of the 11 Lacks of Rupees. I wrote a full Account of these Circumstances to Mr. Bristow; who returned me for Answer, at the Desire of Murtezza Cawn, that those Goods, Elephants, and Camels, are the Property of the Sirkar. I returned an Answer to Mr. Bristow, in which I said, "From whence should I procure them? all that I possess is by the Bounty of the late blessed Nabob." Nobody will pay Attention to this, but they are bent at all Events to dishonour me; they have again sent People to disgrace and force Money from me. I have all along placed my Reliance on you. Should the Answer to this Letter be delayed, my Affairs will be ruined, and I shall suffer the greatest Disgrace: Let me be speedily favoured with a satisfactory Answer, for which I am very anxious. The Affair before mentioned was settled on Condition of my paying 30 Lacks of Rupees: I accordingly paid 19 Lacks in Specie and Jewels, and gave Goods, Elephants, and Camels, to the Value of 11 Lacks. When an Account of the Price of the several Goods was making, Murtezza Cawn sent Word to have them brought without Valuation; which was accordingly done: I sent Word of this to Mr. Bristow, saying, "Is this the Method of observing Engagements?" He replied, "I am told by the Nabob and others, that the Goods you have delivered are the Property of the Sirkar." No one will pay Attention to what I say. Asoph ul Dowlah and Murtezza Cawn have again sent People to me to demand 11

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

Lacks of Rupees—where shall I procure this Money? I am oppressed beyond Measure. Favour me with a Letter to Mr. Bristow to the following Purport, that One Company may be stationed as a Guard at my House to prevent my being oppressed; write also to the English Chiefs here, that whenever I have a Mind I may begin my Journey to Kerbelah, and that no One is to obstruct or hinder me. When I am delivered from the Burthen of these Misfortunes, I will proceed to you. Should I be tired with remaining here, I will go to Benares or Azimabad, and stay there for some Time, or will proceed to you: Be so kind as to write on this Subject to the English Chiefs here, and direct, that whenever I chuse to set off for Benares or Azimabad, they are to supply me with an Escort to conduct me thither in Safety. The late blessed Nabob called you his Brother and mine too. Exert yourself so effectually in Favour of us helpless Women, that Murtezza Cawn may be displaced, and Mahomed Elich Cawn and Mahomed Busheer Cawn be restored to the Offices they held in this Soubah in the Life-time of the late blessed Nabob, by them the Revenues will be collected; and whatever Sums are due to the English Chiefs, I will cause to be paid out of the Revenues: This I will strictly perform. I am induced to represent all these Matters to you, solely from my Regard to the Prosperity of this Family. [(a) Do you act in such a Manner as to secure the Prosperity of this Family, by which your Name will be transmitted with Honour to the latest Posterity, for having preserved your Friendship to the late Nabob beyond the Grave.] Murtezza Cawn is so far from wishing well to this Family, that he is desirous of its Destruction, that he may raise himself on its Ruin: He is in Fact at present possessed of absolute Dominion.

You have doubtless learnt the Transactions of this Part from the Newspapers. I have written nothing but the Truth: For the Rest, you are the Master, to act as you think most proper. Favour me with an immediate Answer to this Letter.

The Enclosures mentioned above are the same as those transmitted by Mr. Bristow, and have been already translated, and sent in to the Council.

Agreed, that it lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings.
John Clavering.
George Monlon.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o V.

Book 90.

Letter from the Governor General to the Nabob Vizier. Written 3d April 1778.

I Have received Information through a Variety of Channels of several Measures adopted by your Excellency respecting the Two Bhegums, and others of a Nature which have a Tendency to draw Reproach on your Government, and to lessen your Credit in the Eyes of the World: These have likewise been confirmed by Letters from Mr. Middleton, and by the general Voice of those who have been in your Excellency's Dominions, who concur in reporting that the Family of the late Nabob are reduced to so great Distress, as to be even in Want of the common Necessaries of Life.

It is not without the deepest Regret that I find myself under the Necessity of interfering in Matters of so delicate a Nature; yet the Friendship I bear to your Excellency, and the Honour of my Employers, whose Connection with you is such, that every Act of your Government, which either encreases or diminishes your Reputation, affects theirs in the same Manner, obliges me to point them out to you, and to give you my Sentiments thereon, without the least Reserve.

In the first Place, the Bhegum your Grandmother complains, that your Excellency has deprived her of the Allowance established by the late Nabob for the Maintenance of the Family he left behind him, and have resumed the Jaghiers and Emoluments of all her Servants and immediate Dependents: That you have made no suitable Provision for the late Nabob's Women and Children, and entirely neglected their Education: That you suffer your Favourites to infringe her Rights, and to insult your Relations; and, instead of giving her and them Redress, that you appear to connive at and secretly encourage them in such Conduct, by which Means she is subjected to the greatest Mortifications and Indignities.—I here are the Grievances complained of by the Alleah Bhegum, your Grandmother—those alledged by Bow Bhegum, your Mother, are of a similar Nature; of unkind Treatment from you, and of your withholding from her certain Jaghiers and Rights which she is entitled to by the Gift of the late Nabob.—Another Instance, which I cannot omit, is what is alledged of your Conduct relative to the late Nabob Sheer Jung, who being related to your Family, and having, from his Attachment to the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, been liberally supported by him, seems to have deserved better Treatment at your Hands; yet I am informed, that, not contented with resuming, in his Life-time, the Grants made to him by your late Father, you,

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

on his Decease, ordered his Property and private Estate to be seized, and appropriating it to your own Use, deprived his Family of Support; and did not even leave to his Friends the Means of conveying the Corpse of the Deceased to Lucknow.

Although, from the Knowledge I have of the Humanity of your Excellency's Disposition, I am convinced that these Reports have been exaggerated, yet they are of such a Nature as to affect your Highness too tenderly to be suffered * exist. While Appearances remain, the World, who are guided by them, will exclaim against these as real Facts, and censure your Conduct.—As the Dictates of Nature are supposed to influence Relations to seek Support from each other in preference to Strangers, and as Women particularly look for Protection from their Relations of the other Sex, who possess the Power, it will be conceived, that no Consideration but the Experience of the most unkind and mortifying Treatment could induce them to form the Resolution of withdrawing themselves from your Excellency's Dominions.

[(a) The Duty of Children towards Parents is enjoined by all Laws, and the Breach of it condemned by all Nations; this is a general Obligation, which is binding on all Mankind; but the Bhow Bhegum, exclusive of her maternal Right, has a particular Claim to your Excellency's Affection and Kindness, as you owe to her Intercessions with the late Nabob, not only your Elevation to your present Greatness, but a still more valuable Blessing.

I need not point out to your Excellency the Example of your Father, whose whole Conduct to the Bhegums was not only marked with Kindness and Respect, but with Bounty, in the Establishment of a handsome Provision for them. It is incumbent on your Excellency to imitate him; and by the Observation of such a Conduct, as your Duty requires, to remove every unfavourable Imputation; to conciliate the good Opinion of the World; and, in short, to constitute yourself a Pattern to others.

The Bow Bhegum has a publick Title to my Interposition, for the due Maintenance of all the Rights which she possesses, in virtue of the Treaty executed between your Excellency and her; as Mr. Bristow, at your Request, pledged the Honour of the Company for the Performance of it. I am compelled not only to solicit, but to require, by Right of the Guaranty, that you do not, either directly or indirectly, deviate from the Treaty, but fulfil it in every Instance.]

Before I conclude this Subject, permit me to suggest some Observations on the Affairs of the late Nabob Sheer Jung, which, although of a more private Nature than the preceding, yet, as the Stability of every Government depends greatly on the Attachment and Confidence impressed on the Subjects by the Equity and Moderation of the Ruler, I must recommend to your Excellency, in the strongest Terms, to reverse the Resolution you have taken to the Prejudice of this Family; and to abstain from every Act in future by which Individuals may be aggrieved, and the Affections of your Subjects alienated. I have explained myself more fully on these several Subjects to Mr. Middleton, to whom I beg Leave to refer you.

I must add, on my own Part, that I do expect your Compliance on all these Points. When I address you in my own Character, I know that, considering me as the Friend of your Confidence, you will reply with the Frankness and Unreserve of a Friend; nor ought I to be offended, if my Advice shall fail of its entire Effect. But the Sentiments which I now offer are not only my own; it is the collective Body of this Government which speaks you through me; and your own Prudence will suggest to you, that such a Voice ought not to be heard in vain.

A P P E N D I X, N^o V. A. (b)

Book 84. Page 118.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th September 1783.

Fort William, the 29th September 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
John Macpherson, and } Esquires.
John Stables, }
Edward Wheler Esquire, absent up the Country.

READ, and approved, the Proceedings of the 22d instant.

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Enclosed, I have the Honour to transmit you a Copy of my Correspondence with Major Brown, and hope the Answer I returned at the Requisition of the Minister, in his Highness' Behalf, will meet with your Approbation.

(a) Vide supra, P. 422.

(b) The Reference to this Appendix is omitted in the Text by Mistake: It ought to have been affixed to Major Brown's Letter of the 9th Aug. 1783, beginning in Page 422.

His Highness, previous to his Departure for Fyzabad, having told me that his Journey had no other Object than merely a Visit of Ceremony, upon receiving Major Brown's Letter, I applied to the acting Minister to furnish me with Copies of his Correspondence, and such Information of his Highness's Transactions as had come to his Knowledge. He assured me that the Reports of his Highness's having the least Idea of ill treating the Begums were false and scandalous, and that the most perfect Reconciliation had taken place between them.

The Minister has informed me, that the Vizier was importuned to restore their Jagheers; but that he has no Intention of complying with such Solicitations, purposing to grant them such Allowances in Money as the State of his Finances may admit of.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
23d August 1783.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

* [Sir,

I have just received your Letter of the 5th Instant with its Inclosures.

The Evening of the 7th, at a Conference I had with Mirza Shuffee Cawn, he introduced a Subject respecting the Nabob Vizier, which, however disagreeable it may be to you to know, and consequently to me to communicate, I am under the Necessity of laying before you.

He told me that he had received Information from Lucknow, that, by the Advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, the Vizier had determined to bring his Grandmother, the Widow of Sufdar Jung, from Fyzabad to Lucknow, with a View of getting a further Sum of Money from her, by seizing on her Eunuchs, digging up the Apartments of her House at Fyzabad, and putting her own Person under Restraint. This he said he knew was not an Act of our Government, but the mere Advice of Hyder Beg Cawn, to which the Vizier has been induced to attend. He added, that the old Begum had resolved rather to put herself to Death than submit to the Disgrace intended to be inflicted on her; that if such a Circumstance should happen, there is not a Man in Hindostan who will attribute the Act to the Vizier, but every one will fix the Odium on the English, who might easily, by the Influence they so largely exercise in their own Concerns there, have prevented such unnatural Conduct in the Vizier.—He therefore called on me, as the English Representative in this Quarter, to inform you of this, that you may prevent a Step which will destroy all Confidence in the English Nation throughout Hindostan, and excite the bitterest Resentment in all those who by Blood are connected with the House of Sufdar Jung. He concluded by saying, that “if the Vizier so little regarded his Family and personal Honour, or his natural Duty, as to wish to disgrace his Father's Mother for a Sum of Money, let him plunder her of all she has, but let him send her safe up to Delhi or Agra, and, poor as I am, I will furnish a Subistence for her, which she shall possess with Safety and Honour, though it cannot be adequate to her Rank.”

This, Sir, is a most exact Detail of the Conversation, as far as related to that Affair, on the Part of Mirza Shuffee Cawn; on my Part I could only say, that I imagined the Affair was misrepresented, and that I should write as he requested. Let me therefore request that you will enable me to answer in a more effectual Manner any further Questions on this Subject.

As Mirza Shuffee's Grandfather was Brother to Sufdar Jung, there can be no Doubt of what his Declaration means; and if this Measure of distressing the old Begum should be persisted in, I should not, from the State of Affairs, and the Character of Amir ul Omrah, be surprised at some immediate and violent Resolution being adopted by him.

Deig,
9th August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

James Browne.

A true Copy,

(Signed)

J. Hill,

Assistant to the Resident.]

To Major James Brown.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 9th, and, in the Absence of the Vizier, am requested by his Highness's Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, who is invested with full Power to act in his Behalf, to inform you, that the Report concerning the Object of the Nabob's Visit to the Begums is entirely void of Foundation.—The Minister likewise desires I would communicate his Master's Sentiments to you;—“That he considers the Amir ul Omrah's Declarations as an Insult; that his Interference in his Highness's internal Government is inadmissible; and that he has been highly wanting in the Respect due to the Nawaub Vizier; in the first Place, in supposing him capable of ill-treating the Begums; and in the next, admitting the Fact as stated by Mirza Shuffee, his Threats were unbecoming, and would in all Situations be disregarded.”

If Mirza Shuffee should repeat his Applications to you, I must request you will give this Answer, either verbally or in Writing, as expressive of his Highness's Sentiments, which now be-

* Vide supra, P. 422.

comes the more necessary in consequence of the threatening Language held by the Amur ul Omrah in public, and which has been reported both in the Vizier's and English Newspapers, as you will see by the enclosed Extract.

Lucknow,
the 21st August 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy,
(Signed)

J. Hill,
Assist^t to the Ref^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o VI.

Book 75. Page 824.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering.
The Honourable George Monson.
Philip Francis, Esq.

RECEIVED the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, and the Members of the Honourable Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to write last on the 6th Instant.

The Honourable Board are already fully convinced of the distracted State of the Nabob's Government, in the guaranteed Provinces; though the Brigade is upon the Spot, yet he is exceedingly ill obeyed, and in many Parts his Troops have been defeated, and only Seven or

* Sic in Orig.

Eight Days * he was obliged to dispatch Six Battalions to reinforce those on Command. A great Part of this Country is possessed by Zemindars, who having held their Lands in their Families for a long Period of Time, support a personal Influence with their Reiats, and can at all Times induce them to resist the Aumils. The Zemindars ever evade the Payment of their Rents, frequently from a Spirit of Litigiousness alone, and as frequently from the Demands of the Aumils exceeding the established Custom.—Military Men are generally appointed to this Station. They have been accustomed to exercise almost unlimited Authority; for if the late Vizier obtained the Money he little regarded the Means, and when Balances accrued he compelled the Aumils to make good the Sums out of their private Fortunes, imagining that they must have embezzled the Deficiency or caused it by their Negligence. This was the Consequence of Oppressions, for the Complaints of the People were only a Pretence for him to make Exactions from the Aumils; and the Man, who, but a Month ago, refunded the Fruits of his Extortions, was frequently entrusted with the Management of an extensive Department.

We may judge from what is above recited, that neither the Aumils nor the People will ever pay their Rents regularly, but when compelled; and without the Nabob is punctual in demanding them, numberless Evasions will be made. This indeed is the Case, for he himself confessed to me that instead of Twenty Lacks, which ought to have been collected on the new Year, he had received hardly Ten. He said it was much owing to the Drought, though I believe we may impute the principal Causes to be the Want of Vigour and Regularity on his Part in not obliging his Aumils to the Discharge of their Duty, for at this early Period the Dearthness cannot well be materially felt. At all Events I fear what has passed cannot be retrieved for the Season, for the Collections once suffered to elapse without enforcing Payment, the Balances are rarely recovered, and if at all, with the greatest Difficulty.

To add to this unfortunate Circumstance, the Nabob has not yet been able to procure any Money from the Begum.

(a) [Immediately on his Return from Fyzabad he stated his Distresses to me, and begged of me to use my Endeavours to persuade the Begum to assist him. I wished to have declined complying with his Excellency's Request, especially after he had indirectly objected to my having any Correspondence with her; but being sensible of his Necessities, I consented, upon the Condition of his not expecting of * me to use violent Measures. I accordingly went to Fyzabad, and explained particularly in Writing to the Begum, how impossible it was for the Nabob to conduct his Go-

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 439.

vernment without her Assistance; and likewise insinuated to her that she could not complain of him, for he had granted her an additional Jaghyr of Four Lacks a Year for the Sums he had already borrowed of her, and treated her with great Respect. I further insinuated to her, that the Treasures she possessed were the Treasures of the State, as she had not succeeded to them by any legal Right, and they had been hoarded up to provide against an Emergency: That that Emergency was arrived; and I recommended it to her to spare his Excellency the Sum of Fifty Lacks as a Donation: If this did not please her, to let the Treasure be divided according to the Laws of the Koran, or else grant him a Loan, and that I could engage for the Repayment of it.

After much Persuasion the Begum agreed to pay the Nabob Twelve Lacks, and thus she declared was wholly to oblige me, and upon the Conditions of the Company's being to secure her the Possession of her Jaghyrs for Life; and that the Nabob should not interfere with her upon any Account. I excused myself, because of the Insignificance of the Sum, but offered to comply with her Terms in case of her granting Fifty Lacks. This I had Authority for from the Nabob, who, on desiring me to undertake the Negotiation, repeatedly and earnestly expressed his Desire not to use any Violence; and in order to prove it, he said he would submit to the Company's being Mediators of all Differences between him and the Begum. But it was hard, when reduced to such Distress, that his Mother should uselessly keep up immense Treasures.

On my Return his Excellency approved of my Conduct, and desired of me to write to the Begum very fully, again explaining his Situation to her; that I had interfered merely to prevent any Differences or Doubts subsisting between them, which I thought the Part of a mutual Friend.

That I had always dissuaded the Nabob from violent Measures, and would continue my Endeavours; but the Point in question was a domestic Matter, in which I could not insist on his Excellency's following my Advice.

The Begum, in her Answer, complained much of the Administration of Affairs, and told me, in plain Terms, that what she would do should be for the sake of the English, and, as for the Nabob, she would not advance him a single Rupee upon his Word; but sooner throw her Jewels and Money into the River. On my presenting the Letter to his Excellency, he again desired of me to go to Fyzabad, and as there were great Doubts entertained of the Eunuch employed between the Begum and me not having explained my Representations fully to her, but concealed such Part as did not conform to his Views; the Nabob ordered Sellar Jung and Buzant Ally Cawn to go to Fyzabad also, and follow Murtehzeh Cawn's and my Advice in making any additional Representations which might be found necessary. It is generally believed the Begum has Four Crores in her Possession; but I fancy I may venture to say she has One Crore and Seventy Lacks.—Considering this immense Sum, I hope, now we are all here, and when Circumstances are impartially stated, that she will yield to our Persuasions.]

[Signed at the End]

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

A P P E N D I X, N^o VII.

Book 75, Page 838.—Vide supra, Page 440.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

Secret Dep
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Philip Francis Esquire.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honourable Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

SINCE my last of the 11th Instant, I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ult. (a) [I have already fully explained to the Honourable Board the Part I took in the Negotiation between the Nabob and the Begum. My Representations since my Arrival this last Time have tended to prove to her Excellency, that the Nabob's Situation was desperate; and she might have determined on what rash Resolutions she pleased in her own Mind, still it was now a Question, whether the Nabob should seize his Right, or suffer a Lack of Souls to perish, and the Sovereignty of these Soubahs, now in the Fourth Generation, to be transferred to another Family? I afterwards used many mild Arguments. I also met Sellar Jung, Myrza Ally, and Murtehzeh

(a) Vide supra, P. 440.

Cawn, and we consulted together; and after many Messages to the Begum, and many Alternatives proposed by both Parties, Thirty Lacks were consented to. I am sure I could have obtained Fifty, the Sum I asked, if Murtehze Cawn had not been impatient to return, and unguardedly mentioned, that the Nabob would be satisfied with Thirty. When I pressed him to adhere to our first Request, he seemed to be apprehensive of the Begum's Temper hurrying her into some violent Act, disgraceful to the Nabob's Government; and as the bare Probability of forcing her to Extremities was enough to determine me from asking ever so small a Sum, I at once gave up the Point.

The Begum not only grants the Nabob this Sum, but gives up to him Twenty-six Lacks, for the Repayment of which she had Security in Land. In lieu of this, she asked of the Nabob never to interfere with her again, upon any Pretence whatsoever; and for her entire Satisfaction, she insisted on having the Company the Guarantees of a Treaty to be entered into betwixt her and the Nabob, and that I likewise should execute another directly with her, on the Part of the Company; with which having complied, I have the Honour to inclose Copies of both Treaties, N^o 1 and 2.


I now submit my Conduct in this Negotiation to the Consideration of the Honourable Board. It is Necessity alone which has obliged me to act the Part I have done; for without the Company as Guarantees of the Treaty, the Begum would not have given a single Cowry. The Nabob wholly of himself asked me to interfere, contrary to my Inclination; and I therefore hope the Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct, especially as it was the only Means of realizing a considerable Sum at this Juncture. Half of the Money procured from the Begum is to be paid to the Company; which, with Five Lacks now receiving, making all together Twenty Lacks, is a considerable Sum in the present State of the Nabob's Affairs.

I have written Powers, and the Testimony of the Persons concerned in this Negotiation, of my having had the Nabob's Sanction: However, I think it necessary to provide against any future Doubts, and shall therefore forward the Honourable Board a Treaty on the Part of the Nabob with the Company, acceding to the Terms with the Begum, which the Minister promises to get executed with all Expedition. The Begum having at first inserted the Word "Heirs," we had very near broke off the Negotiation; for I positively refused, and told her Excellency, the Company were in Alliance with the Nabob Asfuf ul Dowla alone, and during his Life knew of no Heirs, or any other Sovereign in this Country.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Fyzabad, the 16th Oct. 1775.

Ref^d at the Court of the N^b of Owd.] 

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 16th of October.

(a) [NUM. 1.

Copy of a Draft of a Coulâmâ under the Seal of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hegyra, (15th of October 1775).

I Asoph ul Dowlah Bahadre engage and give this written Agreement, viz.

I have now taken from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees on Account of the present, and 26 Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Jewels, Elephants, Camels, &c. from the Patrimony of my Father, and have no further Claim on her. Having received this through the English Chiefs, I renounce all further Demands on her. I also engage that I will never molest my Mother in the Enjoyment of the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, or the Mints of Oude, Fyzabad, &c. conferred on her by the late blessed Nabob, but will leave her in the full Possession of them, during her Lifetime.—As long as my Mother lives, I will give her no Trouble on account of them.—She shall collect whatever appears to be due from the said Jaghiers, by her own People; I will not obstruct it.

When my Mother goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to leave the Jagheers, &c. under the Charge of whomsoever she pleases.—It is entirely at her Option: I will not oppose it.

Whether she resides here or goes on her Pilgrimage, the Jagheers, &c. shall remain in her Possession; and no Person shall on any Occasion obstruct or molest her therein. To whomsoever my Mother shall give Charge of the Jagheers, &c. I will on every Occasion protect and assist him; and when she goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to take with her such of her Slaves, Women, and Goods as she thinks proper; I will not molest her; nor will I give any Trouble to Johur Ally Khawn, Bahadre Ally Khawn, Nuhaut Ally Khawn, Shegoon Ally Khawn, or to the Taveldarries, by any Demand on them. My Mother is at Liberty to act as she pleases therein; she is the Mistress. For the Observance of these Articles I give God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imaums, the Fourteen Maussooms, and the English Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further I will not in future demand any Loan from my Mother. I have no Claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be supposed that I am estranged from the English Chiefs and the Company.—I have accordingly given this as a Coulâmâ to remain as a Voucher.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 442.

List

List of the Jaghiers, &c.

Sullow, One Mahal	Ismael Gunge, with the Villages, is at the
Dawa, D ^o ,	Distance of Three Cois from Lucknow,
Purfeddipore, One Mahal,	Ismael Gunge, at Lucknow,
Rataha, D ^o ,	Cullahdarry of all the Soubahs,
Sumrootah,	Mints of Owde and Fyfabad,*
At Gourkpore, One House,	Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut,
Taloe, One Mahal,	Vizier Gunge,
Jais, with the Adawlur,	The Garden of Thirry Sing at Owde, with
Sair, One Mahal,	Ground for Three Gardens,
Cora, D ^o ,	Eishbaug at Lucknow,
Tanda, D ^o ,	Rozah Gaut at Lucknow,
Nabob Gunge, with the Villages on the other	Bhegum Barree with the Bazar,
Side of Khahrah, One Mahal,	Garden of Bahara Mull.

Copy of a Draught of a Coulnâmâ, under the Seal of Mr. John Bristow, on the Part of the Company and English Chiefs, dated as above.

The Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah Yaty a Khan Bahadre Huzzuber Jung has received from his Mother, on Account of the Patrimony of his Father, and appropriated to his own Use the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees on Account * the present, and Twenty-six Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Elephants, Camels, &c.; and the Fara Khurty (full Acquittal) which the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah gives to his Mother, is a Voucher. My Seal is affixed thereto, so that it may be considered as an Act of the Company and English Chiefs with respect to the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, the Mints of Owde and Fyfabad, which the late blessed Nabob gave to the Bhegum; the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah will not molest her in the Possession of them, but leave her in the free Enjoyment of them during her Lifetime, and she is to collect whatever may appear due from the Jaghiers, through her own People. The English Chiefs are Guarantees for the Observance of these Articles: No one shall molest her when the Bhegum goes on a Pilgrimage: No Person shall obstruct or hinder her; and the Bhegum is sole Mistress of her own People: No one shall make any Demand on her Eunuchs or Women; she is at Liberty to act as she pleases with respect to them.

When the Bhegum goes on her Pilgrimage she may leave the Charge of the Jaghiers, &c. to whomsoever she pleases; the English Chiefs are Guarantees of this.

List of the Jaghiers, &c. exactly the same as that in N^o 1.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o VIII.

Book 75. Page 850.

Extract of a Consultation of 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of Oude.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th of October. We think that the Circumstances of the Nabob's Affairs, and the unfavourable Disposition which his Mother, the Begum, shewed towards him, made it necessary for you to comply with his Request, for affording your Assistance to persuade her to supply him with a Sum of Money; and we therefore approve and confirm your Guarantee of the Treaty which has been entered into between them.]

We wait with great Impatience for the Account which you have promised to send us of the Regulation proposed for re-establishing the State of the Nabob's Affairs, and as the Reports

(a) Vide supra, P. 441.

which we have already received from you are very alarming, we desire you will not fail to take every Occasion to advise us of any Alterations which may happen.

Fort William,

8th November 1775.



We are, &c.

A P P E N D I X, N° IX.

Book 6.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council, to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, 20th November 1775.

Par. 8. **W**E informed you in our Letter of the 3d August, that we had rejected the Proposal of Mr Bristow to take Assignments from the Nabob on certain Districts for the Payment of the Subsidy to the Brigade. Whilst there remained the least Probability of obtaining ready Money we thought it to be preferred to the precarious Receipts of Money, arising from the Revenues of Lands; but when we perceived the distressed State of the Nabob's Finances, and that there could be no other Means of securing a Fund for the Brigade, we authorised Mr. Bristow to accept them on Lands contiguous to the Situation of the Brigade, or to Chunar; but to be particular in his Choice of them, and to take care to free them from prior Mortgages. We are informed that he had received Tuncaws on Districts valued at 30 Lacks per Annum, the Annals of which were ordered to account for the Rents only to the Company; but understanding the Collections would fall considerably short of that Amount, he has obtained a further Assignment to the Value of about 15 Lacks. We expect from him soon a particular Account of the Situation and net Amount of the Collections on those Lands.

 [(a) 9. The Nabob's Mother, Buboo * Begum, retaining Possession of all the late Vizier's Treasure, to a very considerable Amount, the Nabob, when he found all his other Means were exhausted, had recourse to her for a pecuniary Aid, but she was immovable on his first Applications; he at length found it necessary to press Mr. Bristow to use the Influence of his Mediation, which, after some Solicitation, he complied with. By the Assistance of many of the Nabob's Friends, and the most earnest Entreaties to the Begum, they prevailed on her to give the Nabob Thirty Lacks in ready Money, and a Release for a Sum of Twenty-six Lacks, which she had formerly lent him; but her Conditions were positive, that he should enter into a Treaty with her, under the Ratification of the Company, never to molest her more with Demands for Money, as she would not grant the present Relief on any other Terms. The Nabob signed the Treaty, and Mr. Bristow ratified it: Which Ratification, as the Urgency of the Case rendered necessary, we have approved. The Company were to receive Fifteen Lacks of this Sum, which, together with Five Lacks before in Course of Payment, we expect Mr. Bristow will shortly dispatch to us] With the remaining Fifteen Lacks obtained from the Begum, and some small Collections made from the Country, we just learn that the Nabob has for the present satisfied his Troops;  but when these temporary Supplies are expended it is hard to say how far their refractory Spirit may carry them, as they had even got to such a Height of Disobedience as to form Schemes for seizing the Nabob's Person. We hope, therefore, no Time will be lost in adopting some effectual Measures for securing his Collections and extricating him from the Scene of Confusion and Distress in which he is now involved, and we wait with great Impatience for a Copy of those Regulations mentioned by Mr. Bristow.

[Signed at the End]

Fort William,
20th Nov. 1775.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° X.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° VII.

(a) Vide supra, P. 441.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XI.

Book 101. Page 63.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th January 1775.

Fort William, the 25th January 1776. Secret Dep.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
 Philip Francis, }

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mr. Hastings and Council, &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

THE repeated Applications I receive from the Begum, of the Ill-Treatment she meets with, induce me to trouble the Honourable Board on this very disagreeable Subject. I find all my Endeavours to reconcile her and the Nabob in vain; but as the Facts have happened, so shall I state them and intreat the particular Instructions of the Honourable Board.

The Heads of the Begum's Complaints are as follows:

Article 1st. That the Nabob's Agents at Fyzabad treat her Servants in a Manner unbecoming her Rank and Character, so that they have not the same Liberty as the other Inhabitants of the Place.

2d. That Murteza Khan, when at Fyzabad, threatened to prevent her Servants from bringing the Necessaries of Life into the Zenana, and did actually, by having a Number of Military with him when he waited upon her, terrify her, and sent her a Message that he would order Sepoys to force Money from her, if she did not willingly give it.

3d. That the Nabob encourages his Agents to make Difficulties about the Receipt of Goods in Part Payment of the stipulated Sum, by objecting to the Identity of her Property, and claiming Effects as his Excellency's which belong to her.

4th. That in Matters relative to her Treaty with the Nabob, I have not backed her Application in the Style I ought to have done, as the Inducement she had for stipulating to pay any Sum of Money was the Confidence she placed in the Company's Guarantee of the Treaty, and the Justice she expected to have rendered to her on all Occasions. She therefore makes the Company Principals in the Violences committed against her.

Most of these Heads I have already troubled the Honourable Board with in my Address of the 30th November.

The Violence complained of in the First Article, I really, from the Evidence of any Individuals I ever met with, do not understand to have been committed; I before informed the Honourable Board that I obtained positive Orders from the Nabob not to have any Disrespect shewn to the Begum or her Servants, and indeed it is improbable any Thing of the Kind could have happened, for Myrfa Ally Cawn and Sellar Jung her Brothers, were both at Fyzabad a long Time after Murteza Cawn and I left it, and were the Governors of the Town. They are under many Obligations to the Begum, and pay more Attention to her than to the Nabob himself. Sellar Jung in particular always backed her Assertions relative to her Poverty, and was even with Difficulty persuaded to undertake the Negotiation, and throughout the whole of it did not promote the Nabob's Interests so much as he might have done; he joined the Nabob since we left Lucknow, but Mirza Ally still remains with the Charge of Fyzabad. In making this Complaint, the Begum forgets the improper Conduct of her own Servants, who have hitherto preserved a total Independence of the Nabob's Authority, beat the Officers of his Government, and refused Obedience to his Perwannahs.

I humbly conceive the 2d Article to be erroneous also; for on the First Visit to the Begum, Mirza Ally, Sellar Jung, Murteza Cawn, and I, went together; Sellar Jung had Two Companies of Sepoys as his Guard, being the Number he generally appears abroad with, and for the Reasons given in my First Answer, he could hardly be suspected of agreeing to any violent Measures.

Murteza Cawn had perhaps Twenty Troopers and some orderly Sepoys, but in other Respects he did not go with Half his usual Retinue. The Begum's Eunuchs did industriously spread Reports of Murteza Cawn's ill Intentions to break into the Zenana and seize all the Effects and Money that could be found; on the other hand Murteza Cawn pretended to be afraid of Attempts

Attempts on his Life, and kept a Body of Sepoys constantly under Arms at his House. I considered the Reports spread by both Parties, intended to serve the Purpose of discrediting each other's as much as possible, and which I did not believe to have any Foundation in Truth.

Murteza Cawn, when he went from Myndigaut to Fyzabad in April last, was said to have sent a harsh Message to the Begum; but this Instance being previous to the Solicitation for the English to interfere, of course no Blame, I humbly conceive, could fall on me for any Transactions at that Period. When I was at Fyzabad, I am persuaded none but respectful Language was used to the Begum; one Thing only that I remember could be taken amiss, and that was my telling her, that unless she paid the Money the Treaty became null. Whether such a Hint was necessary, I submit to the Consideration of the Honourable Board; for the Eunuchs practised every Art to delay the Payment, protesting in positive Terms that the Begum had neither Money nor Effects, though, upon my one Day representing to her that I should immediately leave Fyzabad unless the Conditions were fulfilled on her Part, she found Means to send Six Lacks in Specie in less than Three Hours after; and it was hardly a Month before that she asserted her Inability to pay a single Rupee. The Copy of the Begum's Letter to me making this Assertion I troubled the Honourable Board with in my Address of the 9th September last.

The Third Complaint I am persuaded is partly erroneous, from the Begum's claiming every Article of the late Vizier's Property, even to his Military Stores.

The Nabob would be very glad to receive any Thing, but the Appraiser appointed by the mutual Consent of both Parties, remains at Fyzabad without having any Goods offered him, but such as are already in the Possession of the Nabob's own Officers.

I understand the late Vizier deposited the Surplus of his Revenues with the Begum; and having died Intestate (or at least a Will was never produced, though one is said to be secreted by the Begum), it left a Door open to the Disputes which have happened; for, according to the Koran, and the Usages of the Country, the Nabob could claim an infinitely greater Share than he has got. It is beyond a Doubt that she has Money; for her principal Eunuch brought me a Message one Day, not as a Matter of any Secrecy or Confidence, that the Wealth the late Vizier had amassed was intended to supply an Emergency. I answered, the Nabob could not well want it at a greater one; and pressed her very earnestly to supply his necessary Wants.

That she has Jaghires equal to her Rank in every Respect, is evident from her own Confession to me, in One of her Letters, wherein she says her own Charge amounts to 12,000 Rupees a Month; and her Income is known to be Seven Lacks a Year. If the Complaints contained in the Three First Articles are groundless, I humbly conceive the Fourth is not much better founded. The Begum can make no great Claim on the Company for Protection, when she herself has infringed the Conditions of the Treaty of which they were Guarantees. Let her pay the Nabob the stipulated Sum, and he not only consents, but is desirous that the Treaty should remain in force. He has observed that Conduct to the Begum which Nature dictates; and so far from harsh Usage, he has on all Occasions treated her with the greatest Delicacy.

Murteza Cawn is afraid to use her ill, for he knows the Influence she has over the Nabob; and besides this, a Contract of Marriage is to take place between his and Sellar Jung's Children.

The Begum had great Influence in the late Vizier's Time. On the Nabob Aufuph ul Dowlah's Accession, he at once placed the sole Management in the Hands of Murteza Cawn, which disgusted both her and her Adherents, particularly her Eunuchs, who have their Views in keeping the Wealth in the Begum's Possession. The Principal, Bahar Ally Cawn, enjoys her entire Confidence; and how far she may be better affected to the English than the Nabob, I leave to the Consideration of the Honourable Board from the following Fact:—On the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, the Begum blamed his Excellency very highly, and insisted on his not ceding Benares, offering of herself a Sum of Money in lieu of it. The Proposal was afterwards made to me by the Nabob; but I answered, I was not authorized to accept an Alternative; and that if he intended to have me represent the Matter to the Honourable Board, he should give me his Instructions in Writing, and explain his Sentiments himself to the Governor General—which he did not do.

As the Begum's Sentiments, at the present Juncture, will be best explained in her own Words, I trouble the Honourable Board with a Copy of the last Letter I received from her, as also my Answer to it.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Etawa,
3d January 1776.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Co^t of Owde.

(a) [Copy of a Letter from the Begum, Mother of the Nabob Auf ul Dowlah, addressed to Mr. Bristow.

Enclosure in
Mr. Bristow's
Letter.

I have received your agreeable Letter, and perfectly understand the Contents. Some Time ago the Affair in question was settled in your Presence for 30 Lacks of Rupees. The Goods

(a) Vide supra, P. 444.

which

which I delivered for Appraisement were taken possession of and carried away. It is not I who interrupt this Business, but Atuf ul Dowlah and Murteza Cawn. I am so far from wishing the Continuance of this Dispute, that I am very desirous it should be speedily accommodated; but Atuf ul Dowlah and Murteza Cawn do not desire to have it adjusted. I now enclose you an Inventory of the Prices of the Broad Cloth, Elephants, and Camels, which I delivered in your Presence, by which you will be made acquainted with the Value of the several Articles; whatever Balance remains shall be paid. You ask me, since the Accession of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla, what ill Treatment or Disgrace I have experienced from him. Alas, that you should be still ignorant of it! God forbid that even my Enemy should suffer so much Disgrace. Murteza Cawn stationed a Battalion of Sepoys at my Door, and sent me Word, that if I would quietly deliver the Sum, it was well, otherwise he would prevent any Provisions being brought me, and take it. This is not all the Disgrace I have suffered. Whatever he says is a Law. You were not a Witness of the late blessed Nabob's Mufnud, and without having seen it, you can form no Idea of what Kind of a Ruler he was. You came at an unreasonable Time and saw it. ‡ *Afoph ul Dowla on the Mufnud* the late blessed Nabob went with him.

[This Passage is very obscure in the Original; -- I imagine the Words are omitted -- The Translation I have made of it is quite literal.]

There never was an Instance in the World of a Son exercising such Oppression on his own Mother, as to send his Servants to distress and afflict her. Reflect maturely that no such Instance ever occurred in former Times. I have already written you what Afoph ul Dowla has done to his own Mother, and that I am ready to give up my Life without Fear. Whatever he wishes let him do.

I have written the real Value of the several Articles, in the List which I have sent you, without the least Variation. Did I wish to procrastinate this Affair, I should have written that the Goods which were seized and carried off amounted to Eleven Lacks of Rupees; but I do not wish to delay it, and have therefore written down the real Value I sent it to you. Deduct this, and whatever Balance appears shall be made good in other Goods, China Ware, and Bullocks; Guards are stationed over my Goods; cause these to be removed, that a Price may be set on them, and the Balance made good. You have repeatedly written me that the Coulnama is inclin-

cacious. You were a Party in this Affair, and took from me the Sum of Fifty-six Lacks of Rupees. If you will cause the Fifty-six Lacks to be restored to me, then the Coulnama will not be binding. And do not you then take any Part in the Affair; and then let Afoph ul Dowla and Murteza Cawn, in whatever Manner they are able, take Sums of Money from me; they will then see the Consequences.]

Contents of the Three Furd.

Inventory of the Pieces of the Goods; viz.

1 Furd.	Broad Cloth	400,000	0	0
	Broad Cloth, Tents with Raaties, Thennauts, and Broad Cloth			
	Radus Turroshes, 2 Mufnuds, Broad Cloth Nungeras, and			
	4 White Pulta Pulte Sraeches	20,000	0	0
	Linen Cloths	54,393	8	3
	35 Elephants, each at 3,000 Rupees	105,000	0	0
	176 Camels, each at 100 Rupees	17,600	0	0
2 Furd.	26 Ruths, 44 Chukras: viz. 4 for the Transportation of Boats, and			
	40 for that of Baggage, under Shabar Ally Cawn, for the Service of			
	the Army, 2 Ghambhals, and 2 Gubhuls.			
3 Furd.	Ruths, &c. belonging to the Government Household, under the			
	Charge of Joakin Ally Khan; viz.			
	22 Ruths, at 100 Rupees each.			
	44 Chukras, at 50 ditto			
	50 Nagourhas, 150 ditto			
	198 Bullocks of this Country, at 25 ditto.			
	5 War Ditto, 150 ditto.			
	4 Bullocks of this Country, 100 ditto.			
	13 Ditto, 400 ditto.			

Copy of Mr. Bristow's Answer to the Begum.

I have been honoured with your friendly Letter, accompanying an Inventory of Bullocks, &c. with their Prices, and understand the Contents. The Nabob consents to take the Ruths, Bullocks, Elephants, and Camels, at their real Value. I represented to the Nabob, and Mokter ul Dowlah, what you wrote me concerning the Broad Cloth, at the Price of 4 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabob replied, I have not received the Broad Cloth and Linens; such of those Articles as were out, her Highness carried within the Mohal. As the Nabob is desirous of paying your Highness the greatest Respect, and has agreed to take the Broad Cloth and Linens; if your Highness will deliver them, and let them be appraised by a creditable Ameen; Auka Heem has been here a long Time in Expectation of such Employ. Your Attendants, who related to you the

[E]

Circumstance

Circumstance concerning the stopping your Provisions, were undoubtedly the Inventors of it themselves; it never proceeded from the Nabob, for he never acted in this Manner, and it is contrary to the Disposition, as well as to the Inclination, of the Nabob Azoph ul Dowlah. Some evil disposed and malicious Persons have misrepresented Matters to your Highness, and sown the Seeds of Diffension. It is incumbent on your Highness to give no Heed to the Representations of insidious Men, but to regard the Advice of well-disposed Persons, and settle this Affair on an eligible Footing. With regard to what you write me, concerning the Compensation for the Houle at Garukppre, I shall undoubtedly take the necessary Measures in this Affair, if you comply with the Terms of the Coulnâmâ. It would not be proper or becoming, that your Highness should not give your Assent to my Representations, as, by denying it, Disgrace is brought on the English Chiefs. I have therefore given a full and particular Account of every Transaction to the Governor and Council, and whatever Directions I may receive from them, I shall carry into Execution. With respect to your Highness's Jaghiers, the Nabob agrees to one Method, which is, that you give them up entirely, and instead thereof, receive a Monthly Stipend, through the Channel of any Person you chuse to fix on; for the Nabob observed to me, that Two Rulers were too much for one Country. By this Proposal, the Nabob is desirous of promoting your Highness's Quiet, Tranquillity, and Satisfaction. The Nabob says, that in this Case, you will have no Vexation, and will constantly receive your Stipend without Trouble.

The Members of the Board having returned their Opinions on the last Letters, as follow, respecting the Begum, a Copy of it was accordingly sent a Number in the Packet by the Hillsborough.

I am of Opinion, that Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 3d January ought to be transmitted a separate Number in the Packet.

(Signed)

J. C.
G. M.
P. F.

Mr. Bristow's Explanation of the Subject of the Begum's Complaints corresponds exactly with the Opinion I had formed of them upon the Receipt of her Letter, expressed in my Minute of the

I think Mr. Bristow's Letter should by all means go a Number in the present Packet, together with Translations of the Papers referred to in it.

(Signed)

P. F.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Translation of the Begum's Letter be sent to the Court of Directors by the Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XII.

Book 78. Page 466.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d of January 1776.

Fort William, the 3d of January 1776.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

(a) [RE-considered the Letter from Bow Begum, Mother of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, recorded in Consultation the 21st of last Month.

This Letter having been circulated with the following Note, the Opinions entered after the Note were returned.

Minutes on
Baboo Be-
gum's Let-
ter.

The Governor General requests, that the Members of the Board will be pleased to consider this Letter, and to deliver their Sentiments upon it, to enable him to write an Answer; the Person who brought it being very impatient to obtain one, and having refused a House which the Governor had offered him to live in, preferring to remain in his Budjerow, that he might be in Readiness to return with the Answer.

(Signed)

J. P. Auriol, Sec^y.

I should be glad to know the Governor General's Sentiments on it.

(Signed)

D^o
D^o

D^o
D^o

John Clavering,
George Monson,
P. Francis.


(a) Vide supra, P. 447.

I should

I should have been better pleased on such a Subject to have concurred in the Resolution * with the other Members of the Board might have thought it proper to pass, in consequence of the present Remonstrance, than to offer my separate Opinion upon it, in the Uncertainty whether it would be adopted. All my present Wish is, that the Orders of the Board may be such as may obviate or remove the Discredit which the English Name may suffer, by the Exercise or even the public Appearance of Oppression, on a Person of the Beghum's Rank, Character, and Sex. Had the Nabob chosen to have made use of the Means with which his own Power alone supplied him, to exact Money from the Beghum his Mother, this Government would have wanted a Pretext to interfere in her Behalf; but as the Representative of our Government has become an Agent in this Business, and has pledged the Honour and Faith of the Company for the punctual Observance of the Conditions under which it was concluded, we have a Right to interfere, and Justice demands it, if it shall appear that these Engagements have been violated, and an Injury offered to the Beghum under the Cover of the Authority by which they were contracted.

I am therefore of Opinion, and I recommend that a Letter be written by the Board to Mr. Bristow, commanding him to remonstrate to the Nabob against the Seizure of the Goods as his own original Property, which he received from his Mother in Payment of the Eleven Lacks stipulated to be so made; to insist on the Nabob's receiving them in Payment; and that he either admit of the Valuation which she has put upon them, or that he allow them to be appraised by Persons appointed for that Purpose by both Parties. And that Mr. Bristow be further ordered to request, and, if necessary, to insist, in the Name of this Government, that the Nabob do grant Permission to the Beghum to repair to, and reside within, any Part which she may chuse of the Company's Territories.

If these Propositions are approved, it will be necessary to give other Orders for the Accommodation of the Beghum in any Place which she may chuse for her future Residence; and these may be conveyed in the Name of the Board, by Mr. Bristow, either to Mr. Francis Fowke, or to the Chief of Patna, as it would be improper to notify to either the Intentions of the Board, on a Point of such Delicacy, until it was finally determined.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.] 

§ (" I think the Nabob should be informed of the Representation which the Beghum has made to this Government, and a Copy of her Letter sent to him. I join with the Governor General in thinking that the Goods which the Beghum has delivered should be appraised, and whatever their Value may appear to be, under Eleven Lacks, which the Beghum engaged to pay, she ought to be made acquainted with the Difference; for it was on the full Accomplishment of her Promise that Mr. Bristow's Guarantee was to have its Effect. Provided that the Beghum be desirous of withdrawing her Person within these Provinces, and the Nabob do consent to it, I think every Assurance of Protection should be granted to her, and a proper Place provided for her Residence; but I cannot consent that the Company's Authority should be employed in placing both Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn in their former Offices, agreeably to the Beghum's Request; because the Nabob, considering them as his mortal Enemies, would never be prevailed on to acquiesce in their Return, from the Certainty that his Removal from the Musnud, and probably his Death, would be the certain Consequence of such an Event.

(Signed) John Clavering."

" The Beghum's Letter should be sent to the Nabob and Mr. Bristow, as it contains a Charge against them, and a Breach of Faith in this Government, in the Conduct of the Resident, which it will be necessary for him to obviate. She should be informed of the Sums of Money the late Nabob owed this Government by Treaty, for Services performed, and which were not liquidated at his Death; that she received the Advantages of the Rohillah Conquest, the Plunder of those Countries being deposited with her; as she succeeded, therefore, to all the Nabob's Wealth, it is just she should discharge the Demands due for those Services by which she is the principal Gainer.

" The Vizier's Estate has not been divided according to the usual Custom of Mahomedan Princes. The present Dispute turns upon the Value of Goods, Elephants, and Camels: I do not conceive, according to strict Justice, these Effects to be the Beghum's Property, as I understand Women can only claim a Right only to what is within the Zenana; but if it be a Condition made by the Nabob with his Mother, that he should take these Things in Part of Payment of the Thirty Lacks, the Value of them should be ascertained by Arbitration.

" If the Beghum has an Inclination to retire within these Provinces, she may be received, the Nabob's Consent being obtained, and it being understood that she is not to expect any Support from Government. We have no Right to insist that the Nabob should restore Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn: Such an Application from us would be justly offensive to him.

(Signed) Geo. Monson."

" The Board have already approved of Mr. Bristow's Conduct in negotiating the late Agreement between the Begum and the Nabob. Until she has fulfilled her Part of it she has no Claim to the Company's Protection. Before we determine whether she has been ill treated or not, we ought to hear the Nabob's Reply to the Charges contained in her Letter; for this Purpose, and

" that

“ that he may be able to judge from whose Advice they originate, a Copy of it should be communi-
 “ cated to him. With respect to the Property of the Effects in question, I am inclined to think,
 “ with Colonel Monson, that Women can claim a Right only to what is within the Zenana. The
 “ Property being determined, the Value, if disputed, may be settled by Arbitration or public Sale
 “ I cannot conceive that she has the least Right to interfere in the Nabob's Government: In a
 “ Country where Women are not allowed a free Agency in the most trifling domestic Affairs, it
 “ seems extraordinary that this Lady should presume to talk of appointing Ministers and govern-
 “ ing Kingdoms. Upon the whole, I look upon the Letter before us not as of her writing,
 “ who probably cannot read, but as the Composition of some of her Servants, perhaps of the
 “ Eunuch who brings it. With respect to receiving her into the Provinces, I shall have no
 “ Objection to it, provided she can obtain the Nabob's Consent, without that she can have no
 “ Right to remove the immense Wealth she possesses, or even her own Person, out of his Do-
 “ minions.

“ (Signed) P. Francis.”

“ Agreed, That Mr. Bristow be desired to recommend it to the Nabob, that the Goods taken
 “ by him from the Begum be appraised, by such Persons appointed to value them as shall be
 “ agreeable to both Parties.

“ And resolved, That a Retreat shall be granted by this Government to the Begum, if she
 “ can obtain the Consent of the Nabob to her retiring into these Provinces.

“ Resolved also, That as soon as her Engagements with the Nabob, to which Mr. Bristow is a
 “ Party, shall be fulfilled on her Part, this Government * this Government will think themselves
 “ bound to protect her against any further Demand or Molestation.

“ The Governor General. I dissent to the Second Resolution; because I think, by being made
 “ Guarantees to the Engagements between the Nabob and the Begum, we have a Right to require
 “ his Consent to her Removal from his Dominions; as we can have no other Security for the
 “ faithful Performance of those Engagements; and it may not be in the Power of the Begum to
 “ make a Second Application to this Board, after the Notification of this to the Nabob; in
 “ which Case, we shall not have it in our Power to afford her Protection, not knowing that she
 “ is injured.”

“ Mr. Francis. I think that Mr. Bristow should be ordered to observe the Conduct of the Na-
 “ bob and his Minister to the Begum, and to assure her of his Readiness to interpose in her Be-
 “ half, if she should at any Time hereafter have Reason to complain of ill Treatment; we have
 “ no Right to suppose, that the Nabob will violate an Engagement guaranteed by this Government,
 “ as long as our present Influence at his Court continues; at present there is no Appearance or
 “ Likelihood of its diminishing; if, however, any injurious Attempt should be made against the
 “ Begum, after she has fulfilled her Part of the Agreement, I shall be inclined to give her a Re-
 “ treat in the Provinces at all Events. I do not think that, in the present Circumstances, we
 “ should be justified in doing it now.”

“ Agreed, That Orders be sent to Mr. Bristow agreeable to the Terms of the above Minute.

“ Resolved, That a Copy of the Begum's Letter be sent to Mr. Bristow, with Orders for him
 “ to communicate the Contents of it personally to the Nabob only.

“ The Governor General. It appears to consonant to the Principles of strict Justice, to afford
 “ those who are accused, the Means of vindicating themselves, that I shall request the Board's Per-
 “ mission to waive, at this Time, entering the Objection which I have to this Resolution, as it will
 “ be necessary to explain my Sentiments very fully upon it. I approve of the Resolution, and
 “ should recommend it for communicating the Begum's Letter to Mr. Bristow. I disapprove of
 “ its being made known, either to the Nabob or to Murtazza Cawn.”

“ Mr. Francis. Having observed, in the Begum's Letter, a Passage apparently reflecting on
 “ Mr. Bristow's Character and Conduct, and charging him directly with having sent a Message
 “ to her in his own Name, that he would stop her Provisions, beat her Servants, and send People
 “ to plunder the Zenana, I beg leave to lay before the Board a literal Translation of the whole
 “ Passage, as I think it differs materially from the first)”

Translation (viz.)

“ After a great deal of writing and reading Mr. John Bristow went to the Light of my Eyes
 “ (an Expression applied to a Son); afterwards Mr. John Bristow and Sallar Jung Bahaudre and
 “ Murtazza Cawn came to my Door, and sent Word, if you easily deliver Sums it is well, other-
 “ wise, having stopped Water and Grain (meaning Provisions of all Kinds), I will take Monies,
 “ even your People (literally Men) I will beat, and having sent People into the Mahal, what-
 “ ever Goods shall be there I will plunder.”

The Board will observe that in the Construction of this Sentence there is a sudden and irregu-
 lar Change of the Persons, which makes it uncertain who it is that speaks in the First Person, or
 who it is the means to charge with having sent the Message. I submit my Opinion to the Board,
 that Mr. Bristow should be required to explain this Part of his Conduct, and that the Begum
 should be asked whether she received the Message in question directly from him, or by the
 Channel of any of his Servants.

Resolved,

Resolved, That Mr. Bristow be required to explain this Part of his Conduct, and relate very circumstantially all the Conversation and Messages that passed on that Occasion.

And agreed, That in Reply to the Beghum, she be asked whether this Message was delivered to her directly by Mr. Bristow, or through the Channel of any of his Servants.

Resolved, That with respect to her Recommendation of recalling and replacing in their former Offices Mahomed Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn, the Nabob is the Master of his own Government, and this Board cannot with Propriety interfere.

Resolved, That Mr. Bristow be addressed as follows :

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

Baboo Begum has addressed a Letter to this Government by One of her Eunuchs; a Copy of which we think it necessary to transmit you enclosed, that you may personally communicate the Contents to the Nabob, but to him only, acquainting him at the same Time, if he should demand a Copy of it, that you are not authorised to grant him one.

As some Parts of the Letter contain direct Charges against you, we expect a full Explanation of that Part of your Conduct, and desire you will relate very circumstantially all the Conversation and Messages that passed on the Occasion referred to by the Begum.

With respect to the Articles taken by the Nabob from the Begum, we think that they should be appraised by such Persons appointed for that Purpose, as may be agreeable to both Parties, and received by him at the Amount of their Valuation in Part Payment of the Thirty Lacks which she had engaged to supply. We therefore desire that you will recommend this Mode of Adjustment to the Nabob.

If the Begum can obtain the Nabob's Consent to her retiring into the Company's Provinces, to fix her Residence there, we shall agree to grant her a suitable Retreat. We have apprised her of this Circumstance in Reply to her Letter, and have also informed her, that as soon as she shall have fulfilled her Engagements to the Nabob, to which you became a Guarantee on behalf of the Company, we shall think ourselves bound to protect her from any further Demands or Molestations of the Nabob her Son.

We have also told her in Reply to her Recommendation of Mahomed Elich Cawn and Busheer Cawn, to be replaced in their former Offices, that the Nabob is Master in his own Government, and that we cannot with Propriety interfere.

(At the End)

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XIII.

Book 100. Page 564.

Extract of a Consultation of 13th May 1776.

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

At a Council; present

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering.
The Honourable George Monson.
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

RECEIVED the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Camp near Etawa, 30th April 1775.

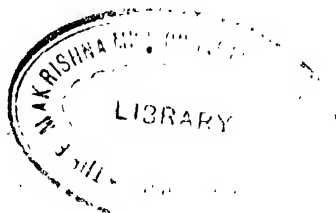
I had the Pleasure of addressing the Honourable Board on the 24th Instant. The Nabob, in order to put a stop to all further Disputes with the Begum, had transferred the Share of the Balance due to him, to the Company. In consequence of which I did myself the Honour to write to her, and request the Payment of the Money. The Begum refuses to admit the whole of the Vizier's Demand, and I therefore for the Information of the Honourable Board inclose the Copies of my Letter and her Answer.

[F]

19, 785

As

19, 785



As I suppose it will be impossible to settle the Account to the Begum's Satisfaction, without attending to every minute Circumstance, I informed her that I should not trouble her on the Subject any more by Letter, but send Mr. Chandler to examine into every Particular, soon after my Arrival at Lucknow, of which I hope the Honourable Board will approve.

[Signed at the End] John Bristow.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 30th past and 1st Instant.

We conclude that you will be apprised of the Begum's ultimate Resolution with respect to the Payment of the Balance of her Account with the Vizier, before this Letter reaches you; and that you will either have recovered the Amount, or received her peremptory Refusal to pay it. We do not disapprove of your accepting of the Vizier's Transfer of that Debt to the Company; but as it is highly improper to make them the Instrument of asserting his Pretensions on any his Subjects, not in open Rebellion against him, and more particularly in enforcing disputed Claims on his Mother, we direct, that if she shall not have discharged the Assignment, or freely consented to pay it, when you receive this Letter, you will immediately return it to the Vizier, and leave it to him to adjust the Account with the Begum, accepting at the same Time any Part that she may be willing to pay you on Account.

(At the End)

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

We are, &c.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XIV.

Book 38. Page 446.

Extract of a Consultation of 12th August 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

Fort William, 12th August 1776r

(b) [At a Council; present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Colonel Monson indisposed.

READ the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of the Information I gave the Honourable Board, I attended his Excellency to this Place, to obtain Payment of the Money due from the Begum, and a final Adjustment of her Accounts. The Vizier claimed Nine Lacks Sixty-three thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six Rupees; but the Begum admitted only of Three Lacks Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Seventy-six Rupees, Seven Annas, and Nine Pies; the Particulars of which are explained in the enclosed Account (N° 1.). Neither Party would at first relinquish their Claim, and I apprehended a Settlement would not have been effected; but his Excellency, after Two or Three Interviews with the Begum, shewed a great Inclination to come to an Adjustment upon almost any Terms; and I, the Day before Yesterday, attended him to her Palace, when he agreed to take the specific Sum of Five Lacks. He set off immediately after for Lucknow, and left with me an Acquittance, of which the enclosed is a Copy (N° 2.). On the Vizier's Departure, the Begum objected to the Payment of the whole in Money, and wanted me to accept three Lacks in Goods, which I declined; and informed her, if it was not perfectly agreeable to her to comply with the Vizier's Draft, I should not urge her to it, contrary to her Inclination. She afterwards gave up the Point of the Goods, upon Condition that she had Time granted her to provide the Money in.

The Periods she fixed were as follows, viz.

In Two Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Twelve Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Six Monthly Kists, at 50,000 Rupees per Kist				300,000
Owd Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	500,000

(a) Vide supra, P. 450.

(b) Vide supra, P. 452.


I said, I could not agree to these Terms without the Sanction of the Honourable Board; but offered to receive whatever Sums she would pay me, until their Approbation should arrive. To afford the Honourable Board further Information on this Subject, I herewith do myself the Pleasure to enclose the Copy of the Begum's last Letter to me (N^o 3.) Lieutenant Grant will stay at this Place to receive the Two first Payments, all together amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees.

The Cloth was the only Article in the Account on which the Begum laid any great Strefs; but by her own Confession it was much worm-eaten and damaged, so that by what I understood it could not be sold at a Fifth of what it was valued*.

The Begum in her Arguments principally urged the late Minister's having agreed to accept Eleven Lacks of the stipulated Sum in Goods, a Circumstance I well remember, though not mentioned in the Treaty; and under this Pretence she offered all the Cloths and Plunder taken in the Rohilla Campaign in Part Payment, at a most exorbitant Rate. I, for my Part, have been very cautious in saying any Thing to induce either the Vizier or Begum to adopt my Opinions in the Settlement that has taken place, but to let them act entirely from themselves.

* Sic in Orig.

Fyzabad,
17th July 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.] 


Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In my Address of the 17th Instant, I informed the Honourable Board of the final Adjustment, which with their Approbation was to take place with the Begum. Lieutenant Grant has since received One Lack of Rupees from her, and is promised the Payment of another immediately.

Lucknow,
July 29th, 1776.

(Signed) (At the End)
John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Persian Papers enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 17th July, be sent to the Persian Translator, and entered in the Records of his Office, and that the Begum's Account with the Vizier, be entered after the Consultation.

 (a) [Resolved that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We have received the Lette you addressed to us on the 17th and 29th ultimo.

We consent to your accepting the Offers which you acquaint us the Begum has made to you for the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees assigned by the Nabob to the Company; but with this express Reservation, that the Company's Right to reclaim from the Nabob himself the Amount of such Part as she may refuse to discharge shall not be impaired thereby. And we strictly caution you to avoid interfering or becoming a Party in any Differences which may arise between the Nabob and his Mother.

Fort William,
12th August 1776.

We are, &c.
(Signed) *]

To Mr.
Bristow.

 * No Signature.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Vizier of his Account with the Begum.

Received in Money and Jewels.			
Gold Mohrs,	—	2,15,343	3 6
Rupees,	—	13,53,527	4 6
Jewels,	—	3,31,129	8 —
			19,00,000 —
Thirty-five Elephants,	—	1,05,000	—
One hundred and Seventy-one Camels,	—	17,100	—
			1,22,000 —
Hackeries, &c.	—	—	13,934 —
		Total received,	20,36,934 —
		Balance due,	9,63,966 —
		Amount agreed to by Treaty,	30,00,000 —

The Vizier claimed	—	9,63,966	—
The Begum admitted	—	3,66,676	7 9
Difference,		5,97,289	8 3

Fyzabad, the 17th July 1776.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) John Briflow,
Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Begum of her Account with the Vizier.

Paid in Money and Jewels.			
In Gold Mohrs and Rupees,	15,30,704	—	—
Jewels,	3,31,129	8	—
Gold Bullion,	38,166	8	—
			19,00,000 —
Thirty-five Elephants,	1,05,000	—	—
One hundred and Seventy-six Camels,	17,600	—	—
			1,22,600 —
Cloths of various Kinds, Tents, &c.			
Broad Cloth,	4,00,000	—	—
Tents,	20,000	8 3	—
Cloths,	54,393	—	—
			4,74,393 8 3
Hackeries, &c.	—	—	42,330 —
Revenues of Gorrockpoor,	—	—	85,000 —
D ^r Vizier Gunge,	5,000	—	—
D ^r Ismael Gung,	4,000	—	—
			9,000 —
	Total paid,	26,33,323	8 3
	Balance due,	3,66,676	7 9
	Amount agreed to by the Treaty,	30,00,000	—

A P P E N D I X, N^o XV.

Book 101. Page 209.

Extract of a Consultation of 7th February 1776.

Fort William, the 7th February 1776.

At a Council ; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
 Lieutenant General John Clavering.
 The Honourable George Monson.
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

READ and approved the Consultation of the 5th Instant.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs.

I wrote last on the 2^{ist}, and am favoured with the Honourable Board's Letter of the 3^d Instant : Agreeable to the Directions therein contained, I presented to the Nabob Buboo Begum's Address to the Governor General ; at the same Time for fear of any Omission in my verbally explaining the Board's Sentiments, I troubled him with a written Representation, of which the enclosed is a Copy. As his Excellency did not request either this or the Letter to be left with him, I had no Occasion to excuse myself from it. He informs me has fully answered every Article of the Begum's Complaints in a Letter to the Governor General, which renders it unnecessary for me to relate any of his Observations.

In respect to the particular Charge against myself, of having, in Conjunction with Mirza Ally, Sellar Jung, and Murteza Cawn, threatened to stop the Necessaries of Life from being brought into the Zenana ; in my Address of the 3^d Instant, I was particular on this Subject, and I can further safely assert, if any such Message was carried to the Begum, that it was wholly without my Knowledge or Acquiescence. I think it very probable she might have been told this by her Eunuchs in order to irritate her against the Nabob. I know the difficult Part I had to act, and avoided as much as possible all verbal Messages, as Misinterpretations might be given to them. The only Menace I ever used was, to threaten to set off from Fyzabad and leave the Nabob and Begum to settle their Differences without the Mediation of the Company, for that it was unnecessary for me to stay unless my Representations were attended to. It is astonishing that the Begum does not produce any of my Letters, which were numerous ; and upon this Evidence the Honourable Board might at once acquit or condemn my Conduct.

In regard to the Begum's "Insinuation of her having sent many Letters to the Governor General, without receiving Answers," I am persuaded all that were transmitted to me I regularly forwarded ; but this Matter may be easily settled by her dispatching Copies of any which may have miscarried.

For further Particulars relative to the Begum's Charges, I had, previous to the Receipt of the Honourable Board's Commands, been explicit in my Address of the 3^d Instant, to which I refer.

In my Negotiations between the Begum and the Nabob, I have been very disagreeably situated, as I never could give entire Satisfaction to either. My Motives for entering into them were, for procuring Money at a Time that the Nabob could not have taken the Field without it, and his Affairs must have materially suffered.

Camp near Etawa.
 25th January 1776.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of Oude.

¶ (a) [Representation made by Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah.

I have already presented for your Excellency's Inspection * Copy of a Letter addressed to the Governor, by her Excellency the Begum ; the Contents of which you doubtless retain in your Remembrance. As you regard the Payment of Respect and Duty to the Begum in Preference to every other Consideration, it is incumbent on me to give you, in Writing, the Particulars of the Orders which I have received from the Governor and Council, on this Subject, that you may clearly comprehend them, and that there may be no Possibility of your losing the Memory of them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 451.

1st, Respecting the Goods and Effects which the Begum may have given, or may give, on Account of Part of the Thirty Lacks of Rupees, stipulated in the Coulnâmâ, that they be received on an Appraisement made by a Person mutually chosen for that Purpose. I recommend this Method of accommodating the Matter to your Excellency.

2d, Regarding the Begum's coming to reside in the Company's Territories, should this meet with your Approbation and Consent, the Governor and Council will undoubtedly agree thereto, and will treat her with that Respect and Honour which is due to her Rank. This the Governor has communicated to the Begum. Moreover, when the Begum has fulfilled the Conditions of the Coulnâmâ, she will not be liable to further Demands, or Trouble, on account of Money, and no one, agreeable to the Terms of the Coulnâmâ, will, in any Manner, obstruct or molest her. The English Company are the Guarantees of this.

3d, To the Begum's Request to recommend the Re-establishment of Mahomed Ellich Khan, and Mahomed Bushee Khan, in their former Appointments, the Governor and Council have answered, that your Excellency is the Master of your own Government, and that it does not become them to make such a Recommendation to you.]

(a) [Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 25th and 26th ult.

It was not from any Impression which the Complaints contained in the Begum's Letter had made upon our Sentiments, that we took Notice of that particular Part which might be construed to relate to you, but merely to obtain from you a particular Explanation of the Circumstances alluded to, which we have now received.

We are, &c.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XVI.

Vide Appendix, N° XIV.

A P P E N D I X, N° XVII.

Book 38. Page 251.

Extract of a Consultation of 22d July 1776.

Fort William, the 22d July 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Philip Francis Esquire.
Colonel Monlon and Mr. Barwell indisposed.

READ and approved the Proceedings of the 15th Instant.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Agreeable to the Instructions of the Honourable Board, I wrote to the Begum, endeavouring to persuade her to the Payment of the Balance still due to his Excellency the Vizier conformable to Treaty. The Begum's Answer thereto being wrote in an evasive Stile, I am preparing to proceed to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with her, when I shall use my utmost Endeavours to obtain her Consent to the immediate Payment of the Monies due, and to the settling finally the Value of the Goods which have been delivered to his Excellency, or he may have possessed himself of, by reputable Aumins, appointed for that Purpose, As I can only use Persuatives with the

(a) Vide supra, P. 453.

Begum in this Matter, should I find these of no Effect, I shall, without protracting a useless Negotiation, agreeable to the Board's Instructions, decline any further Interference.

Lucknow,
July 7th, 1776.

Signed [At the End]
John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 7th Instant. You inform us, that you are preparing to proceed to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with the Begum, to persuade her to the Payment of the Balance due to the Nabob.

By going to Fyzabad to visit the Begum, you have exceeded our Intentions: However, as we suppose that Step is now taken, we can only express our Hopes that your Conference with her was conducted in Terms of Amity and Respect to her. If your Proposal to the Begum for liquidating her Accounts with the Nabob should not have succeeded, we direct you to desist from any further Application to her on that Account.

Fort William,
the 22d July 1776.

We are, &c.]



A P P E N D I X, N^o XVIII.

Vide Appendix, N^o XV.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XIX.

Book 39. Page 782.

Extract of a Consultation of 30th December 1776.

Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Lieutenant General John Clavering.
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

IT is with much Concern I observe the Want of Discipline which still reigns in that Part of the Vizir's Army not under British Officers. Two Battalions marched, a short Time ago, from their Stations to this Place, and demanded their Pay, which if they were not granted, they threatened to plunder the Town. The Vizir was obliged to comply with their Demand, and when he wanted to dismiss them for their mutinous Behaviour, they refused to give up their Arms unless his Excellency would promise, through me, not to use any Violence towards them. The Night of the Mutiny I was sent for at 10 o'Clock, by the Vizir, to be the Arbitrator between him and the Mutineers, which Office I however unwillingly took upon me, in order to prevent a Disturbance at Fyzabad. The Troops have gone to great Extremities, and compelled the Begum to pay them a considerable Sum of Money. The Particulars of this Disturbance the Honourable Board will understand from her Letters to me on this Subject, Copies of which I have herewith the Honour to enclose, N^o 1. The Vizir, the Night before last, received Intelligence, that after the Mutineers dispersed, the Begum had thought proper to put her own People into all the Offices in the Town, and displaced his: That she had confined a Soubadar and some Seapoys who were Guards on the Store Houses, seized the Gates, and published to the World that she had bought the Town for the Money the Troops had exacted from her. The Vizir was extremely mortified at this Intelligence, and sent, at Half past 11 o'Clock at Night, to let me know, that he had some very particular Business to speak to me about, and before I could return him an Answer to his Message, he did me the Honor to call on me. He complained heavily of

(a) Vide supra, P. 452.

the

the Begum's Behaviour, and declared, that if it was not for the Treaty he had made with her through the English, he would immediately order her two principal Eunuchs to be capitally punished. He at first determined to send the Body Guard to Fyzabad, and retake Possession of the Town; but changed his Mind on my asking him, whether there was a Probability of any further Disturbance? He answered, there was not the least, as the Troops concerned in the Mutiny were all dispersed, and another Battalion had been ordered to Fyzabad, which would be arrived there by that Time. After many Propositions, he at last resolved on sending the Minister Husein Reza Cawn, to which I advised him, knowing the Begum was well affected towards him, and that he would act with Moderation. The Vizir insisted on my immediately writing her a Letter, that Husein Reza Cawn might set off with it before Day-break. I inclose a Copy of it, N^o 2. I am inclined to think the Begum's Conduct has been exaggerated, in order to cause Ill-will between her and his Excellency; but I hope the Honourable Board will approve the Part I was obliged to take to moderate Matters.

Lucknow,
25th November 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [The Board approve of Mr. Bristow's Conduct on Occasion of the Difference between the Nabob and the Bhegum his Mother.]

Ordered, That this be signified to him by the Secretary.

Copy of a Letter from the Bhegum to Mr. Bristow, received the 7th Shawaul, 18th Sun (19th November 1776).

You were so kind some Time ago to send Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery-men, forbidding them to offer any Disturbance to me. These Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are notwithstanding beginning to be riotous; and the two Battalions and Artillery-men have sworn in a Confederacy together, with a Determination to seize upon the Amount of their Assignments. Consider what Concern these Men can have with me. They without any Right raise Disturbances. It is highly necessary to consider of some Expedient, for they will be troublesome soon.

Copy of a Letter from the same to the same. Dated 11th Shawaul (23d November 1776).

I have before advised you of the Disturbances which have been raised by the Sepoys and Artillery-men through Sub ul Mahlee. They were assembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door, a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Description. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and disregarded every Argument which was used to dissuade them from it. They were near coming into the inner Apartment, and firing the Cannon. Under such a Necessity I paid them the Sum of 82,669 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the Payment of your Kist, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which completes the Amount of the Assignments. They have received this Money To-day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them, for the Purpose of delivering to him their Muskets, Cannon, and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abused all the Sirdars and others, and made a Disturbance to a Degree which cannot be described. I never before experienced such disgraceful Treatment as on the present Occasion. The Sepoys and Artillery-men declared, when they received the Amount of the Assignments, that they had sold their Cannon Markets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns; but I have been informed that they refuse to deliver them up. Holais Roy your Mutfeddy was present at my Door when this Disturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Muktar ul Dowla, desiring that he would prevent the stationing Sepoys round my House; but no one attended to me; but Affairs have since arrived at this Crisis: The Sepoys have deserted from the Fort and Town, in which I have stationed Men of my own. Grant them Assignments on Almaus Ally Khan, and let no one be admitted into the Fort, or the same Kind of Disturbance will recur; the Apprehension of which induces me to request that you will send Guards for the Protection of my House. If I had been furnished with Guards, the Disturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has passed. Round the Fort of Fyzeabad there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in Ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information.

Mr. Bristow's Answer to the Bhegum.

I am very much concerned to hear of the Disturbances of the Sepoys and young Moguls who were stationed at Fyzeabad. I have been informed by his Excellency the Nabob that Juaker Ally Khan has placed the Fougedar, who was stationed in the small outer Apartment, in the Guard. I am assured that you have considerably ordered this Measure for the Security of the Property of the Nabob, which is in fact as your own. His Excellency has deputed Husein

Reza Khan, who has long borne the most steady Attachment, and being devoted to you and the Service of you and the Nabob, to settle the Affairs of Fyzabad; that he may dispose every Matter so judiciously as to prevent any of the Sepoys or Military from raising Disturbances in future, and secure you against any vexatious Treatment. The Nabob is willing from his Heart to repay to you the Sum of 70,000 Rupees, which you have paid from your own Cash to the Sepoys and young Moguls. Myrza Hossain Reza Khan has been deputed to satisfy you on this Subject. I request that you will consider, both present and absent, your undoubted Well-wisher, and favour me with frequent Letters.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XX.

Book 26. Page 490.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d June 1780, and Appendix to the same.

Fort William, the 22d June 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

READ the following Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

- § (a) (" Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,
" I have been duly honoured with your Letter of the 3d Instant, requiring an additional Grant
" of 30,00,18,812 Rupees, in Tunkaws, from his Excellency the Vizier, and declaring your Dis-
" approval of the Remission of any Part of the Assignments already granted; on the contrary,
" that if any of the Jagheers were restored, other Assignments of equal Value and Security are to
" be taken in their Stead. Likewise desiring every Information relative to the Jagheers.") §
✍ " [The Account, Particulars of the Jagheers, I have the Honour to enclose, with such Remarks
and Papers annexed to them, as, I hope, will prove fully explanatory on the Points you require
Information on. I have nothing to add, but that no one has advanced a Claim to an Exemption,
but those observed upon in the Account. The Nabob certainly exerts an absolute Authority, as to
the continuing or refusing of every private Jagheer.] §
§ (" Immediately after the Arrival of the Board's abovementioned Orders, I addressed his Excel-
" lency in the enclosed Letter marked A, which is a Translate, and received an Answer, of which
" I forward Copy of the Persian and Translate B. In consequence of his Excellency's Orders, the
" enclosed Abstract of the whole Amount of his Finances and Disbursements was prepared, and
" would have been forwarded to you long ere this; but the Time it has unavoidably taken to
" arrange it for your Inspection will, I hope, prove a satisfactory Apology for the Delay. Such
" Remarks as are explanatory of the Account I have annexed to it.
" It is hardly necessary to observe, that the Deductions allowed on account of the Drought are
" the chief Cause of the Nabob's present Distress, as will be plainly seen by the Second Head of
" the Abstract.
" The Board will perceive in my Letter to his Excellency the Vizier, that I have desired he will
" prohibit the several Aumils from paying any further Sums to the private Tuncawdars, whose
" Claims, according to the Abstract, amount to R² 26,04,671 : 9. This Sum, which I regarded
" as the only Source capable of furnishing new Assignments, includes many of the Nabob's public
" Establishments, some Tuncaws granted for the Pay of his private Debts, and others for the Ar-
" rears due to his Servants. The greater Part of this Sum has been paid, and some Part will un-
" avoidably remain in Balance; nor do I think, that in case a Stop was put to the further Receipts
" of these Tuncawdars, there would be obtained Three Lacks of Rupees.—In short, as I believe
" this Account contains a true Representation of the State of the Nabob's Finances; and as his
" private Expences are much circumscribed, in comparison with former Periods, it does not ap-
" pear to me possible that any further Expectations can be answered in the present Year.
" Having given my Opinion upon the Honourable Board's Requisition for further Tunkaws, as
" far as I could judge from the Abstract, and the best Information I could obtain, I beg your In-
" dulgence while I lay before you the following Observations.
" Under the Head of Mootina, or Expences of Troops stationed with the Aumils for the Pur-
" pose of enforcing the Payment of the Revenues, there appears a Sum of 53 Lacks of Rupees.
" Tho' from the natural State of this Country, where the Zemindars take immediate Advantage
" of every Relaxation in the Government, and continually avail themselves of the Removal of
" the Forces from their Districts, by raising Troops of their own, building Forts, and withholding
" their Rents, such a Charge is always necessary, yet the Amount of it here seems very exorbitant;
" and the Purpose for which these Sums are allowed appears not to be answered, because when-
" ever the Aumils are pressed, they have always Recourse to the Honourable Company's Battalions.

(a) Vide supra, P. 480.

[H]

" Some

" Some Regulations might be made to put these Forces on a respectable Footing, answer all the Ends of this Government, and save a considerable Sum of Money. This, I imagine, might be accomplished in the ensuing Year; the present is too far advanced to admit of a new Regulation.

" As the First Object must ever be, to secure sufficient Sums in the Beginning to answer the Exigencies of the whole Year, it appears necessary, that the Estimate, having been submitted to the Honourable Board, should be returned with such a Letter through him to his Excellency, as to shew him that the Resident has no Authority to dispense with any Part of it, and that he acts in such Demands agreeable to their Injunctions. This Letter should at least be written a Month before the Conclusion of the old Year, that private Tunkawdars may be totally excluded till the Honourable Company's Claims are satisfied. This has occurred to me from the Conviction, which the Nabob in all his Conversations appeared to have, that the Honourable Board would, upon his Representation, dismiss the Establishments paid by Mr. Wombwell. In this Idea, his Excellency would not hear of another Demand, until he should receive the Honourable Board's Answer to his Refusal. The Change in the Resident was a Delay of a Month and a Half in obtaining the additional Tuncaws. The Reference afterwards to your Honourable Board, waiting the Reply, and then settling the Agreements and Accounts with the Aumils, lost full Five Months of the Year. The Kerreef Harvest, small as it was, owing to the Drought, was lost; and the realizing of the Company's Tuncaws upon a Collection of Eight Months depended on a Six Months Source, the Rubbee Harvest. Another peculiar though unavoidable Circumstance has occurred to oppose my standing in so fair a Light in my Collections as my Predecessors, and that is, that my Predecessors were allowed to keep their Accounts till the Collections of the Month were closed, which did not happen till a Month after: They did not close their Collections and send away their Accounts at the End of the Month; this makes their Collections in the Accounts appear uniform, while mine, under the late Regulation, are sent away at the End of each Month, and the Kists having, from invariable Custom, never been paid till near the End of the ensuing, my Accounts must always have a Balance of a whole Kist.

" I have the Honour to submit to your Honourable Board an Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of my Treasury for the past Seven Months of the Year. The Troops are all paid up to the present Time, and I calculate, that the Amount required for the necessary Disbursements of the Remainder of the Year, exclusive of all Contingencies, will be about 30 Lacks of Rupees — This is about the Sum I expect will be realized in the Course of the abovementioned Period, after deducting the Batta between Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees and the several Species, which are collected from the Country. The Estimate of 30 Lacks I cannot declare to be just, because the Paymasters have not furnished me with their Accounts Current with the Military Paymaster General, to the present Period, which alone could serve me in my Calculation. The Want of these Accounts prevents my keeping my own with the Regularity I could wish.

" Lucknow,

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

" 30th April 1780.

(Signed)

C. Purling."

" Ordered, That the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation." §

☞ [" Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Purling. 19, 785

" Sir,

" We have received your Letters of the 31st of April and 22d of May, with their several Inclosures.

" At this late Period of the Year, and in consequence of the strong Objections made by his Excellency the Vizier, added to the Testimony which you bear to the Truth of the Account given of the State of his Finances, we are compelled for the present to wave our Claim to the additional Assignments, which in our Letter of the 3d of April, we required you to obtain for the whole Amount of the Company's Demand upon him; but we hope, that at the Commencement of the Year ensuing, your Efforts, not only to provide for the Exigencies of that Year, but to secure the Payment of the Balance due from his Excellency at the Conclusion of the present, will be more successful." ☞

§ (" The Expence attending the Collection of the Nabob's Revenues, stated in the Account accompanying your Letter under the Heads Mootaina and Aerajaut and Mahl Charges, amounting in all to the Sum of Rupees 57,92,954 : 6. is so enormous and unreasonable, that we know not in what Manner to account for it, without supposing such unlimited Abuses to be committed by the Persons in Charge of the Collection as require the most decisive Exertion of his Excellency to put an End to them. We direct, that you furnish us as soon as possible with the Particulars of these Articles of Expence; and we desire that, at the approaching Settlement of the Revenues for the Year 1188, your Attention may be particularly directed to the Diminution of it, and that you recommend in the strongest Manner to the Vizier the Necessity of his applying the most effectual Remedy to the Abuse, and a principal Means of effecting it, the total Reduction of the Mutaina Troops.

" We have attended to the Explanation and Particulars which you have transmitted to us of the private Jaghires, and authorize you to restore the Assignments on them to the Proprietors.

" Fort William,

We are, &c.)" §

" 22d June 1780.

(a) ACCOUNT Particulars of the Jagheers in the Vizier's Dominions, exclusive of the Maulguzarry Lands.

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheers.	Time when granted.	Amount Jumma of each Place.	Jumma of the Grant of each Jagheer.	Jagheers returned and concluded in the Caboolats of the Amils.	Amount of Jagheers assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers of which have not paid their Wonds and Kifas.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers of which have passed their Bonds and Kifas.	R E M A R K S.
Deveey Jangheerabad	Nabob Salar Jung, and Nabob Mirza Ally Cawn	Old Grant	72,212 10	—	—	—	—	—	Nabob Salar Jung.—This and the Four following Heads are the Jagheers of his Excellency the Vizier's Family, who consider themselves exempt from the Tax to be paid in the present Year, of One Half of the Jumma which his Excellency put upon them; for he urged the doing of it at the Time he made out the last Tuncaw for 38 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabob Mirza Ally Khaun is dead; but the Share of the Jagheer for 6,87,251. 10. which the Nabob had, is continued to his Widow and Family. The Nabob Salar Jung founds his Claim to an entire Exemption from the above Taxation, upon Two Letters which he received from his Excellency the Nabob Affoph ul Dowla, and Mr. Middleton, after having paid the Nabob, in the Year 1785, or our Aera 1778, 1,50,000 Rupees. Translates of these Letters come inclosed No 1 and 2.
Ruffoolabad	Ditto	Ditto	64,284	—	—	—	—	—	
Bejinor	Ditto	Ditto	1,20,753	—	—	—	—	—	
Schdowr	Ditto	Ditto	1,05,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Jullolur Hafimun	Ditto	Ditto	1,05,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Sammaspore	Ditto	Ditto	20,052	—	—	—	—	—	
Futypore, Haffowah, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	4,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehadul Syeteb	Ditto	Ditto	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Sudrah	Ditto	Ditto	887	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobarraze Nuggur	Ditto	Ditto	6,132	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullia Govind	Ditto	Ditto	1,201	—	—	—	—	—	
Taffeer Orangabad	Ditto	Ditto	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	
Deduct what has been attached by the present Nabob Affoph ul Dowla in 1786			9,37,251 10	6,87,251 10	—	3,43,625 13	3,43,625 13	—	
Mugglace	Ahmed Ally Cawn, and Ally Cooley Cawn	in 1782	24,225	—	—	—	—	—	Ahmed Ally Cawn and Ally Kory Khaun are two Sons of the Nabob Mirza Ally Khaun, and claim an Exemption from this Tax of Half Amount of the Jumma, under the Strength of the above-mentioned Letter to their Father and Uncle. The Buace Begum, or Mother of the Nabob Sujah ul Dowla, possesses two Engagements; one of the Nabob Affoph ul Dowla, and the other of Mr. Middleton, that the Jagheers shall remain to her unmolested;—and declare, that nothing but absolute Force shall make her give up any Part of the Jumma, since some of the Terms of her Engagements are un-complied with.—Translates of these come inclosed No 3 and 4. The Bow Begum, or Wife of the Nabob Sujah ul Dowla, has exhibited two Engagements; one under the Seal of his Excellency the Vizier Affoph ul Dowla, and the other signed by Mr. Briflow;—wherein too, promise an unimpeached Possession to the Begum of her Jagheers and Gunjes:—And therefore refuses to allow of the Taxation.—She also has a full Acquittance from his Excellency the Nabob Affoph ul Dowla, from which it appears, that his Excellency had made a Demand upon his Mother for his maintenance.—These are contained in Nos 5, 6, 7.
Jullot Gunge	Ditto	1783	23,992	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuppeh Cumyaur	Ditto	Ditto	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuppeh Mugglace	Ditto	Ditto	3,743	—	—	—	—	—	
Ally Gunge	Nabob Sujah ul Dowla's Mother	Old Grant	90,000	63,960	—	31,980	31,980	—	
Dunghoulé	Ditto	Ditto	92,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Rehimnagar	Ditto	Ditto	3,822	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand of Jaffer Jaur Cawn's Jagheer	Ditto	Ditto	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	
Joyyes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	—	1,91,222	—	95,611	95,611	—	
Tuachah	Nabob Affoph ul Dowla's Mother	Ditto	4,47,200	—	—	—	—	—	
Schudgur	Ditto	Ditto	47,616	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmail Gunge	Ditto	Ditto	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Benny Gunge	Ditto	Ditto	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Nabob Gunge and Syher	Ditto	Ditto	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	
			60,000	—	—	—	—	—	
			5,84,816	5,84,816	—	2,92,408	2,92,408	—	
			15,27,349 10	7,63,624 13	—	7,63,624 13	7,63,624 13	—	
	Carried forward		—	—	—	—	—	—	

(d) Vide supra, P. 48a.

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheerdars.	Time when granted.	Amount of each Place.	Summa of the Grant of each Jagheerdar.	Jagheers returned, and included in the Caboolats of the Aumils.	Amount of Jagheers offered by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Nabob which have not paid their Bonds and Kifibunds.	Balance, or Amount of Jagheers, the Nabob which have not paid their Bonds and Kifibunds.	R E M A R K S.
Deband Inhunna	Brought forward	—	—	15,27,249 10 —	—	7,63,624 13 —	7,63,624 13 —	—	
Ditto	Khahun Cawn, and Hungun Cawn	Old Grant in 1184	1,700 2 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Kawrid Puchrumrot	Ditto	in 1183	11,000 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Mujong	Ditto	Ditto	14,955 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Deband Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	7,000 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Dincorpore Sunha	Ditto	in 1184	4,963 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Rampore, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	983 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	
			14,437 —	54,138 14 6	—	36,862 5 6	—	36,862 5 6	Mirza Husein Reza Khan.—This and all the following Jagheerdars included under the last Head, as having paid their Bonds and Kifibunds, have been taxed Two Thirds of the Amount Summa of their Jagheers.
Deband Kaucory	Mirza Husein Reza Cawn	Old Grant	700 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Buripore	Ditto	Ditto	19,992 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Deband Tootch Hurry	Ditto	Ditto	4,007 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Deband Manickpore	Isope Cawn Kandarree	Old Grant in 1183	—	24,699 13 6	—	16,466 9 —	—	16,466 9 —	
Deband Mohau	Cauzeh Nehama Tulla	Ditto	—	4,015 —	—	2,061 5 6	—	2,061 5 6	
Jammoo	Rajah Bowanny Sing	Ditto	—	4,031 13 —	—	2,000 —	—	2,000 —	
Pettaub Gunge	Rajah Micoo Sing	in 1184	13,202 —	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Mohun Gudge Feel Patchrumrot	Ditto	in 1187	14,000 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Toffer, an Increase found by the Aumil	Ditto	Ditto	2,138 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Movlara	Ditto	Ditto	48,450 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Hurdobee Cutwarra	Rajah Mootee Sing	in 1183	—	77,790 5 6	—	51,091 8 —	—	51,091 8 —	
Hurdohiz	Rajah Nawaz Sing	Ditto	—	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Buffory	Rajah Suba Sing	Ditto	—	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Surazepore	Rajah Ullah Sing	Ditto	—	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Bedlong	Rajah Nuddee Sing	Ditto	—	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Chucklah Ittwa Deband	Husein Attah Cawn	Ditto	—	30,000 —	—	20,000 —	—	20,000 —	
Deband Mona	Roy Hoolaus Roy	in 1184	9,000 —	5,668 —	—	3,778 11 —	—	3,778 11 —	
Corah	Ditto	Ditto	3,500 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Deband Lucknow	Moonshree Bauffid	in 1183	—	12,500 —	—	8,333 5 —	—	8,333 5 —	
Kheway	Khauaneh Allum	Old Grant in 1183	72,000 —	400 —	—	266 11 —	—	266 11 —	
Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	3,000 —	—	—	—	—	—	
Anurovah	Aakbaul ul Dowlah	in 1184	—	75,000 —	—	50,000 —	—	50,000 —	
Bamfugger	Bundeh Ally Cawn	Old Grant	10,000 —	1,00,000 —	—	66,666 11 —	—	66,666 11 —	
Ametty	Ditto	Ditto	3,000 —	13,000 —	—	—	—	—	
	Carried forward	—	—	20,78,493 8 6	—	11,21,151 15 —	7,63,624 13 —	3,57,527 2 —	Bundeh Ally Khan, being a Relation of the Nabob's, he would have him exempted from the Tax.—He is therefore omitted. Mahabob Ally Khan.—The Ditto in which this Jagheerdar's Lands were included, has been thrown into much Confusion by the Mismanagement of New Aumils, whom his Excellency chose

R E M A R K S.

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheers.	Time when granted.	Amount of each Place.	Summa of the Grant of each Jagheerdar.	Jagheers resumed, included in the Caboolates of the Aumils.	Amount of Jagheers assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claims.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers, of which have not paid their Bonds and Kilibunds.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers, of which have not paid their Bonds and Kilibunds.	REMARKS.
Ruffolpore Goffe	Brought forward	Old Grant in 1183	—	20,78,493 8 6	—	11,21,151 15	7,63,624 13	3,57,527 2	to appoint in the Beginning of this Year, and afterwards removed, upon those Lands being made over in Assignment to the Honourable Company in the Month of May; and the New Aumils were of the Difficulties he had to encounter, referred to take upon him the Responsibility of the Collections for the remaining 8 Months of the Year, which this Jagheer was included in his Caboolat, as well as two others mentioned hereafter.
Dehand Allahabad	Mahaboo Ally Cawn	in 1183	60,000	97,000	97,000	1,422 11	—	1,422 11	Rajah Govindram, the Nabob's Vakeel in Calcutta.—The Nabob would not include this among the other taxed Jagheers.—It is therefore exempt.
Dehand Barry	Mahmud Ally Commandant	Ditto	37,000	2,134	—	8,000	—	8,000	Nabob Mirza Nadjef Khan.—The Nabob would not tax his Jagheers.
Dehand Allahabad	Koofe Muzzer Ally Cawn	Ditto	—	12,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Mirzapore	Meer Suddeck	Ditto	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	
	Rajah Govindram	Ditto	—	17,000	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Lucknow	Mahmud Wuzze Coja	Ditto	—	600	—	400	—	400	
Muzfahad	Nudjeef Cawn Badre	Old Grant	—	14,500	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Ackbure	Ekmut Husein Cawn	Ditto	—	6,000	—	4,000	—	4,000	
Dehand Nugram	Rajah Teppoor Chund	Ditto	—	10,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Dehand Angetty	Cauzee Mahmud Tuckey	Ditto	1,128 12	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Nugram	Ditto	Ditto	871	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	
Mugglafce	Ditto	Ditto	1,847 3	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Malliabad, and Mohaun	Umber Ally Cawn	in 1183	—	5,346 15	—	3,564 10	—	3,564 10	
Dehand Wauraze	Nabob Immaum Udeen Cawn	in 1184	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Dehand Ruffolpore Goffe	Mahmud Fauzale	Old Grant	—	12,000	—	8,000	—	8,000	
Dehand Cuckcorry	Mahmud Shuffee Ajam	Ditto	—	400	—	266 11	—	266 11	
Kootia Gooneer	Almas Ally Cawn	in 1184	—	500	—	333 6	—	333 6	
Dehand Cuckcorry	Syfulla Bearer	in 1183	—	30,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	
Dehand Mohaun	Ally Ekbur Beg	in 1183	1,500	6,000	—	4,000	—	4,000	
Dehand Cuckcorry	Ditto	Ditto	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Sandilla	Ditto	in 1187	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehand Roodowlee	Ram Tulla	Old Grant	—	8,630	—	5,753 6	—	5,753 6	
Dehand Hurdoohee	Madaur Bux Churkaheet	in 1183	—	1,808 15	—	1,206	—	1,206	
Dehand Mohaun	Sufdur Ally Cawn	in 1184	—	341	—	—	—	—	
Biffoolee	Fuyzoolah Cawn Rohilla	Old Grant	—	3,451	—	2,300 10	—	2,300 10	Madaur Bux Churkaheet.—He was exempted on Account of his Poverty.
Dehand Futtypore	Mahmud Buffleer Cawn	in 1185	—	15,000,000	—	—	—	—	Nabob Fyzoollah Khan.—was not taxed because of his Treaty with his Excellency the Visier, to which the Honourable Company are Guarantees.
Dehand Mohona	Rajah Buffleer Sing, Moonfhee	in 1183	—	1,00,000	—	66,666 11	—	66,666 11	
Dehand Mugglaffce	Meer Fauzale Ally	in 1182	—	10,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
Dehand Coorfe	Meer Mauwah	in 1183	—	13,100 13	—	8,333 7	—	8,333 7	
Dehand Futtypore	Mirza Husein Ally, and Bar Ally	Ditto	—	1,200 11	—	807 6	—	807 6	
Talook Selmahabad	Furkand Ally Cawn	in 1185	—	2,263	—	1,508 12	—	1,508 12	
Talook Karah	Meer Khuyr Ulla	in 1184	—	10,000	—	6,666 11	—	6,666 11	
	Carried forward	—	—	14,000	—	9,333 6	—	9,333 6	
		—	—	39,96,742 14 6	97,000	13,13,715 15	7,63,624 13	5,50,090 14	

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheers.	Time when granted.	Amount Summa of each Place.	Summa of the Grant of each Jagheer.	Jagheers refunded, and included in the Caboodle of the Aumils.	Amount of Jagheers, assigned by the Nabob for the Honourable Company's Claim.	Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers, which have not paid their Bonds and Kistbandes.	Balance or Amount of Jagheers, the Jagheers, which have paid their Bonds and Kistbandes.	REMARKS.
Deband Baffey	Brought forward	—	—	39,96,742 14 6	97,000 — —	13,13,715 15 —	7,63,624 13 —	5,50,090 14 —	
Deband Cuckcorry	Mahmud Yaur Cawn	Old Grant	—	6,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	
Zellah Pepergong, in Maliabad	Buffant Ally Cawn	Ditto	—	2,637 — —	—	1,500 — —	—	1,500 — —	
	Nabob Maudar ul Dowla	in 1187	—	60,000 — —	—	—	—	—	Nabob Maudar ul Dowla, one of the Nabob Vizier's Family; and the Vizier would not tax him.
Deband Sandilla	Ahurruf Ally Cawn, &c.	—	—	17,000 — —	—	—	—	—	Ahurruf Ally Khaun, also one of his Excellency's Family.
Zelleh Ramnagar, in Syluck	Rajah Jowlott	in 1187	—	48,000 — —	—	32,000 — —	—	32,000 — —	
Deband Lucknow	Mirza Ruffee and Sowdah	Ditto	—	2,370 — —	—	1,580 — —	—	1,580 — —	
Deband Syluck	Mirza Boo Ally Cawn	Ditto	—	2,000 — —	—	1,333 10 4	—	1,333 10 4	
Deband Syluck	Mirzahee	Ditto	—	6,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	—	4,000 — —	
Schaulce	Mirza Mahmud Hussein	Ditto	—	21,000 — —	—	14,000 — —	—	14,000 — —	
Deband Baharoy	Murzufer Hussein Cawn	Ditto	—	25,000 — —	—	16,666 11 —	—	16,666 11 —	
Nuggur, Amlahs of Muggar-buffee	Affrin Ally Cawn	Ditto	—	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	—	—	—	Affrin Ally Khaun, his Jagheer is in the same Predicament as that of Mahabood Ally Khaun, being in the same District.
Deband Syluck	Nabob Badre	Ditto	—	20,000 — —	—	13,333 5 —	—	13,333 5 —	
Deband Syluck	Mirza Ekbur Beg	Ditto	—	1,000 — —	—	666 10 8	—	666 10 8	
Deband Baunfee	Saduck Beg Cawn	Ditto	—	5,000 — —	5,000 — —	—	—	—	Saduck Beg Khaun, in the same District as that of Mahabood Ally Khaun and Affrin Ally Khaun, and refunded.
Chucklab Barrelly	Lautaful Ally Cawn	Old Grant	—	1,15,805 12 —	—	77,204 — —	—	77,204 — —	
	Total	—	—	43,58,555 10 6	1,32,000 — —	14,80,000 — —	7,63,624 13 —	7,16,375 3 —	

N. B. The Nabob Vizier, by including the Country of Fyzullah Khaun among his Jagheers, makes their Amount appear to be 43½ Lacks of Rupees; but if the 15 Lacks are deducted, the whole Amount of the Jagheers will not be more than 28½ Lacks; Half of which is about the Amount of the Tuncaws granted by the Nabob.

Lucknow, the 30th of April 1780.

Errors excepted.

per C. Purling.]

20

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of a Letter under the Seal and Signature in English of Mr. Middleton, dated 17th Shahbaun, in the Year of the Hidgree 1191, to the Nabobs Mirza Ally Khaun and Sallar Jung.

There having been great Necessity for Money to the Sircar, the Nabob Vizier was obliged to take from you the Sum of 1½ Lack of Rupees; this will not be done again, but when the Nabob shall be relieved from his Distresses he will return it, to which he has agreed before me. And do you not any way doubt or discredit this.—In case you are desirous of my Testimony, I am acquainted with this; and I will be ready to support with my Endeavours and Influence the fulfilling of the Engagement on the Part of his Excellency the Vizier, and be you perfectly satisfied of this.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of a Letter of the Nabob Vizier to the Nabobs Mirza Ally Khaun Behadre, and Sallar Jung Behadre, his Uncles.

I have taken from you, in the Fussulee Year 1185, 1½ Lack of Rupees to relieve my Distresses; this shall not be done in future, and it shall be returned when my Affairs will admit of it.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of an Engagement, under the Seal and Signature in English of Mr. John Bristow, dated 19th Shahbaun in the Year 1189 of the Hidgree, as follows.

I write these Lines by way of an Engagement on the Part of the English Company, and the English Heads or Chiefs; on this Account that the Nabob Asfuph ul Dowlah Behadre, having received from his Mother the Sum of 30 Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, and 26 Lacks for his old Debt, consisting of the following Articles, Ready Money and Goods, Jewelry, Elephants and Camels, &c. has passed a Farcuttee or Acquaintance, which is binding (or Sunnud); and upon this Acquittance I have placed my Seal, that is to say, on the Part of the Company and Chiefs of the English; and the Nabob Asfuph ul Dowlah shall not oppose the Begum's Possession of the Jagheers and Gunges, and Kulledaugs (or Meat Markets) and Gardens and Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah gave to her in his Lifetime; and the Nabob Asfuph ul Dowlah shall not obstruct her Possession during her Life; and the Begum shall settle the Accounts of her own Jagheers with her own People. In this the Heads or Chiefs of the English are engaged.—No one shall oppose it; and whenever the Begum shall desire to go to Mecca, no one shall oppose it. And the Nabob shall have no Demand upon any of the Ladies or Attendants of the Zunana; the Begum has the Authority over her own People; whatever she pleases she shall do with them; and whenever the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall deliver the Jagheers to the Charge of whomsoever she pleases; no one shall oppose this.—In this the Heads or Chiefs of the English are engaged.

Particulars of the ancient Jagheers and Gunges, &c. Dependencies with Mahel and Syher, and Villages belonging to the Begum.

Sallooon,	Ishmael Gunge, with the Villages Three
Dewah,	Cofs from Lucknow,
Perfuddehpore,	Culladaugs or Meat Markets of the whole
Anteh,	Subah,
Sunrota,	Mints of Owd and Fyzabad,
Havelly Goruchpore,	Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Tellooy,	Vizier Gunge,
Jains, with Audulet and Syher,	Baug Hurry Sing in Owd, with Lands,
Gowrah,	Ash Baug in Lucknow,
Taundah,	Roza Gaut in Lucknow,
Nawabjunge, and Villages on the other Side	Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
of the Gogra,	Baug Burranuett,
	Ishmael Gunge in Lucknow.

T R A N S L A T E.

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal of the Nabob Asfuph ul Dowlah, and under the Seals of Mr. John Bristow, and Mortuza Khaun, and the English Signature, dated the 19th of Shahbaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hygree.

I, Asfuph ul Dowlah Behadre, pass my Agreement and Writing that I have received from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, and 26 Lacks for my old Debt, consisting of the following Articles: In ready Money and Goods, and Jewelry, and Elephants, and Camels, &c. and I have now no Demand whatever. I have received this Money through the Mediation of the English; and I have no further Claim, and I agree to have unmolested the Jagheers, and Gunges, and Heelleedarys (or Meat Markets), and Gardens and Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which my Father, in his Lifetime, gave to my Mother, and will not oppose her Possession of them as long as she shall live; and she shall settle the Accounts of her own Jagheers, &c. with her

her own People; and whenever the Bow Begum (the Wife of the Nabob Sujah al Dowlah) shall chuse to go to Mecca, she has Authority to give them to whomever she may please; I will not oppose this; whether she shall stay here or go to Mecca, the Jagheers, &c. shall be in the Possession of my Mother; I will on no Account oppose it; and to whomsoever she may be pleased to deliver the Charge of them, I will give my Support and Assistance; and whenever she shall please to go to Mecca, she shall take what Attendants she pleases, together with her Money and Effects, and I will not oppose it; and I will not demand any Thing whatever from the Coja's Jewam Ally Khaun, Shagoon Ally Khaun, and the Women Javildars, or Cash Keepers. Whatever the Begum shall please to do, let her do, she is her own Mistress; and I call upon God, and Mahmud, and the Twelve Saints, and the Fourteen Angels, and the Heads or Chiefs of the English, as Witnesses; and in future I will not demand any Loans from the Begum my Mother. I have no Claim whatever, and will not deviate from this Agreement; and if I deviate from it, I shall forfeit my Engagement to the Heads or Chiefs of the English and the Company. On this Account I have written the above Lines as an Engagement, which is at present binding.

Particulars of the Jagheers, Mahl, and Syher, and Dehauts or Villages belonging to the Jagheers and Gunges.

Salloon,	Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Haut Dewah,	Vizier Gunge,
Perfuddepore,	Baug Hurry Sing,
Auteh,	Nawab Gunge and Villages on the other Side
Sumrotah,	of the Gogra,
Havelly Gooruckpore,	Ishmael Gunge and Dehauts Three Cofs from
Tellooy,	Lucknow,
Jauis, with Audaulut and Syher,	In Owd, Three Gardens,
Toundah,	Ash Baug in Lucknow,
Ishmael Gunge in Lucknow,	Cusba Gaut in Lucknow,
Oulladary, or Meat Markets of the whole Subah,	Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
Mints of Oud and Fyzabad,	Baug Burramull,
	Gourah.

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Copy of an Engagement under the Seal of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Behadre, and of Mr. John Bristow, with his Signature in English, dated the 28th of Jemmadal Owai in the Year of the Hidgree 1190.

I Affuph ul Dowlah Behadre have, on the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 Hidgree, according to my Agreement, received the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees for the present Year, Twenty-six Lacks of Rupees, on account of my old Debt, consisting of the following Articles; Ready Money and Goods, Jewels, Elephants, and Camels, &c. which have been settled with the Begum my Mother, through the Mediation of the Heads of the Chiefs of the English, as my Inheritance from the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, my Father, and have passed an Acquittance, in full of all Demands, to the Begum my Mother, on account of her Jagheers, Gunges, Kuledarrys (or Meat Markets), Gardens, Mints of Owd and Fyzabad, &c. which the late Nabob in his Life gave to her. According to this, I agree and give in Writing, that agreeable to the aforementioned Engagement, I have myself received the full Amount of this Claim in ready Money and Goods from the Begum my Mother. I have now no Demand whatever upon my Mother; and on no Account will I oppose the Begum's Possession of the Jagheers, &c. belonging to her, which are included in the Engagement, and specified in the particular List; and I engage in this God, Mohamud, and the English Chiefs. I have wrote these Lines as a Receipt and Acquittance, which shall be in force now, and if Occasion requires, be made use of.]

Particulars of the Jagheers, with the Mahl and Syher, and dependent Villages and Gunges, &c.

Salloon,	Ishmael Gunge, with the Villages 3 Cofs from
Dewah,	Lucknow,
Perfuddepore,	Ishmael Gunge, in Lucknow,
Antah,	Culleh Daug, or Meat Markets of the whole
Sumrotah,	Subah,
Havelly Goruckpore,	Mints of Owd and Fyzabad,
Tillooy,	Begum Gunge and Golah Gaut,
Jauis, with the Audaulut and Syher,	Vizier Gunge,
Gowrah,	Baug Hurry Sing, in Owd,
Taundah,	Ash Baug, in Lucknow,
Nawab Gunge, with the Villages on the other	Rozah Gaut, in Lucknow,
Side of the Gogra,	Begum Barry, with the Bazar,
	Baug Baramul.

(a) [TRANSLATE.

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal and Signature of Mr. Middleton, to all the Particulars of which he engages to procure a Treaty from the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah, after his Arrival; and that he will also sign it, as follows :

- 1st. That whenever the Begum shall chuse to go to Mecca, she shall be permitted to go.
- 2d. That when the Nabob shall arrive, I (Mr. Middleton) will procure suitable Allowances to be made to the Ladies of the Zunna *, and the Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and * Sicin Orig. take care that they are paid.
- 3d. That the Festivals (Shaddee), and Marriages of the Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah shall be at the Disposal of the Begum; whenever she thinks proper she shall marry them; and if the Begum shall go, she shall have the Authority to appoint and settle their Marriages; and whatever Money shall be necessary for these Expences shall be paid by the Nabob.
- 4th. That the Syer of Coda Gunge and Ally Gunge shall be retained by the Begum as heretofore.
- 5th. That I (Mr. Middleton) will, upon the Arrival of the Nabob, procure Vizier Gunge, and the Garden of Sepoydaud Khaun, or their Equivalent, for the Begum.
- 6th. That I (Mr. Middleton) will endeavour to obtain from the Nabob the Sum of 1,15,000 Rupees, on Account of the Purchase of Merchee Bohaun, and the House of Sahebjee, and the Fort of the Goffein, with the Land and Garden, and the Barraderry on the Banks of the Goompty, and Bazar and Garden of the House of Mahnarain, and the House of Beny Perlaud at Lucknow; all of which the Nabob Afoph al Dowlah has assumed Possession of.
- 7th. That I will settle with the Nabob, the Allowances to be made in ready Money to the Ladies of the Zunana, and others, specified in the following Account :

	Per Month.
To the Ladies of the Zunna	13,600
To Meer Husein Ally Khaun Behadre	2,000
To Ahmed Ally Khaun	400
To the Doctors	1,000
To Mahmud Javaid	140
To Molavie Madjeed	60
	<u>17,250</u>

8th. Upon the Arrival of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Bahadre, I will endeavour, with all my Influence, to settle the Monthly Allowances of Mohrum Ally Khaun and Mahmud Eltafaud Khaun, &c. the Attendants of the Begum.

9th. If the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall leave her Mahls and Jaghires to the Begum, the Mother of Affuph al Dowlah, who shall remit the Revenues thereof to the Burree Begum. No one shall prevent her enjoying her Jaghires.]

(a) [TRANSLATE.

Copy of an Engagement under the Seal of the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah, and under the Seal and Signature, in English, of Mr. Middleton, as follows :

- 1st. I, who am the Nabob Affuph ul Dowlah Bahadre, do agree that the Jagheers and Gunges, and Monthly Allowance of the Officers and Servants, and of the Ladies of the Zunana, and of those specified in the Account annexed, shall be at the Disposal, and under the Management and Authority of the Begum. And no one shall oppose or prevent it. This I will punctually observe. In this Agreement Mr. Middleton and the English are engaged.
- 2d. Whenever the Begum may chuse to go to Mecca, I will not oppose it.
- 3d. Whenever the Begum shall go to Mecca, she shall leave her Lands, Jagheers, &c. either in the Care of my Mother or of me; and I will procure Bills for the Amount of their Revenues, and send them to her. No one shall oppose this.
- 4th. The Begum shall have Authority over all the Ladies of her Zunana. She shall let them remain with me, and not allow them to go any where without my Permission, or keep them with her.
- 5th. The Jagheers Khodah Gunge, Ally Gunge, &c. with the Mahl and Syher, belonging to the Begum, and made over to her, shall remain, as heretofore, in her Possession.

Particulars of the Salaries allowed.

	Per Month.
Allowances to the Family of the Boorhaun ul Mulk	10,000
Allowance to Meer Husein Ally Khaun	2,000
Dº to Ahmed Ally Khaun	400
Dº to Doctors	1,000
Dº to Molovic Mudjeed	60
	<u>13,460</u>

(a) Vide supra, P. 461.

(b) Vide supra, P. 462.

[K]

6th. I

6th. I have passed a Bond payable in Six Months, for 1,15,000, for the Price of Houses, &c. and, God willing, I will pay the Amount when it shall become due.

7th. I have bought Vizier Gunge, and the Garden of Sepoydaud Khaun in Allahabad, of the Begum, for 10,000 Rupees; and, God willing, I will pay the Amount in Six Months.

8th. The Begum has Authority over the Ladies and Attendants of the Zunana. Neither myself, nor any one else, will oppose it.

9th. The Begum (my Grandmother) shall have the Authority in all Festivals, and in the Marriages of the Children of the late Nabob Sujah al Dowlah, and with the Consent of my Mother and myself, shall regulate them, excepting in the Festivals (Shâdee) the Authority is mine.

The English are Guarantees to the above Engagements so long as the Begum shall exist.]

To his Excellency the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, dated 19th April 1780.

I informed the Council in the Month of Maug of your Situation, and the Want of Sources in your Country. I have To-day received an Answer to my Letter; and lay before you the Substance of their Orders, that you are to provide for the Remainder of the Demands required for the Service of the present Year. You have granted Joydaad or Assets to the Amount of 1,06,62,000, from which there are to be no Deductions; and I now send you enclosed an Account (which was before submitted to you) stating 30,00,188 : 12 in Addition to the above 1,06,62,000, amounting in the whole to 1,36,62,188 : 12, which I hope you will be so good as to provide for.

And if you are pleased to release any of the Jagheers, you will grant Tunkaws in the room of them, upon other Lands. I therefore request of you that you will be pleased to issue Orders upon your several Aumils, that they shall pay no Tuncaws whatever of private Tunkawdars, in order that the Amount which was to have been received by them be brought to the Account of the Honourable Company, to whom I desire additional Assignments may be granted.

(a) [TRANSLATE.]

Letter from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah to Mr. C. Purling.

I have received your Letter.—You write, that you informed the Council, in the Month of Maug, that I had not * Sources in my Country, and my Expences were very great; and that you have received an Answer from the Council, that whatever Balance was due at the End of the Year, I should pay; and that the Sum 1,06,62,000 Rupees, which were granted as Assets, should suffer no Diminution; nor will the Gentlemen of the Council allow One Rupee; but that, agreeable to the Account Particulars, the Balance of 1,36,62,188 : 12 must be assigned.

I have in no Respect failed in my Compliance with the Pleasure of the Council, or my Friendship for the Company, as far as I have had Ability. And I have acquainted you very fully with the State of my Country, and the Sources of the Revenue: And I have even put a stop to the Expences of my Table, and the Animals which I ought to keep; and the Jagheers of my Servants and Attendants; and there are Assets of 98,98,375. After this, I wrote the Jagheers of my Grandmother and my Mother, and of the Nabob Sallar Jung, and of my Family, and the Sons of my Uncle Mirza Alla Khan, which were granted them for their Livelihood; and they amounted to the Sum of 7,63,625 Rupees. By this Means has the Business been done. But they all possess Engagements. And I have made over in Assignment the Expences of my Table, which I have put a stop to with this View, that the Gentlemen of the Council, understanding my distressed Situation, would shew me their Friendship. I at first opposed the assigning the Jagheers of my Grandmother and Mother, and my Uncle. Now that the Council have, upon such a Representation of my Distress, written, that there shall not be less Assignments than 1,06,62,000 Rupees, and that the Balance of 1,36,62,188 must be given, I am acquainted with the Particulars of the 1,36,62,188. If the Gentlemen of the Council, or you, Sir, will inform yourselves from the Accounts, you will find, it is not to be obtained. Whatever, in Justice, can be obtained from the Accounts, have been granted; but at this Time Assignments are demanded of me. The Business of the World is easy, and passes away; and the Gentlemen of the Council should, in every Thing that is just, be my Guardians and my Friends. I do not put my Life in Competition with Friendship. Whatever Assets were in the Country, with even my Table, my Animals, the Jagheers of my Servants and Attendants, are granted in Assignments, amounting to 98,98,375 Rupees: Besides these, the Jagheers of my Grandmother, Mother, and my Uncles, the Nabobs Mirza Allee and Sallar Jung, which were granted them for their Maintenance, are at your Disposal. If the Council have directed you to attach them, do it. In the Country no further Sources remain, and I have no Means, for I have not a Subsistence. Alas! I have Elephants, Horses, and Houses; if they will serve the Purpose of my Friends, they are ready for them; the Country and the Aumils are at hand; wherever Assets can be found, take them—I do not oppose it.—In this Situation I am in want of a daily Subsistence—I feed upon the Hope and Expectation of Tranquillity—Upon this the Council's Order is arrived.—Whatever proceeds from Friendship is good—my Situation is no way concealed—How long shall I dwell upon my Misfortunes!—I have written sufficient.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 479.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE ACCOUNT of the Dominions of his Excellency the VIZIER, ASOPH UL DOWLA, for the Fuffilke Year 1187.

Names of the Mihal.	Names of the Farmers, &c.	Middell Crofs Juma at 1186.	Deductions granted this Year.	Balance.	Amount Balance due on the 1 st of July 1186.	Increafe made this Year.	Total M' fuffil Crofs Juma, for the Fuffilke Year 1187.	Amount of the Honourable Company's Tuncaw.	Commission granted for transporting Money from the Country to Lucknow.	Expenses of the M' fuffil, or Troops stationed on the Collections.	Adjutant and M' fuffil Charges.	Tuncaw, &c.	His Excellency the Nabob's private Expences.	Amount of Waif- fuf of Amdils removed at the Time the Tuncaw was granted to the Company.	Total in Sira and Rucay Rucay.	Profit Batta for Rucay Rucay.	Total Waifuf on the Juma.	Balance.
Curah, Sharah, &c.	Almas Ally Cawn	64,60,831 1 6	5,00,000 --	59,60,831 1 6	--	--	59,60,831 1 6	26,00,000 --	75,000 --	17,84,218 15 9	1,40,430 3 --	4,61,095 4 3	5,00,000 --	--	55,60,764 7 --	--	55,60,764 7 --	4,00,000 10 6
Bureilly, &c.	Coja Am Udeen	50,00,000 --	5,75,000 --	44,25,000 --	--	--	44,25,000 --	25,00,000 --	--	5,75,000 --	61,148 --	12,87,637 10 9	--	--	44,24,778 10 9	--	44,24,778 10 9	221 5 3
Rhairabad	Mirza Ally Reza	10,50,371 --	10,00,371 --	9,50,000 --	50,000 --	--	10,00,000 --	3,30,000 --	3,300 --	5,71,795 3 9	10,054 12 --	1,13,201 10 --	--	--	10,30,371 9 9	31,000 12 --	9,09,371 13 9	608 2 3
AzzumGhur,&Maunool	Mirza Noor Beg	6,04,864 --	1,39,000 --	5,25,864 --	--	--	5,25,864 --	1,50,000 --	3,000 --	3,70,333 1 --	18,752 --	3,095 --	--	--	5,45,381 1 --	19,500 2 --	5,25,881 15 --	11 1 --
Sundula, &c.	Mirza Mendy	5,17,100 8 --	1,57,321 --	3,59,779 8 --	--	--	3,59,779 8 --	2,00,000 --	2,000 --	1,17,508 --	26,200 3 3	21,035 2 --	--	--	3,67,051 5 3	8,100 13 3	3,58,951 8 --	1 --
Alhabad	Imad Beg	7,06,000 --	39,000 --	6,47,000 --	--	40,000 --	6,47,000 --	3,50,000 --	5,000 --	1,20,130 --	36,183 --	1,28,710 9 6	--	--	6,40,053 9 6	8,000 11 --	6,32,077 14 6	55,022 1 6
Khyia Ghur	Rajah Chrit Sing	2,00,000 --	--	2,00,000 --	15,337 --	--	2,15,337 --	2,00,000 --	4,000 --	--	889 15 --	8,778 --	--	--	2,13,667 15 --	730 15 --	2,13,337 --	--
Faruckabad	Nabob Muzaffer Jung	4,50,000 --	--	4,50,000 --	21,490 --	--	4,71,490 --	5,50,000 --	--	--	61,276 2 --	--	--	--	6,11,276 2 --	3,000 2 --	6,08,276 --	54,391 --
Total Mihal granted in Tuncaw to Mr. Mid- dleton, before my Arrival at Lucknow		1,50,49,226 9 6	15,31,735 --	1,35,17,491 9 6	27,577 --	40,000 --	1,38,33,228 9 6	68,81,000 --	92,320 --	36,01,754 6 6	2,93,683 1 3	20,23,583 4 6	5,00,000 --	--	1,33,93,344 12 3	71,307 7 3	1,33,22,037 5 --	5,11,231 4 6
Goruckpore, Baraich, &c.	Mahmud Haffin Cawn	21,82,003 13 6	8,10,001 14 --	13,71,999 15 6	--	2,50,000 --	16,04,499 15 6	10,00,000 --	20,000 --	3,81,347 --	75,206 --	25,420 --	--	4,00,000 --	18,21,973 --	20,570 13 --	18,01,402 3 --	3,097 12 6
Saaree	Rajah Jowhall	3,67,000 --	67,800 --	3,00,000 --	--	--	3,00,000 --	--	--	97,571 --	7,289 --	18,642 --	--	--	2,92,857 --	1,050 --	2,78,279 --	21,731 --
Dyhalwara, &c.	Rajah Bowany Sing	38,78,747 8 9	3,01,089 4 --	35,77,658 4 9	--	27,385 --	36,05,043 4 9	13,00,000 --	25,000 --	10,34,048 8 6	50,749 6 --	2,93,666 8 3	--	--	35,78,688 6 9	31,000 5 --	35,46,688 1 9	3,697 3 --
Daimow, Bureilly, &c.	Rajah Misso Sing	8,34,890 13 --	1,29,151 7 --	7,05,739 6 --	--	--	7,05,739 6 --	--	--	2,18,695 --	36,000 7 1	81,332 --	--	--	7,41,003 5 6	35,200 11 --	7,05,703 8 6	33 13 6
Anbama Sundia, &c.	Umdar Ally Cawn	3,28,280 7 --	--	3,28,280 7 --	--	--	3,28,280 7 --	--	--	45,025 --	23,786 8 3	8,074 --	--	--	3,33,144 4 3	4,000 12 3	3,28,280 8 --	--
Moham	Meer Ally Ahmed	49,578 --	--	49,578 --	--	--	49,578 --	--	--	--	2,216 --	44,145 --	--	--	50,341 --	700 --	49,578 --	--
Minawary	Kheval Ram	1,20,000 --	38,804 13 6	81,195 2 6	--	--	81,195 2 6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81,195 2 6	--	81,195 2 6	--
Coverley, &c.	Meer Nahim Cawn, &c	3,24,362 4 --	1,46,821 4 --	1,77,541 --	--	--	1,77,541 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,77,541 --	--	1,77,541 --	--
Polly, &c.	Khadim Cawn, &c.	2,25,775 9 --	--	2,25,775 9 --	--	2,50,000 --	4,75,775 9 --	--	--	--	--	1,11,493 4 --	--	--	4,75,775 9 --	--	4,75,775 9 --	--
Mahmooda	Imad Beg	1,50,000 --	--	1,50,000 --	--	--	1,50,000 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,50,000 --	--	1,50,000 --	--
Total Mihal granted in Tuncaw to Mr. Mid- dleton, before my Arrival at Lucknow		84,62,337 15 --	14,04,860 10 6	69,67,677 4 6	--	5,00,000 --	74,77,562 4 6	23,00,000 --	45,000 --	17,02,266 8 6	1,05,247 5 9	5,82,672 12 3	4,00,000 --	--	77,01,866 3 9	1,04,053 11 3	75,97,812 8 6	83,809 13 --
Amount of Tuncaw granted on the Jagheers,		1,50,49,226 9 6	15,31,735 --	1,35,17,491 9 6	27,577 --	40,000 --	1,38,33,228 9 6	68,81,000 --	92,320 --	36,01,754 6 6	2,93,683 1 3	20,23,583 4 6	5,00,000 --	--	1,33,93,344 12 3	71,307 7 3	1,33,22,037 5 --	5,11,231 4 6
Total		2,35,11,564 8 6	30,26,595 10 6	2,04,85,164 14 --	27,577 --	5,49,985 --	2,13,10,790 14 --	1,06,62,000 --	1,37,320 --	53,04,020 15 --	4,88,933 7 --	26,06,256 9 --	29,76,619 9 3	4,00,000 --	2,10,95,151 --	1,79,411 2 6	2,09,15,699 13 6	5,95,091 1 6

N. B. Explanation of the Deductions granted this Year; viz.
On Account of Drought -- -- -- 7,25,050 1 6
On Account of Jagheers granted -- -- -- 1,18,570 --
On Account of Tuncaw, &c. -- -- -- 61,285 7 6
On Account of Honor Collections -- -- -- 6,810 1 6

Explanation of the Increafe made this Year; viz.
Actual Increafe upon the Juma of 1186 -- -- -- 57,385 --
On Account of returned Jagheers -- -- -- 401,500 --
Gain on Batta of Rucay -- -- -- 10,000 --

Lucknow, the 30th of April 1780.

(Errors excepted)

per C. Purling.

His Excellency, in settling with the Annul of Baraich, &c. gave him in order to make up 10 Lacks from those Mihal, required him to include the Company's Tuncaw of this Year; which makes the Kutch exceed the Juma, as in this Account, by Two Lacks. The 4,00,000 Rupees, in the Balance of Almas Ally Khaw's Account, was carried to the Liquidation of last Year's Balance, in the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XX. A. (a)

Book 76. Page 624.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th March 1778.

Fort William, 9th March 1778.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President.
Richard Barwell, }
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

READ the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

(b) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to acquaint the Honourable Board, that I have not been successful in my Applications to the Nabob in behalf of the Begum. He has positively refused to come to any immediate Determination upon any one of the several Points I have submitted to him; answering me only in general Terms, that it is his Intention to visit Fayzabad on his Return from his Hunting Party, when he will request my personal Assistance in accommodating all Matters of Dispute between him and the Begums. In the mean Time, he intreats me to take every Means in my Power to prevail upon the old Begum to suspend the Execution of her Purpose, until he shall have had an Interview with her; and to accomplish this Object, he even authorises me to make her such Assurances on his and my own Behalf, and * in my Judgment shall seem reasonable and just. 2d February. * Sicin Orig.

It is needless for me to remark upon the Ambiguity of this Reply, or the indefinite Terms in which his Authority to me is conceived. The Begum's Requisitions were laid before him in the Form I received them, clearly and specifically noticed; so that it required only that he should have given me his Sentiments upon them, and have informed me how far he wished me to engage his Compliance; but instead of this, he contents himself with desiring me to use every conciliating Argument I can with the Begum, to dissuade her from her Purpose, while he denies me the only Means by which he knew it could be effected, and by his Conduct, in fact, strengthens and confirms her Resolution. I have acquainted the Begum with the Substance of the Nabob's Reply to my Letters, which she is by no means satisfied with; and, indeed, I am myself convinced there is very little Faith to be placed on the foregoing Assurance; but she has, at my earnest Request, and from a firm Reliance on the Justice and Equity of the Honourable Board, consented to suspend her Journey until I may be favoured with your Sentiments and Decision upon this Reference, which I hope to be indulged with as soon as possible, as any considerable Delay might perhaps raise Doubts in the Begum's Breast as to the Part the Honourable Board would take in her Affairs, and induce her, at all Events, to take her Departure before your Decision reaches me.

Fayzabad, 2d February 1778.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

N. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I had the Pleasure to address you Yesterday; and having closed the Subject of the old Begum's Complaints and Requisitions, it is necessary I should now trouble you with those of the Bow Begum, who has, through me, demanded the Protection of our Government, and its Influence to restore and confirm her Rights. 3d Feb. 1778.

On my Arrival here, she addressed a long Letter to me on the Subject of her Affairs, covering the original Treaty which had been entered into between her and the Nabob, and guaranteed by my Predecessor on the Part of the Honourable Company; Copies of all which I have now the Honour to lay before you, together with a particular Account of the Begum's several Claims and Requisitions, with my own Observations on each Article.

As most of these Claims are expressly admitted in the Treaty, and guaranteed by the Resident, I apprehend by public Authority, I did not suppose the Nabob would have hesitated to comply with them: I therefore thought it unnecessary to take up the Attention of the Honourable Board with a Matter which had before been so particularly discussed and settled, and which, after such solemn Engagements on the Part of the Nabob, they would hardly expect could at this Time become a Subject of Dispute. His Excellency has, however, declined Compliance with them.]

(a) The Reference to this Appendix is omitted by Mistake; it should be affixed to the Extract from the Consultation of 9th March 1778, in Pages 459 and 460.

(b) Vide supra, P. 459.

I have

I have on all Occasions as much as possible avoided troubling the Honourable Board with any Matters which reflect upon the Conduct or Government of the Nabob, wishing rather to check and obviate Abuses, by friendly Admonitions and Remonstrances to his Excellency himself, than to correct them by an Appeal to your Authority; but such is his Excellency's Disposition, and so entirely has he lost the Confidence and Affections of his Subjects, that unless some Restraint is imposed upon him, which would effectually secure those who are living under the Protection of his Government from Violence and Oppression, I am but too well convinced, that no Man of Reputation or Property will long continue in these Provinces. Out of many of the Nabob's Acts, which have caused such a total Disaffection and Want of Confidence amongst his Subjects, I shall take the Liberty to trouble the Honourable Board with One which I have lately been a reluctant Witness to.

The Nabob Sheir Jung, whose Death happened in the Nabob's Camp a short Time ago, was a Man nearly related to this Family, and who, in the Lifetime of the late Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowlah, had suitable Allowances made him for the Support of his Rank, and the Dignity of his Family, and which he enjoyed, without Interruption, until the Accession of the present Nabob to the Musnud, who thought proper to resume them. Since that Time, until the Period of his Death, this old Gentleman had no Means left of supporting himself, his Offspring and Dependants, but from his private Fortune; nor had his Children any Prospects or Hopes, but from being permitted to inherit such Property as their Father might die possessed of: These, however, were Considerations which had not the smallest Weight with the Nabob; for immediately upon the Demise of Sheir Jung, he himself sent People to seize the Tents and Effects of the deceased in Camp, not even leaving his Friends the Means of carrying the Body to Lucknow, and dispatched his most positive Orders to the Minister to do the same with the Effects of the deceased wherever they might be found.

As soon as I was informed of these Proceedings, I took the Liberty of remonstrating to him against a Measure which appeared to me unnatural and tyrannical to a Degree, and no less alarming to his Subjects in general. In Answer to which he was pleased to say, it was a Matter which did not in any respect concern me, and that he alone was the Master in this Business; but that for my Satisfaction he would for the present suspend the Execution of his Orders, and postpone finally determining upon the Disposition of the deceased's Effects until his Return to Lucknow, when he would consult with me upon the Subject, and act agreeable to my Advice on the Occasion. Notwithstanding these Assurances, the Nabob has privately written to the Minister, ordering him, in peremptory Language, immediately to seize all the Houses, Effects, and Property of Sheir Jung in Lucknow, and to appropriate them to his Excellency's Use. As this Measure, if permitted to be carried into Execution, will be the Means of reducing a once opulent Family to a State of Indigence and Want; I hope the Honourable Board will be pleased to take this Matter into their humane Consideration, and interpose their Influence to prevent an Act which must inevitably bring Disgrace upon himself, and a proportionate Degree of Discredit upon the national Character of the English, which I consider to be more or less concerned in every Act of his Administration.—Had my Remonstrances produced the desired Effect, I should not have troubled the Honourable Board with this Detail, but I cannot see an helpless Family deprived of its Rights and only Means of Support, without endeavouring to procure them Redress. Besides, the Effect which such an Act, if suffered to pass unnoticed, would have upon the Minds of his Excellency's Subjects in general, and upon every Man of Property in particular, will I doubt not appear to the Honourable Board deserving of their most serious Consideration.

Fayzabad,
3d February, 1778.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. MIDDLETON.
Res^t at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Letters from Mr. Middleton of the 2d and 3d February, above recorded, do lie for Consideration.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXI.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXII.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXIII.

Book 103.

From the Bahoo Bhegum. Received 29th April 1780.

THE Nabob Khan Khanan Salar Jung Bahadre is my elder Brother, and Uncle to my Son the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah Bahadre; his good Qualities and Virtues are not now for the first Time represented to you, as I am certain that you must have long ago heard from other Quarters with what distinguished Honour he was treated by his late Majesty Mahomed Shah, above all the other Servants of his Majesty, being always admitted to his most secret Councils—you must also be well acquainted with the great Regard, Respect, and Affection which the late Nabob always entertained towards him. I have no Relation but that Nabob, and God knows how much he is attached to the Company, and how desirous he is of your Friendship. It is about Seven Months since he came on a Visit to me to Fyzabad; and in the many Interviews which we had his whole Conversation was a Recapitulation of your Praises, and while he remained with me he was entirely taken up with the Accounts of your great Qualities.

(a) [At present the Naibs have begun a Negotiation about the Nabob's Jaghier, of so remarkable a Nature, that it has greatly alarmed us. For first, his Jaghier is by no means equal to his Dignity; yet, on account of the present State of Affairs, he has contented himself with it, though it approaches not to his Expences. Secondly, About a Year and an Half ago, Mr. Middleton gave a positive Promise to him, that he would take care no Interruption should be given to his Jaghier, or that of the late Istekar ul Dowlah, and entered into a sacred Engagement to this Purport. It is now Matter of great Astonishment to us, that, notwithstanding all this, such a Negotiation should have been thought of, since your Highness can have no Wish that the Nabob's small Income should be stopped, as the Promises of the English Chiefs are as if written on a Stone, and can admit of not the smallest Variation.]

I therefore hope that you will upon receiving this Letter grant me Letters to Mr. Purling, Husein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Khan, directing in a most positive Manner that no Interruption be given to the Jaghier of the Nabob, and that they never in future think of any Negotiations of this Nature. This will be the greatest Satisfaction and Honour you can bestow on me and on my Brother. He before this sent some Otter and Paintings to your Presence, but has not yet heard whether you received them or not. As soon as I shall be informed of their being safe arrived, I will dispatch some other Presents to you. I am hopeful that an Intercourse of Letters may be established between your Highness and the Nabob, which is his greatest Wish. I am very anxious to receive an Answer to my former Letter; do not delay replying to it and to my present Letter, for Friendship is sought against the Season of Distress.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXIV.

Book 105.

From the Vizier. Received 23d August 1782.

57. Par. **M**AJOR William Palmer and Mr. Davy have made known to me your Orders, respecting my Authority in the Country, with great Regard and Consideration, and have made me greatful * for your Favours. They asked for a Paper of Requests, which I accordingly wrote and gave to them; they afterwards spoke about Ten Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Sircar of the Company; next, they spoke about Four Regiments, that I should employ them from the Company's Troops in the Sebundy's of my Country. Respecting these Two Articles, although I have no Power, yet, as Major William Palmer repeatedly said, that this would be giving Pleasure to the Nawab (meaning your Highness), being remediless, in Obedience to your Will, I wrote a Letter to Major Palmer in the Manner I agreed to it, from which you will become acquainted with it. They now say, that as important Matters are in Hand, for the Expences of the Company's Sircar, I must give Sixty Lacks of Rupees by way of Loan, that either I must borrow it from the Merchants, and from my Relations, and take a Bond, or give Assignments on the Country. After Two Years, when this Matter shall have been settled, that Money shall be repaid; my Country and Property belong to your Highness, to the utmost of my Life. I am not backward in the Company's Affairs, and your Highness's Pleasure. By the Blessing of God you are wife in the Times. The full Particulars of my

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 464.

[L]

Country

Country are not concealed from you. How shall I make known my Situation? From the Time that these Propositions have been made, all Judgment has left my Mind. After the Death of the deceased Nawab, on account of the Greatness of the Expences of the Army of the Sircar of the Company, which was here, I supported myself in a Manner that I cannot describe.

(a) [I never found Resource equal to the necessary Expences: Every Year, by taking from the Ministers, and selling the Articles of my Karkhanna, I, with great Distress, transacted the Business; but I could not take care of my Dependants; so that some of my Brothers, from their Difficulties, arose and departed; and the People of the Khord Mahault of the late Nawab, who are all my Mothers, from their Distresses, are reduced to Poverty, and involved in Difficulties.—No Man of Rank is deficient in the Care of his Dependants, in proportion to his Ability.]

Notwithstanding the Existence of these Distresses, I am thankful and ready to satisfy you. But never was the Money of the Tuncas for the Brigades, &c. received without a Balance from the Jaidad of the Company; and yet the Gentlemen, to the utmost of their Abilities, were guilty of no Neglect in taking Assignments, and collecting the Money. This Year, that you, from your Goodness, having discovered the State of my Distresses, recalled the Brigade and Battalions, and granted me an Engagement that all Matters should be as in the Time of the deceased Nawab, I took from my Mother, and discharged the Balances to the Company's Sircar as they appeared from my Bond. Many Years are required to relieve me from the former Distresses. I know, that as you, from real Affection, had released me from the Weight of Expences, I should have some small Relief from the necessary Expences at this Time these Propositions are brought forward. My Brother and Companions, from the Resumption of the Jagheers, are reduced to great Affliction and Distress; from the Mahajens of this Town should I request the Loan of One or Two Lacks of Rupees, they cannot give it, having no Resources. I have never been deficient in the Friendship of the Company, and Obedience to your Pleasure. I have looked upon my Difficulties as a Cause of Satisfaction, and am always ready to execute your Commands. In these Propositions I am astonished and confounded at my bad Fortune, that I should have such a compassionate Friend as your Highness, and be involved in such a Situation. What Answer can I give, and how can I support my Life?

Difficulty, with your Favour, becomes easy; what is easy, by your Neglect, becomes difficult. Night and Day pass in Grief and Affliction. Either make loose my Difficulties, or else call me to your Presence. I will reside with your Highness, and whenever you shall give me my Dismission, with the Favours and Affection which belong to you, I shall return to my Country, and be released from continual Afflictions.

Enclosures.

N^o 1. Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Vizier to Major William Palmer, dated 19th Shabaun.

On the Subject of Ten Lacks of Rupees, you repeatedly have said, that the Nawab Governor's Pleasure is, that I should give them for the Expences of the Company's Sircar. The Nawab Governor's Will is binding upon me. I can make no Excuses. Take Ten Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Company's Sircar. But you have said, that if I am willing to assist the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, you will fulfil my Requests agreeably to the Paper, as the Nawab Governor's Permission is arrived. With respect to the Two Points of which you have spoken, I agree to both of them, and will give for the Expences of the Company's Sircar Ten Lacks of Rupees this Year, and Six Lacks of Rupees yearly, in lieu of Regiments, upon Condition that I obtain my Requests and Authority. It is proper that you adjust my Requests, agreeably to the Paper upon which the Nawab Governor has given Orders, and restore me to the Management of every Concern.

N^o 2. Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated 30th Shabaun.

In Answer to your Demand of a Loan of Sixty Lacks of Rupees, I represented and explained to you, with the greatest Reverence, the full Particulars of my Inabilities; that in Cases where I have Power and Ability, I am never negligent, to the Extent of my Life, in promoting the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, and in obeying the Nawab Governor's Orders. You, in my Presence, spoke to me, and sent a Message to me, that if I did not give Sixty Lacks of Rupees, by way of Loan, the Nawab Governor would be highly displeased, and would quit my Friendship, and would also recall the Old Brigade which is here; and beside, the * whatever may be the Nawab Governor's Will you did not know. Why did not you give me prior Information that it would proceed to this Extremity?

My Friend! the Friendship of the Company, the Nawab Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council, is fixed in my Heart, and I have remained so inattentive and forgetful, from a Dependence on their Friendship and Satisfaction, that I have nothing left to me but my Name; and every Thing else belongs to them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 465.

To the Glorious and Omnipotent God it is known; what Distresses having brought upon myself, in the Obedience to his Pleasure, I have supported Life. Notwithstanding all this, you make these Kinds of Propositions and Messages on behalf of the Governor. I had never an Idea that the Nawab Governor would behave in such a Manner towards me, as to withdraw his Favour and Friendship; if it is really and fully known to you, that the Nawab's Will is to cease the Connection, I will go myself to his Presence, and explain my Situation. Had I any Resources, I would not make any Delay and Excuses. If the Nawab will be favourable,* it is well; if not, I will remain there. As I, conformably to the Nawab's Letter, consider what you say to have been spoken by the Nawab, having represented all my Particulars, when you answer that in future, there will be no Blame on you for the Disgrace of this Place; therefore, being remediless, I write this much, that my Friendships for the Company, the Nawab, and the Gentlemen of Council, are not such as to be thrown to the Wind without a Cause; and to the End of my Life I cannot agree to it; the Nature of the Governor's First Message of Friendship was such: At this Time, Propositions to this Effect confound me greatly. In short, whatever you know of the Nawab's Intentions, write to me explicitly; as in this Case my remaining here is impossible.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXV.

Answer to the 2d Article of Charge.

Printed Copy. Page 18.

AND as to so much of the said Second Article, as relates to the Women and Children of the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowla, the said Warren Hastings denies that they were in any Manner dependant upon both, or either of the said Begums. [(a) But he says that the said Women, who were mostly Persons of low Condition, and the said Children, if any such there were, lived in the Khourid Mhal, on an Establishment entirely distinct from the said Begums.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXVI.

Book 26. Page 60.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d April 1780.

Fort William, 3d April 1780.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

READ the following Letters and Inclosure from Mr. Purling.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

In conformity to your Orders of the 15th December, I addressed his Excellency upon the Subject of the Sums required for the Service of the present Year; I also delivered the Letter written to him by the Honourable the Governor General, prior to which Sir Eyre Coote had taken much Pains to convince him of the Necessity of his Compliance.

[(b) I have now the Honour to inform you, that his Excellency has been pleased to grant Tun- caws for 37,80,000 more, which makes, with the former Grants, about Rupees 1,06,62,000. I beg Leave to enclose the Account Estimate of Demands made on his Excellency and the general Kistbundee. I hope the Sum granted will be more than sufficient for the Exigencies of the Year, though inferior to that of the Estimate, which amounts to 120 Lacks, including the Balance of the Honourable Company's Account current with the Vizier to the End of Baudun 1186. Out of this Estimate I have omitted the Demand for the Donation to the Army, and the Six Lacks estimated Loss on the Exchange; for the Nabob declares an utter Impossibility to provide more Money for the present Year; and, indeed, the Situation of his Excellency's Affairs at this Period are * such as demand my faithful Representation of them, and a very serious Consideration on the Part of your Honourable Board; and Sir Eyre Coote, who has an Opportunity of judging on the Spot, has required it of me as a Point of indispensable Duty. To be enabled to provide so large a Sum upon the reduced State of his Finances, when Half the Year is elapsed, and One Harvest totally destroyed for want of timely Rain, his Excellency is now certainly getting rid of a great Part of

Mr. Purling.

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 466.

(b) Vide supra, P. 489.

the Animals he has kept, either for his State or for his Diversion; has reduced Part of his Troops which attended his Person, has disbanded many of his Battalions raised for his Collections; has discharged a large Number of the Servants of his Household, among whom are included many old Attendants of his Family; and has put an entire Stop to his Buildings. Notwithstanding these Retrenchments, his Excellency has been obliged to give Assignments upon his Jagheerdars to the Amount of near 15 Lacks of Rupees. The only Means of relieving the Nabob from his present Distress is, by suspending the Demand of the Balance of the last Year's Account current with the Honourable Company, which, I have Reason to believe, his Excellency will be satisfied with; and there is no Doubt he will be able to pay in the ensuing Year, if the Misfortune of a second Drought does not prevent his resuming the large Deductions he has been obliged to give his Collectors. If your Honourable Board are pleased to give your Assent to this, the Accounts of the Grants will stand thus:

Amount of the Tuncaws for the Year 1187,	—	1,06,62,000	—	—
His Excellency's Balance at End of the Year 1186,	20,60,608	2	1	
Deduct Amount, at this Time, in the				
Hands of the several Paymasters, viz ^t				
Mr. Oliver, temporary Brigade,	3,52,433	9	5	
Mr. Champion's Cavalry, D ^o	71,842	4	—	
	4,24,275	13	5	
		16,36,322	4	8
Balance Tuncaws remaining,	—	90,25,677	11	4]

The Amount of the Army Debt I have included in the general Head of Demands on the Nabob, although he has not in fact provided for them; but in case the Collections turn out favourably, your Honourable Board may be pleased to assign some Part of them to be liquidated, and it will remain with you to determine at the End of the Year what Part it shall be.

The settling of the Assignments with his Excellency has prevented my Monthly Accounts being hitherto transmitted to your Honourable Board, but they will now be prepared and forwarded with Regularity.

Lucknow,
February 9th, 17^oo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. Purling.

GENERAL KISTBUNDEE of the Lands assigned over by his Excellency the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, for the Purpose of answering the Public Claims upon him for the Fuffulee Year 1187, commencing 26th September 1779.

On what Account.	Aumils Names.	Districts.	Amount Assignment.	
			Each District.	Each Head.
The Hon. Company's Balance	Almassulbe Cawn	Doaub and Corah	26,00,000	
Army Subsidy	Coja Ainul Duen	Rohilcund	25,00,000	
	Ally Reza	Khyrabad	3,32,000	
Temporary Brigade	Mirza Mhindy	Scindea Mellinbad & } Lucknow	2,00,000	
Vizier's Troops under British Officers	Nabob Muzuffer Jung	Feroockabad	5,50,000	
	Mirza Noor Beg	Azem Gurrh & Mahole	1,50,000	
Saudaut Ally's Stipend	Raja Cheit Sing	Khyra Ghur	2,00,000	
Rohillas Stipend	Ismael Beg	Allahabad	3,50,000	
AbdulRahmaun Khan's	Mah ^d Hussein Khan	Baraitch, &c.	10,00,000	
Rustaulah, and Army Debts	Raja Bowanny Sing	— — —	13,00,000	
	Jagheerdars	— — —	14,80,000	
				1,06,62,000
		Grand Total	— —	1,06,62,000

N. B. The last Three Heads having been made over by the Nabob in the Month of Maugh, their Kists can only commence from that Period.

Errors excepted.

* No Date in Orig.

Lucknow, the * February 1780.

(Signed) C. Purling.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of the Assignments to be required from the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah for the Fuffullee Year 1187.

Balance of the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company,					20,60,608 : 1 : 9
the last Day of Bhauden 1186,	—	—	—	—	
Army Subsidy,	—	—	—	—	31,20,000 : 0 : 0
Temporary Brigade,	—	—	26,13,559 : 13 : 9		
Cavalry Brigade,	—	—	10,80,000 : 0 : 0		36,93,559 : 13 : 9
Vizier's Troops, under British Officers,	—	—	—	—	16,87,333 : 12 : 6
Saudut Ally's Stipend,	—	—	—	—	3,20,000 : 0 : 0
Rohilla's Stipend,	—	—	—	—	61,578 : 0 : 0
Abdul Rahman Cawn's Ruffalauh,	—	—	—	—	3,30,000 : 0 : 0
Army Debts, viz.					
Brigadier General Goddard,	—	—	3,44,478 : 0 : 0		
Major Webber,	—	—	2,49,611 : 0 : 0		
Captain Bourke,	—	—	30,464 : 0 : 0		
Lieutenant Collins,	—	—	1,18,876 : 0 : 0		
Lieutenant McIntosh,	—	—	15,680 : 0 : 0		
					7,59,109 : 0 : 0
					Rupees 1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0

Errors excepted.

Lucknow, the 25th January 1780.

(Signed) C. Purling.

The Secretary having drawn up the following Reply to the Resident at the Vizier's Court, he circulated it for the Approbation of the Board, and received back the Minutes which are entered after it.

To Mr. Purling.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 29th January and 9th February.

Estimate,	1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0	
Deduct Assignments,	1,06,62,000 : 0 : 0	
Leaves,	13,50,188 : 12 : 0	
Add Army Donation,	10,50,000 : 0 : 0	
Loss by Exchange	6,00,000 : 0 : 0	
Actual Deficiency,	30,00,188 : 12 : 0	
Assignments proposed to be given back,	16,36,322 : 4 : 8	
Balance, Rupees	46,36,511 : 0 : 8	

We are very much disappointed at the Vizier's Assignments falling short of the Estimate, notwithstanding your Account is incomplete by the Omission of Sixteen Lacks and an Half of Rupees, which of course leaves an actual Deficiency of Rupees 30,00,188 : 12, in the Supplies for realizing all the Demands of the present Year, to which, if the Sum you propose to be given back of the Assignments, being 16,36,322 : 4 : 8, be added, the Balance at the End of the Year, exclusive of Arrears of Collection, will amount to the Sum of Rupees 46,36,511 : 0 : 8. We cannot therefore consent to any Remission, but, on the contrary, must insist on retaining the Assignments which have been granted, or of receiving others equal to their Amount, in Exchange for such as shall be justly exceptionable.

(a) [With respect to the Jagheers, we are not competent to judge of the Propriety of retaining or yielding them back to their Proprietors, not knowing who they are; and we desire that you will afford us every Information in your Power relative to this Point.]

We are, &c.

Fort William, 3d April 1780.

Mr. Francis.—It is my Opinion, that Assignments should be demanded to the Amount of the Estimate as it ought to stand, including the Balance of last Year, and the Articles omitted by Mr. Purling, that is, for the entire Sum of 1,36,62,188 : 12 Rupees. To suspend any Part of this Demand now is only throwing it on the succeeding Year, when every Difficulty that exists at present is very likely to be increased. I could also have wished that Mr. Purling's Letter of the 9th of February had been brought before the Board, and taken into Consideration at an earlier Period.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

I agree in Opinion with Mr. Francis.

(Signed) Edward Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, P. 480.
[M]

Governor

Governor General.—The Letter is written conformably to the Resolution of the Board, which was formed, as I understood, of the concurrent Opinions of the Members; such is the State of the Vizier's Dominions, that I cannot agree to demand Assignments for a larger Amount, much doubting their Capacity to realize even that.

On whomsoever the Reproach may fall, for the Neglect of bringing this Letter earlier before the Board, I must for my own Part declare, that it is not imputable to me. The accumulated Difficulties of this Government have thrown a greater Weight of Business on my Hands than it is possible for me wholly to discharge, and the Want of Official Assistance has been a grievous * Addition to my Embarrassments. Few are the Moments which I allow to Relaxation; and in the Selection of such Subjects as require my Attention, I have been ever attentive to their Priority in point of immediate Urgency and of intrinsic Consequence. I knew not of this Letter till it came in its Course before the Board; I could not therefore bring it earlier to the Consideration of the Board.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

In consequence of the foregoing Minutes, the following Letter was written and dispatched to Mr. Purling on the 6th Instant.

To Mr. Charles Purling, Resident
at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 26th January and 9th February.

Estimate, -	1,20,12,188 : 12 : 0
Deduct Assignments, -	1,06,62,000 : 0 : 0
Leaves, -	13,50,188 : 12 : 0
Add Army Donation, -	10,50,000 : 0 : 0
Lots by Exchange, -	6,00,000 : 0 : 0
Actual Deficiency, -	30,20,188 : 10 : 0
Assignments proposed to be given back, -	16,36,322 : 4 : 8
Balance, Rupees -	46,36,511 : 0 : 8

We are very much disappointed at the Vizier's Assignments falling short of the Estimate, notwithstanding your Account is incomplete by the Omission of Sixteen Lacks and an Half of Rupees, which of course leaves an actual Deficiency of Rupees 30,00,188 : 12 in the Supplies for realizing all the Demands of the present Year; to which, if the Sum you propose to be given back of the Assignments, being 16,36,322 : 4 : 8 Rupees, be added, the Balance at the End of the Year, exclusive of Arrears of Collection, will amount to the Sum of Rupees 46,36,511 : 0 : 8. We cannot therefore consent to any Remission, but, on the contrary, must insist not only on retaining the Assignments which have been granted, but upon your obtaining additional Assignments, to the Amount of the whole Demand of Rupees 1,36,62,188 : 12.

(a) [With respect to the Jagheers, we are not competent to judge of the Propriety of retaining or yielding them back to their Proprietors, not knowing who they are, or on what Footing they are held; and we desire that you will afford us every Information in your Power relative to this Point;] but in case any of these Jagheers should be restored, other Assignments of equal Value and Security are to be taken in their stead.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
P. Francis.

Fort William, the 3d April 1780.

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXVII.

Vide Appendix, N° XX.

(a) Vide supra, P. 640.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXVIII.

Book 106. Page 5.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th October 1774.

Fort William, the 25th October 1774.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

THE following Minute delivered into Council yesterday by the Governor General being referred for Consideration to this Department, is now recorded, having been sent in Circulation to the different Members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

All the Members of this Council being now assembled, I could wish to point out some general Plan for carrying into Execution the Regulations of the new System of Government, agreeably to the Instructions received from the Company; but upon an attentive Review of the various Subjects which occur, I find it necessary to select such particular Parts of them as seem to claim your earliest Notice, reserving the rest for future Consideration, to be taken up in the Order in which their respective Importance or particular Exigencies may point out. I shall take the Liberty to accompany every Proposition with a brief Relation of such Circumstances and such past Transactions as have any Relation to it, and are necessary to be known for the Purpose of forming your Resolutions upon it. I mean not, Gentlemen, to preclude any other Member of the Council from offering any Point for present Deliberation, which in his Judgment may claim a Preference in point of Time above those which I may wish to introduce. I only propose this Method as the most likely to facilitate the Dispatch of Business, which may be retarded by undertaking too many Subjects at the same Instant. It will unavoidably take some Time to arrange and perfect the new System of this Administration. In the mean while the current Affairs will require your daily Assistance to keep them in Motion; and in both—I mean both in forming the new Mode of Government and conducting the daily Business—you will find it necessary to consult the Records of the former Administration for the sake of due Connection and Consistency. I desire also to shorten the Time and lessen the Trouble of such a Search among the voluminous Books of Consultations, by the Mode I have proposed of laying before you a succinct View of each Subject with References to the Consultations for the successive Orders which have been issued, and the Advices which have been received concerning them. I think it my Duty to add, and I think I may do it without presuming too much upon the Experience which I have acquired in the Affairs of this Government, that I shall be at all Times happy to assist any Member of the Council with my Communications upon any Point upon which he may desire to be so informed.

The Governor's Minute on the Revenue and Politics of the Country.

Professions of Zeal and Solicitude for the public Good are too commonly made use of to be received with implicit Credit; but I feel my own Honour and my own Interest so intimately blended with the successful Issue of the Measures of this Government, that I may with Truth, and without Hazard of having my Declaration suspected, affirm that I have not a Wish even for myself which has not the Good of the Company for its immediate Object, and my own ultimately as derived from it. I believe I may safely conclude the same for the other Gentlemen embarked with me in this great Undertaking; and I have the most thorough Confidence in your Disposition to unite with me in the Prosecution of the Company's Interests; while I with the strictest Sincerity and Cordiality declare that nothing on my Part shall be wanting to render that Union effectual.

The next Point which I have proposed for your Consideration is the political System of these Provinces.

The Alliance with the Nabob Shujah Dowlah, the Vizir of the Empire, is the only Foreign Connection in which the Government can be with Propriety said to be engaged. This took place originally by the Treaty formed by Lord Clive at Illahabad in the Year 1765.

By a new Treaty with the Vizir, dated the 8th September 1773, in consequence of an Interview which I had with him at Banares, the monthly Subsidy for the extraordinary Expence of our Forces employed in his Assistance was fixed at the Sum of 210,000 Rupees for One Brigade, and the Provinces of Corah and Illahabad ceded to him for the Sum of Fifty Lacks of Rupees, of which Twenty Lacks were to be immediately due and were accordingly paid; Fifteen Lacks were to be paid at the Expiration of a Year, and the remaining Fifteen at the Expiration of Two Years.

At the same Time the Vizir had solicited the Aid of our Troops to reduce the Rohillah Country, lying on the North of his Dominions, between the Ganges and the Mountains of Tibbet. The immediate Plea for these Hostilities was the Breach of Faith with which the Rohillah Chiefs were charged in the Supplies of Money afforded by them to the Marattas, against whom they had solicited and obtained the Vizir's Assistance, under a solemn Engagement to pay him Forty Lacks of Rupees on the Departure of the Marattas, and for refusing afterwards to fulfil that Engagement.

This Enterprize, the Design of which furnished the first Occasion of my meeting with the Vizir, formed an Article in the original Draught of our Treaty, but it was afterwards omitted at his Desire, and I promised that it should still take place if it suited the Affairs of the Company at any other Time, when he should find himself in a Condition to resume it. Accordingly, in the Month of January 1774, the Vizir made a formal Requisition of the Assistance of a Brigade of the Company's Forces for the Defence of his Dominions, and for the Prosecution of his former Purpose of invading the Country of the Rohillahs. For this Service he engaged to pay the Company, besides the stipulated monthly Subsidy, Forty Lacks of Rupees when it should be concluded. The Vizir's Request was granted. The Second Brigade was ordered on this Service, and Colonel Champion, the Provincial Commander in Chief, appointed to the Command. Having been joined by the Vizir and his Troops, he entered the Rohillah Borders on the 17th April; and on the 23d of the same Month attacked and defeated the Army of the Rohillahs, commanded by Hafez Rahmet their Leader, who was killed in the Action. This Victory was decisive; no other Enemy appeared in the Field; and the Vizir having obtained Possession of the greatest Part of the Country, both Armies marched on the 7th of May to the City of Bissfooly, where Quarters were prepared for them, and it was intended they should pass the Rains there; but the remaining Leaders of the Rohillahs having assembled Forces under the Command of Fyzoola Cawn at Nigeetgur, a Town on the Northern Frontier of the Country; the Vizir apprehending their acquiring too great Strength, and that the Marattas might return to interrupt the Operations before they were brought to a Conclusion, prevailed upon Colonel Champion to put the Brigade again in Motion about the latter End of July, and to march with him against the Enemy, although the Rains were then at their Height.

The Troops enjoyed remarkable good Health, and proceeded without Opposition to Pottsgur, the Enemy flying before them to the Skirts of the Hills, whither the combined Armies have followed them. They have lain for a considerable Time within a short Distance of each other, Colonel Champion waiting for Orders from the Select Committee to pursue the Enemy beyond the Line to which he conceived himself limited by his Instructions; the necessary Orders were sent out, and we have been for some Time past in daily Expectations of hearing that the War was brought to a Conclusion, either by the Attack and Defeat of the Enemy, or by Negotiation. The last Letters from Colonel Champion, which you, Gentlemen, have read, were dated the 2d Instant, and advise that Fyzoolah Cawn had delivered himself up, but that the Negotiation was still continued.

The Advantages proposed from this Expedition were, 1st. An Addition of Territory, and of course of Wealth, to the Vizir, in which the Company will always participate. 2d. The Completion of the defensive Line of his Dominions, by freeing them from an inconvenient Neighbour, and by taking into them the whole Space included between the Ganges and the Northern Mountains. 3d. The Employment of a Third Part of our Force, and a saving at the same Time of its Expences. And, lastly, The Stipulation of Forty Lacks, to be paid on the Conclusion of the Undertaking. The Retreat of the Marattas to their ancient Territories, and the violent Dissensions which had arisen in their State, were Arguments strongly favouring the Time which was chosen for beginning the War; and the Justice of it is supported by the undoubted Refusal of Hafez Rahmet to fulfil the Conditions of his Treaty with the Vizir, of which the Original, witnessed by General Sir Robert Barker, is in our Possession.

Many detached Events, such as the Claim of the Army to a Share in the Plunder of the conquered Country, the Donation offered to them by the Vizir, a Claim of the King Shaw Alum to a Share of the conquered Districts, will appear in the Course of the Correspondence between the Select Committee and Colonel Champion, and do not require further Notice in this Place.

The Second Payment of the Treaty Money for Cora and Allahabad still remained undischarged by the last Advices; but Orders had issued for effecting it, and an English Gentleman had been appointed by the Vizir to receive and take charge of it at Fyzabad, his Capital. The Monthly Subsidy has been paid with sufficient Exactness, at least we have had no Information to the contrary. The Forty Lacks of Rupees, stipulated for the Performance of the present Service, I consider as now due, though the Vizir makes some Objections; but the Defeat of Fyzoola Cawn's Troops, or the Conclusion of the Negotiation with him, has probably, by this Time, put the Company's Right beyond Dispute. There remains also a small Balance of former Accounts still unadjusted. These will constitute the principal Part, if not the whole, of our Concerns with the Vizir. When the Business on which we have been to this Time engaged with him is concluded, I apprehend no Difficulty in procuring Payment.

The

The Bounds which I had prescribed to myself in this Paper, and which I have already exceeded, will not admit of my entering into a Discussion of the Benefits depending on the Alliance of the Company with the Vizir. These will appear at large on various Parts of our Records, to which I shall hereafter distinctly refer. They may be reduced to the following Abridgment—A secure Barrier, a constant Occupation for Part of our Army, a Reduction of our Military Expences, and an accumulating Fund of future Wealth. He cannot long subsist without our Protection, and is incapable of himself of becoming an Object of our Jealousy or Apprehension.

For the better Communication with the Vizier, and for the Maintenance of that Confidence which is necessary to perpetuate the Alliance between the Vizier and the Company, it has been judged advisable to appoint a Resident at the Durbar as the immediate Agent of the Governor, with whom alone he officially corresponds. The Gentleman employed in that Station is Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with whose Discretion, Integrity, and Ability for the Discharge of this Trust, I have every Reason to be abundantly satisfied.

The King remains at Delhi, the ancient Capital of the Empire, a mere Cypher in the Administration of it. With him, our Connection has been a long Time suspended, and I will never to see it renewed, as it has proved a fatal Drain to the Wealth of Bengal, and the Treasury of the Company, without yielding one Advantage or possible Source, even of remote Benefits, in Return. The Tribute which he claims from the Provinces hath been withheld from him since his Desertion of the Company, and his Union with their natural Enemies the Mahrattas; and a Reference has been made to the Court of Directors for their Orders concerning the future Payments of it, with every Argument urged that can induce them to forbid it.

The Mahratta State, after having threatened the whole Empire with Subjection during the active Administration of their Paishwa, or acting Chief, Mahderow, has been for this Twelve-month past the Scene of internal Distractions, which still subsist. On the Death of Mahderow, his Brother Narain Row succeeded him; he was treacherously slain, and his Uncle Ragonat Row released from Prison, and declared Paishwa in his Stead. The Ministers of the Government, to whom he owed his Elevation, became the Objects of his Jealousy; and, acting from that Impression, he made them his Enemies; they formed a powerful Combination against him, set up the new-born Son of Narain Row in Competition against him, and defeated him. He has since thrown himself on the Protection of Takojee Hulkar, and Mahadajee Sindea, Two Chiefs of Consideration, who were lately in the Party of his Opponents. The Leaders of this Opposition, Sookeram Bolboo the Principal Minister, Gaujaboy the Mother of the Paishwa, Mahde Row, and Narain Row, Shubajee Bonfela the Chief of Berar, and the Nabob Nizam Ali: The Two last may be rather considered as Auxiliaries; Moodajee, the Brother of Shubajee, was on the Side of Ragonat Row till his Defeat; both the Brothers are now in Berar. The last Letter from Mr. Moltyn the Resident at Poonah, dated the 22d August, explains the State of these Disputes to that Period. They seem yet likely to be of longer Duration, and whenever concluded, will probably leave the prevailing Party too weak to undertake any Plan of remote Conquest for some Time at least to come; of course we have no Cause to apprehend any Disturbances from the Mahrattas during the present Season.

The Province of Berar, adjoining to our own Borders on the South and West Side of the Provinces, merits from that Consideration, and from the Power and Independency of its Rulers, a distinct Consideration. The present Chief Shawbajee Bonfela is the Brother of the late Janajee Boonsla, who for many Years past enjoyed the Sovereignty of the Country. His Brothers are Moodajee, who has been already mentioned in this Narrative, and Binbajee; the latter possesses little other Consequence besides that which he derives from the Credit of his Family. The Two other Brothers have been long at Variance; but by the Mediation and Authority of Derriaboy, the Widow of Janojee, and a Woman of great Spirit and reputed Ability*, prevented from carrying their Animosities to violent Extremes. Their being engaged in opposite Factions of the Mahratta State, is not a certain Proof of their mutual Enmity, it being (as I understand) a Policy not uncommonly practised among the Mahrattas, for the same Family to take different Sides in Civil Diffensions, with a View to its Aggrandisement.—While I was at Benares the last Year, a Vakeel from Shawbajee Boonsla arrived at that Place with a Letter addressed to me by that Chief, and attended me in Calcutta till the Month of September last, when he received his Dismission to return to his Master, in consequence of Orders received for that Purpose. The Purport of Shawbajee's Letter, and the verbal Propositions made to me by his Vakeel, was to solicit the Friendship and Alliance of this Government; to which I have replied in such Terms as were most likely to encourage him to nearer Advances, if he has formed any Designs which may make it strongly his Interest to court the Friendship of the Company. He is descended from the ancient Rajahs of Sitterah. The present Rajah is called Ram Rajah. He has no Children. It is worthy of Remark, and may serve to convey some Idea of the Instability of the present Government of the Mahrattas, that it is exercised through Two subordinate Gradations: The Raja, in whose Name all the Orders of the State are issued, is deprived of all Authority; the Peishwa, or prime Minister, an Infant of Nine Months old, and the actual Minister or Regent, who exercises the legal Powers of both; a Man deriving his Authority solely from the Combination of a few wealthy Individuals. From

* Sic in Orig.

this divided State of the Mahratta Empire, and the Interests and Pretensions of the several Competitors for Power amongst them, great political Advantages may, perhaps, be attained to the Company, to which the present united System of the Company's Establishments in India is well calculated to contribute.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

The Vizier Suja Dowla's Application by Letter, through General Barker, for the Assistance of the English Troops against the Rohillas, and the Governor's Reply to him, with the Resolution of the Select Committee,

Select Committee Proceedings,
24th June 1772.

The Vizier's Application for a Force to repel the Marattas, and the Governor's Answer, desiring him to wait till Receipt of the Company's Advices of the Season,

Ditto, 20th July 1772.

Orders for the March of the Brigade to the Assistance of the Vizier,

Ditto, 29th October 1772.

See also Consultation, 16th November 1772.

Measures to be taken for the Defence of the Provinces of Corah and Currah against the Marattas. General Barker to prepare to join the Vizier with the First Brigade, and proceed to the Defence of Corah and Illiabad in concert with him,

Ditto, 1st February 1773.

Queries of the General, proposed in case of particular Exigencies and Cases in his Expedition,

Ditto, 11th ditto.

The Board's Answer to these Queries, — — —

15th ditto.

Instructions to General Barker on his Departure for the Army,

18th ditto.

General Barker blamed for having passed the Ganges,

17th March 1772.

General Barker's Reasons for having crossed the Ganges, and the Select Committee's Censure for it,

Select Committee Proceedings,
15th April 1773.
And Consultation, 16th ditto.

General Barker's Vindication of his Conduct in this Particular,

Select Committee Proceedings,
10th May.

Proposal for an Interview between the Governor and Suja Dowla,

Ditto, 15th April 1773.

See also Consultation 19th April.

Suja Dowla's Letter to the Governor, pressing for the Interview, and the Governor's Determination to go,

31st May.

Resolution to depute Mr. Lawrell to take charge of the Provinces of Corah and Illahabad,

19th April.

Instructions given him, — — —

26th ditto.

Instructions for the Governor agreed on and signed, but not recorded, for the sake of Secrecy,

18th May.

Ditto recorded in Consultation, — — —

4th October.

The Governor's Report of his Transactions with Suja Dowla at Banaras,

Ditto.

General Barker's Dissent to ditto, — — —

7th ditto.

The Governor's Reply to General Barker's Minute; the General's Rejoinder, and the Board's Observations,

12th ditto.

The Vizier's Letter, requiring the Brigade to conquer the Rohilla Country,

Select Committee Proceedings,
22d November 1773.
Also Consultation, 26th November.

The Governor's Answer to the Vizier's Letter, with Draft of an Engagement, to be given by him, in case of his accepting the Service of the Brigade; the President's Minute, and the Board's Determination to grant it on those Terms,

Consultation, 26th November
1773.

The Vizier's Answer to ditto; he does not immediately want the Brigade, but desires it may be ready,

13th January 1774.

The

The Vizier calls for the Brigade, and sends down the }
Obligation executed,

3d February.

Colonel Champion ordered to prepare to command it,

Ditto.

Instructions to Colonel Champion for this Expedition,

14th ditto.

Colonel Champion's Letter, reporting the Victory over }
the Rohillahs at Pittybeet, &c.

9th May.

Ditto's Letter on the Inconvenience of the Troops }
being ordered to canton at Bissouly and removed from }
Berelly, and a supposed Treaty between the King and the }
Vizier through Nudjiff Cawn, and the Board's Answer,

23d ditto.

Ditto's Letter relative to the Situation of Fyzulla }
Khan, with the Answer of the Board; also his Letter }
respecting the Search of Pittybeet for Treasure reported to }
be there, and the Governor's and Board's Reply to him,

Consultation, 3d June.

Colonel Champion's Letter that Fyzoolah Cawn is en- }
camped just without the Boundaries of the Limitation of }
his Operations,

19th September.

The Board's Permission to extend his Circle, if necessary }
for the Defeat of Fyzoola,

The President's Correspondence with the Provincial }
Commander in Chief.

Ditto with the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The Select Committee Proceedings, in Continuation }
from the 13th April 1772 to the present Period, are re- }
commended to be read, besides the Proceedings of the }
Council in the Secret Department, wherein many other }
detached Pieces relative to these Subjects will be found, }
particularly within the Period of the 13th April 1772 and }
the 14th February 1774; most Things being at that Time }
transacted by the Board at large, with little (if any) Re- }
ference to the Select Committee.

¶ (a) [The Board proceed to the Consideration of that Part which respects the political State of }
Affairs in India.

Read the General Letters of last Year to the Court of Directors, as far as relate to the }
Treaty of Banaras and the Rohilla Expedition.

Read the Treaty of Banaras, and the Vizier's Requisition for the March of the Brigade.

Read the Governor's Report on his Return from Benaras.

The Commander in Chief proposes that the Governor General be desired to lay before the }
Board his original Correspondence with the Resident at the Vizier's Court, and with Colonel }
Champion, commanding the Troops acting in Conjunction with the Army of the Vizier.

The Govern-
nor called on
for his Cor-
respondence
with the Re-
sident at the
Vizier's
Court, and
Col. Cham-
pion.

The Governor observes on this Proposition, that he will lay before the Board all such Extracts }
of the Resident's and Colonel Champion's Letters as regard the Conduct of Public Affairs; }
but as they may contain many Things, in the course of a free and personal Communication, }
which might not be proper for a Public Record, and as he believes that many of them do }
contain such, he begs leave to decline laying the original Letters, or the whole of the Cor- }
respondence, before the Board.

The General, in Reply to the Governor, offers the following for the Consideration of the }
Board:

In order that the Board may judge of the Nature and Extent of the Engagements which }
have been contracted with Suja Dowla, and how far they have been fulfilled, by the taking of }
Puttengur, and by the entire Reduction of the Rohilla Country, and with a View to our }
claiming the Forty Lacks of Rupees stipulated by those Engagements, and consequently whe- }
ther it will be proper to send an Order for the immediate Recall of the Brigade, or to leave it }
there till Sujah Dowla pleases to send it back, it appears absolutely necessary that the whole }
of Mr. N. Middleton's and Colonel Champion's Correspondence, which the late President }
maintained with them, they being both employed on a Public Service, should be communi- }
cated to this Board; and, for the Reasons above stated, he moves that the Governor be }
desired to lay the whole of the Correspondence with the Resident and Colonel Champion, }
according to his first Proposal, before the Board.

The Presi-
dent desired
to give up
the whole
original Cor-
respondence.

The Majority of the Board agree in the General's Proposition, and resolve, that the Governor }
be desired to give in the Letters moved for by the General accordingly.

He dissents. The Governor enters his Dissent to this Resolution of the Board, for Reasons which he will deliver in Writing To-morrow.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XXIX.

Book 106. Page 47.

Extract of a Consultation of 26th October 1774.

Fort William, the 26th October 1774.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis, } Esquires.

(a) [THE Governor delivers in the Minute in Dissent to the Resolution of the Majority of the Board Yesterday, which he then promised, as follows:

I dissent from the Resolution of the Board, because I do not think the whole of the Correspondence which the Commander in Chief desires to have laid before the Board, is necessary for their Information, and because, as I have already declared, there are several Parts of Mr. Middleton's, which comprehend an unreserved and confidential Communication of his Opinion, and of such Occurrences as he judged necessary for my private Information, entered into, and carried on by him, on my repeated Assurances that I would not reveal any Part of his Correspondence which might subject him to Ill-will or Inconvenience.

That I had a Right to give Mr. Middleton such Assurances at the Time I delivered him his Instructions, cannot be doubted; and it will be found perfectly consonant to the Trust reposed in me by the Administration. It was the Condition and express Declaration of the Board in his Appointment, that he should be my official Agent in the Maintenance of that Intercourse with the Vizier, which the Honourable Company had committed especially and solely to my Charge, and for which I alone was responsible; such were the Ideas and the Practice, with no Exceptions which could invalidate the Rule, of every Administration in Bengal, from the Year 1757 to the Dissolution of the late Government; and I will venture to appeal to the Members of the last Council, whether they did not understand that I was allowed to employ the Services of Mr. Middleton with the Latitude I have described.

If the Latitude allowed to me in the Exercise of these constitutional Powers by the former Administration, should be deemed under the new Government too extensive, it depends on them to retrench it; but I conceive that Engagements of whatever Nature contracted by me during that Period, understood to be consistent with the Rules of the Service and the Powers vested in me, can lose no Part of their Obligation by a Change of Government. If these Engagements were legal, no Power on Earth can authorize me to violate them; much less shall I submit to an *ex post facto* Law of so sudden Formation: If they were not legal, I shall patiently submit to the Censure of those to whom only I am accountable.

I must be permitted further to observe, That to me the whole Proceeding in this Business carries the Air of an Inquisition into my personal Conduct, in my Negotiations with the Vizier. After having solemnly declared to the Board, that I would lay before them every Part of the Correspondence required, which could give any Information upon public Affairs; without waiting for this Communication, without knowing whether it would furnish them with every Light that could be desired, or whether any Chalm would be found in the Intelligence, for want of the rest of the Correspondence, they arbitrarily resolve, That I should expose to them all the Minutiae of a confidential Correspondence, and betray into public Record the unreserved Opinions of a young Man, hazarded only on the most sacred Assurances of Secrecy, from the only Person to whom he looked upon himself as accountable in that immediate Duty. I must declare, that I regard this as prejudging a Matter not yet completely laid before the Board, merely to convey a Censure on my former Administration in the Branch of Correspondence with the Foreign Powers, and to introduce the Change proposed with every Circumstance of Mortification to me.

I will conclude with a few Words, which I think necessary, respecting Mr. Middleton, for obviating any Construction to his Prejudice which may be drawn from what I have said of the secret Nature of Part of his Correspondence. I therefore now declare, that I never either expected or received from him any Information respecting Individuals, which the strictest Honour could not justify, nor has he ever conveyed to me an Opinion or a Word reflecting upon the

(a) Vide supra, P. 506.

Character of any Gentleman in the Service, unless the Letters which I shall lay before the Board shall be construed to have such Tendency. As to the rest, I am certain that the whole of Mr. Middleton's Management, including even his most secret and confidential Correspondence, whenever it shall be publicly known, will reflect Honour both on his Principles and Abilities, and recommend him to the Notice of his Employers, in a Manner that will be favourable to himself, and do Credit to me in the Choice I made of him.

I have now formally to acquaint the Board, that all the official Letters of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, and such Parts, even of his private Correspondence, as I can with Propriety shew, shall be laid before them; a Copy also shall be delivered of my Letters addressed to him, in which I shall observe the same Reservation.

All Colonel Champion's official Letters shall be laid before the Board, with Copies of mine to him if required; but such as have passed between us of a familiar and friendly Communication, I do not think myself authorized to produce, because they were written only for our mutual Information, and his are expressly marked with a distinct Mode of Address, for those which are intended for official, and for those which he intended as confidential. I am the more observant of this Rule towards Colonel Champion, because our Correspondence has not been altogether cordial on many Points; and we have several Times expostulated with each other on these Topics, with the Freedom of private Friends, and in a Style which, though decent in every Degree, is yet different perhaps from the formal Addresses of official Correspondence.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

The General thinks it proper to protest against the Governor's Refusal to deliver up the whole of the Correspondence, and will deliver his Reasons in a Minute To-morrow.

Colonel Monson the same; and

Mr. Francis the same.

Colonel Monson proposes the following Question to the Board:

Whether or not Mr. Middleton should be continued Resident at the Court of the Vizir, the Governor having refused to lay before the Board the whole of his Correspondence?

This Question being accordingly put;

Mr. Francis thinks that he should not be continued.

Mr. Barwell thinks that it would be improper to remove him at this Juncture.

Colonel Monson thinks that Mr. Middleton should not be continued there.

The Commander in Chief also thinks that he ought not to be continued.


The Governor objects to the Removal of Mr. Middleton.

Resolved by the Majority of the Board, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be not continued Resident at the Vizir's Court.

The Governor enters the following Dissent to this Resolution:

I dissent from the Resolution of the Majority of the Board, for the Dismissal of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton from his Employment; and I hereby enter my solemn Protest against all the Consequences of so violent a Measure, which proclaims to all the Powers of Hindostan, in almost the first Public Act of the new Administration, the total Abolition of the Authority which they have hitherto seen exercised by me, either in Person or through my official Agent, as the first and executive Member of the Government of Bengal, an Authority which has been confirmed to me by an Act of the British Legislature, and especially assigned me by the Instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Clause appointing me the sole Channel of Correspondence with the Princes and Powers of India.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.] 

The Commander in Chief proposes, that Mr. Middleton be immediately ordered to repair to the Presidency, and directed to bring down with him the whole of his Correspondence during his Residence at the Court of the Vizir; and to order Mr. Grady to come down with the Money he has received from Sujah Dowla on Account of the Second Payment stipulated in the Treaty of Benaras, and if he has not already received any, to come away without waiting further.

Mr. Francis agrees to both Parts of the General's Proposal.

Mr. Barwell delivers his Opinion as follows:

As the Majority of the Board have resolved to call on the Governor for his original Correspondence, and don't leave him to be the Judge of what is only material for the Board's Information, the natural Result is the Call now made upon Mr. Middleton. I think, as I before delivered my Sentiments, that this should be declined; for I cannot imagine that private Correspondence, for such I deem all that has not immediate Relation to public Affairs, can be of the least Utility in judging the Subject before us.

(Signed)

R. B.

Colonel Monson against the General's Proposal in both Parts.

The Governor objects to the last Part of the Proposal, because it seems to imply that Mr. Middleton should bring the whole of his Correspondence with him, public and private, the last of which he conceives the Board can have no Right to demand from him or any Person.

[O]

Resolved,

Resolved, by a Majority of the Board, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be ordered down to the Presidency, and directed to bring the whole of his Correspondence with him.

Ordered therefore, that the Secretary dispatch to him the following Letter.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

S I R,

Letter to Mr.
N. Middle-
ton.

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having judged it expedient to withdraw you from the Vizir's Court, I am directed to signify to you their Commands, that you repair immediately to the Presidency, bringing with you the whole of your Correspondence during your Residence there, and that you also order Mr. Grady thither directly, with the Money which he may have received at Fyzabad, in consequence of the Charge you entrusted him with.

You are, on taking leave of the Vizir, to acquaint him, that your Departure will not interrupt the Interchange of this Government with him, and that Colonel Champion, or the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, will, in the mean Time, be charged with any Negotiations which you may have unfinished with him; and you will accordingly leave in Writing with Colonel Champion, or the Commanding Officer, a State of the several Sums due to the Company by the Vizir, in consequence of his different Engagements, the Payments he may have made in Discharge of them, and the Balances which remain due, and, in general, all the Papers and Documents relating to your pecuniary Transactions with him, that the said Officer may be enabled to liquidate these Accounts as soon as possible.

Fort William,
the 26th October 1774.

We are, &c.

It being resolved to recall Mr. Middleton, the Commander in Chief proposes, that Colonel Champion, or the Officer commanding the Brigade, be appointed to treat with Suja Dowla in the Room of Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Francis agrees to this Proposal.

Mr. Barwell thinks, that, in consequence of the Recall of Mr. Middleton, the Necessity of an Appointment in his Room, in the present Juncture, is obvious; but he never observed, in any general Proposition of this Nature, that it involved the Nomination of a particular Person; and he has many Reasons for objecting to our political Affairs with the Asiatic Princes being carried on through a military Medium. For this Reason, and in consequence of the Precedent before the Board, Mr. Barwell declares he must propose a civil Servant of the Company to this Charge, though he will not venture to name any particular Person, leaving that to the Governor, as has been customary hitherto.

Colonel Monson agrees to the General's Proposal.

The Governor objects against appointing the military Commander.

Resolved by
the Major-
ity.

Resolved by the Majority, according to the General's Proposal, that the Commanding Officer of the Army in the Field be appointed to treat with the Vizir in the Room of Mr. N. Middleton.

The Govern-
nor's Dissent.

The Governor judges it proper to enter the following Dissent and Protest against this Appointment.

See in Orig.

I dissent from this Resolution, and protest against the Consequences which may attend it, because it cuts off all Communication between Government and the Vizir but through the Channel of the Commander of the Army, which is contrary to the * Article of the Company's Instructions; because it gives the Commander of the Army the Power of deciding in all Cases of Difference between himself and the Vizir; and, by so declared a Proof of the Prevalence of the military Influence, inevitably tends to dissolve the Alliance between the Company and the Vizir, who can hope for no Redress from an Appeal to the Government, and must therefore either submissively acquiesce in every Act of the military Commander, however violent, or seek for a Remedy in other Alliances.

By the System hitherto established, the Controul of the Board has been sufficient to restrain the Power of the military Commander from every dangerous Excess, had he been disposed to make that ill Use of it; and the Vizir was freed from every Apprehension of the Kind by his Reliance on the Interposition of the Governor, to whom he had an immediate Appeal. To whomsoever this dangerous Trust may be delegated, which is now given to the Officer who may chance to be in the Command at the Time that the Orders of the Council may reach the Army, I declare that I cannot, consistently with my Duty, admit his Advices as authentic, since it is his Interest to conceal from the Knowledge of the Council every Circumstance and Transaction, which, if known, might subject his Conduct to blame, or oppose any Design which his Ambition, his Interest, or Prejudices, might dictate.

The Board have been pleased to compliment me with the Nomination of the Person who should succeed Mr. Nath. Middleton in his Office, and I have declined it, because I foresaw, in his Removal, the Resolution to throw all Power and Trust into the Hands of the military Commander. The Proposal was actually made to this Effect before the Intimation of any Reference to my Choice; and with so recent an Instance of my own Agent recalled, without a single Proof or Suspicion alleged of his Misconduct, I did not chuse to expose any other Person whom I should recommend to the Hazard of suffering the same causeless Disgrace.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the Governor General be desired to write to the Vizir, acquainting him of the new Government having taken place, of Mr. Middleton's Recall from his Court, and of the Appointment of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade in the Interim to treat with him in the Room of Mr. Middleton.

The Governor requested to write to the Vizir.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.*

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXX.

Book 39. Page 613.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d December 1776.

Fort William, the 2d December 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
General Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
and
Philip Francis, } Esquires.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

(a) [THE Governor General moves, that Mr. John Bristow be recalled from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court.]

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to ask the Governor General, whether he means the same Office which Mr. Middleton before held at that Court, which I think the Word restore seems to imply?

Governor General.—I do not, in the Sense in which Mr. Francis seems to understand it. The Court of Directors having expressed their Disapprobation of the Channel through which he was to receive his Instructions, that is no Part of my present Proposal. But, that I may not be misunderstood, I beg leave to correct my Motion, and to propose, which is in Effect only what I meant by the preceding, That Mr. Bristow be recalled from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court, subject to the Orders and Authority of the Governor General and Council.

Mr. Francis.—My Determination to withdraw myself from an unavailing Contest with the present Majority of the Board, does not depend on any Act of theirs; Motives of personal Interest or Animosity did not dictate to me the Line which I have hitherto followed in public Affairs, nor shall they have any Influence over my future Conduct.

Without affecting to conceal my own immediate Sense of the Injustice done to Mr. Bristow, I need look nowhere but to the Measure itself for Arguments to oppose it; a Proposition to remove him from a Station he has filled with distinguished Credit to himself, and Advantage to the Company, and for no other avowed Reason, but to give his Place to another, is open to Objections too serious and important in a public View to be mixed with any Consideration of the personal Concern which I may receive from it. Having already mentioned them at the Board, I shall content myself with giving a Negative to the Question, reserving a more formal Declaration of my Opinion on the whole Subject, for a Dissent to the Resolution, which I take for granted will follow the Motion.

(Signed)

Philip Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—I assent to the Motion because I think it a Justice due to Mr. Middleton, and what the Governor General could not avoid taking the first Opportunity of effecting. I have not the least personal Objection to Mr. Bristow; so very far from it, that did I not conceive it would be prolonging the Injury already done to Mr. Middleton, to keep that Gentleman in the Station to which he was advanced on the Removal of Mr. Middleton, I should have been glad to have had him still employed; but I cannot indulge the Wish I have to serve Mr. Bristow, at the Expence of what I conceive the Rights of another.

General Clavering.—The Motion before the Board comprehends Two Questions, the Removal of Mr. Bristow, and the restoring Mr. Middleton to the Office of Resident to the Vizir's Court: To enable me to give my Opinion on the First, I must beg the Favour of the Governor

(a) Vide supra, P. 507.

General to inform the Board of his Charge against Mr. Bristow, and the Faults which he has committed, that have induced him to make the present Motion for Mr. Bristow's Recall.

Governor General.—I bring no Charge against Mr. Bristow; I do not accuse him of any Faults; I know of no Charge that was produced against Mr. Middleton when he was removed; the Majority of the Board thought it proper at that Time to remove the public Minister at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, who had received his Nomination from me, and to appoint another in his stead, in whom they had a Confidence. Highly as I esteem the Merits of Mr. Middleton, I will not bring them into an invidious Comparison with those of Mr. Bristow, whom, though morally unknown to me but by his public Character, I esteem; I have a greater Confidence in Mr. Middleton, and as the Responsibility of all public Measures has been pointedly thrown upon myself and Mr. Barwell, in the numerous Dissents and Protests which have been recorded during the Course of the Two last Months, I claim the Right belonging to that Responsibility and constitutionally to the Office which I fill, as the Head and executive Member of this Government, to chuse the Means and Instruments by which it may be exercised, and in the most effectual Manner for the Good of the Service and the Credit of those who are invested with the Charge of it.

General Clavering.—I am satisfied with the Answer that the Governor General has given; that he brings no Charge against Mr. Bristow, nor does he accuse him of any Faults. This Declaration will be at least some Consolation to Mr. Bristow and his Friends, and will shew the Court of Directors that he has not exercised the Trust which has been reposed in him, even in the Governor General's Opinion, unworthily. The Governor General is pleased to say, that he knew of no Charge that was produced against Mr. Middleton when he was recalled, but it is impossible that he can have forgot the Reasons that were assigned for it. It appears in the Consultation 26th October 1774, that the Governor General having refused to deliver up the whole of his Correspondence with Mr. Middleton, the Question was proposed and put, That that Gentleman should not be continued at the Nabob's Court any longer, and he was accordingly ordered to withdraw from that Court, and to bring the whole of his Correspondence with him: The Court of Directors have had this Subject very fully before them, and in their Letter 15th December 1775, they were pleased to disapprove of the independent and separate Authority which had been delegated to the Governor General, and afterwards to express their Disapprobation that any Part of Mr. Middleton's Correspondence had been withheld from the Perusal of the Supreme Council. The Board did not consider Mr. Middleton as a public Minister, the Term which the Governor General now gives to him, but his own Agent, as he avowedly was acknowledged both by the Governor General himself, and by Mr. Middleton, on his Return to the Presidency, who, in his Letter recorded the 6th February 1775, declares, that he conceives himself not to be authorised to make any Communication of his Correspondence with the late President, without his express Commands. Such were the Reasons which the late Majority of the Board assigned for the Recall of Mr. Middleton. As no Fault nor Imputation of Fault or Neglect is alledged for the proposed Recall of Mr. Bristow, I cannot but object to it as a most unjust, unwarrantable Proceeding. If the Governor General will think proper to defer his Motion till after the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, which may be now hourly expected, it is more than probable, that we shall have further Lights than have been hitherto given to us, of the Sentiments of the Court of Directors, both on Mr. Middleton's Recall and on Mr. Bristow's Appointment to the Vizir's Court. I would therefore, with the Governor General's Consent, beg leave to propose that the Motion be deferred till after the Arrival of that Ship.

Governor General.—I think it a Duty incumbent on me to adhere to my Motion. I will not take up the Time of the Board by answering the Objections which have been made to it at this Time, having other Questions which I wish to propose immediately for their Determination.

Mr. Francis.—I think General Clavering's Proposal in every Respect reasonable and expedient. If the Instructions which we may receive by the Eagle Packet should make no Alteration in the Circumstances or Measures of this Government, it will always be opened to the Governor General to pursue his present Plan. The Difference of Time cannot be considerable; but if such Instructions as this Board have some Reason to expect should arrive, they cannot but produce the immediate Reversal of the present Resolution; and in that Case it will have served no Purpose whatsoever either public or private.

Governor General.—I would willingly wait for the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, if I thought it probable that she was on her Road; I have already waited till this Time, in the Expectation of decisive Advices from England, but I repeat, that, charged as I am, pointedly charged, with the Responsibility of public Affairs, it is my Duty to avail myself of such Means as may enable me to conduct them for the public Good and my own Credit. I have Intelligence which convinces me that no public Measure of any Consequence respecting this Government could have taken place in England so late as the Month of June last. This News, though not of official Authority, is come to me sufficiently authenticated for my own internal Conviction: I must therefore object to the General's Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—The Governor General having declined to withdraw his Motion, and the Opinion I have already given being direct to the Governor's Motion, it precludes my saying any Thing to the General.

General Clavering.—I am sorry that a Motion which I have made to prevent the daily Alteration of Measures, which is a Disgrace to all Government, should not have been accepted, particularly when the Object of it was to learn the clear and decisive Opinion of the Court of Directors, as well on the Subject now before the Board, as on many others of the highest Importance to this Government; it is therefore sufficient that I declare my Dissent to the Removal of Mr. Bristow; and I cannot agree to the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton till he has acknowledged the Authority of this Government, in submitting to give up the Papers which were before required of him. As this is a positive Order of the Court of Directors, a Refusal from him can no longer be admitted.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to ask the Governor General at what time he received his latest Intelligence from England.

Governor General.—About the Middle of August, I believe the 14th of August.

Mr. Francis.—I took the Liberty of asking this Question, because the Governor General has said, that he has waited to this Time in the Expectation of decisive Advices from England: That Expectation must have been founded on the Intelligence which he received on the 14th of August; and as he has not received any Advices since that Period, I do not comprehend what new Motive or Consideration induces him to give up the Expectation of those decisive Advices for which he has hitherto waited. If he has hitherto expected the Arrival of the Eagle Packet, or of Intelligence by any other Channel, there is no apparent Reason why he should not still expect them.

Governor General.—I have not expected the Eagle Packet, and I think the Season is now too far advanced for Intelligence to be received for some Months yet to come by the Route through which I received my last Letters from England, which was by the Post of Suez, and through the Red Sea.

Some Arguments arising respecting the Regularity of the previous Question proposed by General Clavering for suspending the Consideration of the Governor General's Motion;

Governor General.—To bring the General's Motion more regularly before the Board, I desire that the Question may be put, whether my Motion shall be deferred till the Arrival of the Eagle Packet?

Mr. Francis.—The General's Motion cannot be more regularly put than it was by himself. I entirely approve of it.

Mr. Barwell.—I look upon this in the Light of a previous Question, whether the Governor General's Question shall be put or not? I have already acquiesced to its being put, and must therefore put a Negative upon this Motion.

General Clavering agrees to the Motion.

Governor General.—I again object to it.

Resolved, That the Board do not agree to General Clavering's Proposition for deferring the Consideration of the Governor General's Motion until the Arrival of the Eagle Packet.

General Clavering.—The Court of Directors having been pleased, in the 28th Paragraph of their Letter, of the 15th December 1775, to declare that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Correspondence with the late President should have been addressed to the President and Council, or speedily and unreservedly laid before them by the President, and to express their Disapprobation that any Part thereof had been withheld from the Perusal of the Supreme Council; I move, that before the Consent of this Board be obtained for the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to the Vizier's Court, that the Orders, or at least the plain and direct Intention, of the Court of Directors be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—If any Respect be due to the Sense of our Superiors, or if we expect Submission to our Authority hereafter, the Propriety of this Motion, I conceive, cannot possibly be disputed. The Court of Directors, and a General Court of Proprietors, have unanimously resolved, that the whole of Mr. Middleton's Correspondence with the Governor General ought to have been laid before the Board; and the Court of Directors express their strongest Disapprobation of the Refusal to communicate such Correspondence entire to us, as long as no Proposition was made for employing Mr. Middleton; and as the Public Service did no longer require that we should receive that Communication for our Guidance, it was needless to renew the Resignation to Mr. Middleton. I would now have it renewed, upon the single Ground of the Obedience he owes to Government; and I should think that the Governor General himself, although he might have Reasons to avoid insisting upon it at that Time, when the Requisition only proceeded from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, will now see the Necessity of enforcing it as a Duty imposed upon this Board by the whole Authority of the East India Company.

Mr. Barwell.—This is the Second previous Question that has been put upon the Governor General's Motion; it comes indeed in a new Dress, but still it is the previous Question; for if it was not to restore Mr. Middleton to his Rights, and the Governor General did not think it incumbent on him so to do, I apprehend the Motion would not have been made. I acquiesce with Mr. Francis, that there would have been no Necessity for calling upon Mr. Middleton for his Correspondence at this Juncture, if the Governor had not proposed to employ him, as it is evident from the Length of Time that has elapsed since the Receipt of the Company's Letter, and the Call now proposed to be made upon Mr. Middleton, the Company have disapproved of the Governor General's not giving his Correspondence entire, although what he did submit contained the whole

of the public Transactions; but as they throughout cautiously avoid imputing the least Blame to Mr. Middleton, I don't see that the Governor's Conduct can be a Bar to any Appointment that may be proposed for that Gentleman.

I regard the Motion as a second previous Question, and put my Negative upon it.

General Clavering agrees to the Motion.

Governor General.—I object to the Question, upon the single Ground of its being directly contrary to the manifest Intentions both of the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors; neither of these Courts have ordered that Mr. Middleton's Correspondence with me should be laid before the Board. This, together with the Recall of Mr. Middleton, and the Appointment of Mr. Bristow, were the first Subjects which were referred to their Decision. Their Opinions, though solemnly given, express neither Approbation nor Disapprobation of the Recall of Mr. Middleton or the Appointment of Mr. Bristow, but leave those Subjects open to any Change which might afterwards be proposed respecting either.—Upon my Refusal to deliver up Mr. Middleton's Correspondence, the Court of Directors have expressed their Disapprobation, that any Part thereof had been with-held from the Perusal of the Supreme Council; but though it should obviously follow, if such was their Intention, that I should, on Receipt of their Orders, deliver up the Correspondence which I had before improperly with-held, yet no such Order, nor Intimation of such an Order, appears in any Part of the General Letter quoted by the General; and the Court of Proprietors in express Terms confine their Approbation of the Opinion delivered by the Court of Directors to the Time past. They too agree with the Opinion of the Court of Directors, that the whole Correspondence between the Governor General and Mr. Middleton should have been laid before the Members of the Supreme Council, adding, as the Reason, the following Words: "Who ought to have received every Information respecting the Transactions of the Company's Agent at Sujah Dowlah's Court, in order to regulate their Conduct at that critical Period."

Forgetfulness may be imputed to Individuals, but it is impossible to suppose that Twenty Men of known Abilities and Experience in Business, should have omitted so necessary an Order, or left it to be gathered by Implication from an Opinion given upon a Subject past; much less can such an Inadvertency be imputed to the whole Body of the Proprietors. I object to the Motion.

The following Motion of General Clavering's is resolved in the Negative, viz. That before the Consent of this Board be obtained for the Appointment of Mr. Middleton to the Vizier's Court, that the Orders, or at least the plain and direct Intentions, of the Court of Directors be complied with, viz. That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Correspondence with the late President should be speedily and unreservedly laid before the Board.

23. (a) [Resolved, That Mr. John Bristow be recalled to the Presidency from the Court of the Nabob of Owde, and that Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be restored to the Appointment of Resident at that Court, subject to the Orders and Authority of the Governor General and Council, conformably to the Motion of the Governor General.]

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to enter my Dissent from the Resolution of the Board, for the following Reasons:

1st. Mr. Bristow's Removal is not founded on any Plea of Necessity, or of Advantage to the Public Service, but solely on the particular Confidence which the Governor reposes in Mr. Middleton.

2d. It is not founded on any Plea of Incapacity or Demerit in Mr. Bristow, or even of superior Qualifications in the Person who is to succeed him.

3d. It is in Effect a Disavowal of, and Contradiction to, the unanimous Declarations which the Board have repeatedly made as well to himself as to the Court of Directors, of the high Sense we all entertain of his Services to the Company, and which I am happy to find is not yet diminished in any of us. The following Passages from the Records will shew that, however we might differ as we did on many other Questions, Mr. Bristow's Conduct united every Opinion in his Favour.

In our Letter of the 3d August 1775, we informed the Court of Directors, that Mr. Bristow's Conduct in negotiating, and bringing to a happy Conclusion, the important Business committed to him, notwithstanding the Difficulties which were at first thrown in the Way, was very meritorious, and that, as the signal Service he rendered the Company, in the Acquisition of so great an additional Revenue, afforded us the Means of acknowledging his Services, without any Charge on their ancient Fund, we determined to reward him by a Present of One Lack of Rupees.

While such distinguished Testimonials accompany Mr. Bristow's Dismission, the present Resolution touches nothing but the Honour of the Board, and the Consistency of their Proceedings: Our Letter to Mr. Bristow himself demonstrates still more strongly the Board's unanimous Approbation of his Conduct.

We told him,

We entirely approve of every Article in the Treaty, and of the Negotiation of it.

We said, that in ratifying a Treaty so highly honourable and advantageous to the Company, as that which you have had the Honour of concluding with the Nabob, we cannot, in Justice to your distinguished Zeal and Assiduity in the Courte of this important Negotiation, omit ex-

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 507.

pressing to you the highest Approbation of your Conduct, and returning you our Thanks for the Service you have rendered to the Company. The Terms you have obtained are so complete and satisfactory, that they equal our warmest Expectations and you may be assured, that we shall not fail to represent the whole of your Conduct since your Appointment, to the Honourable Court of Directors, in that favourable Light in which it appears to us, and in which we do not doubt it will be received by the Company.

As a further Mark of Favour and Approbation, we have agreed to order a Bond to be made out in your Favour, for One Lack of Rupees, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. from the 21st May, being the Date of the Signature of the Treaty, subject however to the final Approval of the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom we shall recommend it as a just Reward of your Services.

The intended Reward however has not been received by Mr. Bristow; it would not be improper to insert in this Place, a Copy of the whole Treaty of Fyzabad, since there is not a Line of it, that does not in effect arraign the Justice of the present Resolution. I shall however only mention those Two Articles in favour of the Company, which a less faithful Servant, and a less honourable Man, might have used the Latitude allowed him by his Instructions, and easily have compounded for Abatements, yet still have preserved the Credit of having rendered an essential Service to his Employers: I mean the Acquisition of a net Revenue of Twenty-three Lacks, with all the Rights of the Nabob over the Country of Benares, and of Six Lacks a Year in Addition to the Subsidy. The Company, I trust, will long preserve the Possession of these Acquisitions, as well as a grateful Sense of the Ability and Integrity to which they owe it.

4th. At a Time when the Establishment of our Ally the Nabob of Owde is represented to be insecure, and when some extraordinary Measures are recommended for protecting his Dominions against a foreign Invasion, I deem it in the highest Degree hazardous to the Welfare of his Government, and of course to our own, to remove a Man thoroughly acquainted with the Affairs of that Country, and with the political Interests, Views, and Connections of all the Indian Powers that surround it; and that if the Measure were otherwise defensible, many Circumstances which peculiarly belong to the present Conjuncture, ought to have deterred the Board from adopting it.

5th. The present Resolution appears to me an Attack on the Authority of the Company themselves, who are informed of Mr. Bristow's Appointment, who have left it unreversed, and who have expressly adopted and confirmed the Principles on which Mr. Middleton was recalled.

6th. Supposing the present Majority not to be bound by any Obligation of public Duty, to maintain an Uniformity of Councils in the Eyes of the Indian Powers, and to preserve some Appearance of Dignity and Consistency in the Operations of this Government, and supposing that the Governor General and Mr. Barwell have no Rule to consult, but the Extent of their present Power, to direct them in the Use of it; still I affirm that, on any Principles they can possibly avow, the Recall of Mr. Middleton is not a Precedent to justify that of Mr. Bristow. The Records will shew that the Motives on which the late Majority acted, were solely of a Public Nature. We deemed it a Violation of the Constitution of this or any Government, not vested in a single Person, that the chief Member of it, who is no more than First among his Equals, should transact the Affairs of the Government, through the Channel of a private Agent, receiving Instructions from him alone, and answerable to him alone for the Execution of them: The Honourable Court of Directors themselves tell us, "That the Conduct of the late Council in this Respect was very improper. They expressly order that no such independent or separate Authority be ever delegated to any Governor, or Member of Council, or to any other Person whatever; and they declare that Mr. Middleton's Correspondence should have been addressed to them, or speedily and unreservedly laid before them by the President."

If the public Principle on which we professed to act, be now clear and incontrovertible, it will appear from the strongest presumptive Evidence, that we did not assume it to cover any secret unwarrantable Purpose.

The Governor General himself will acquit us of partial Views to the Establishment of any other Person at the Expence of Mr. Middleton. He cannot but recollect that General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, made him a Tender of continuing Mr. Middleton as the Public Resident of the Company, which the Governor thought fit to decline. With respect to Mr. Bristow, I most solemnly declare, that his Name for this Appointment was not, to my Knowledge, in Contemplation with any Member of the Board, till a considerable Time after Mr. Middleton's Arrival in Calcutta. If vindictive Measures were in any Case capable of a Justification, it could only arise from a Comparison with other Measures of the same Temper; but, even on this Principle, the Removal of Mr. Bristow has no Plea to support it.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having thought proper to recall you to the Presidency, and to restore Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to the Station of Resident at the Vizier's Court, we direct that on his Arrival at the

said Court, you immediately deliver up to him the Charge of that Appointment, and repair to Calcutta.

[At the End]

We are, &c.

[At the End of the Consultation.]

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXI.

Vide Appendix, N° XXX.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXII.

Book 108. Page 693.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Council at Bengal, dated 4th July 1777.

(a) [Par. 11. UPON the most careful Perusal of your Proceedings of the 2d of December 1776, relative to the Recall of Mr. Bristow from the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and the Appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton to that Station, we must declare our strongest Disapprobation of the whole of that Transaction.

12. We observe, that the Governor General's Motion for the Recall of Mr. Bristow, includes that for the Restoration of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton; but as neither of those Measures appear to us necessary, or even justifiable, they cannot receive our Approbation.

13. With respect to Mr. Bristow, we find no Shadow of Charge against him. It appears that he has executed the Orders of the Board to the entire Satisfaction even of those Members of Council who did not concur in his Appointment. You have unanimously recommended him to our Notice; Attention to your Recommendation has induced us to afford him Marks of our Favour, and to re-annex the Emoluments affixed by you to his Appointment, which had been discontinued by our Order. And as we must be of Opinion that a Person of acknowledged Abilities, whose Conduct has thus gained him the Esteem of his Superiors, ought not to be degraded without just Cause, we do not hesitate to interpose in his Behalf, and therefore direct, that Mr. Bristow do forthwith return to his Station of Resident at Oude, from which he has been so improperly removed.]

14. In regard to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, to whose Conduct we have no other Objection than his refusing to submit his Correspondence to the Perusal of the Governor General and Council, we feel a Concern in being obliged again to express our Disapprobation of such Refusal, and are particularly sorry that the Tendernefs with which we treated the Subject in our Letter of the 15th December 1775, should have induced the Governor General to draw Conclusions manifestly contrary to our Intentions, and to the Sentiments expressed in that Letter.

15. In order to obviate every Doubt on this Head, we hereby order and direct, that our Governor General do forthwith deliver in to your Board all such Parts of his Correspondence with Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, from the Day of his Departure from Fort William, as have hitherto been withheld from your Perusal, or withdrawn from the said Correspondence.

16. It is also our express Direction that Mr. Middleton deliver to you without Delay, the whole of his original Correspondence with the Governor General, with Sujah ul Dowlah, and with all and every other Person, on public Business, from the Time of his Departure from Fort William in January 1774, to his Return thither in January 1775, together with his Diary, and all Minutes made by him in such Diary; and that an authenticated Copy of the whole be transmitted to us by the first Opportunity, for our Information.

(a) Vide supra, P. 508.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XXXIII.

Book 79. Page 61.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d October 1780.

Fort William, 2d October 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Philip Francis, { Esquires,

Edward Wheler, {

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Public Department.
Monday.

(a) [M]R. Francis moves, That the 11th, 12th, and 13th Paragraphs of the Company's general Letter of the 18th July 1777, and the 149th Paragraph of the general Letter of the 23d December 1778, be now read.

Read the above-mentioned Paragraphs of the Company's general Letters of 18th July 1777, and 23d December 1778.

Mr. Francis moves, That in Obedience to the Company's Orders, Mr. Bristow be forthwith appointed, and directed to return to his Station of Resident at Oude; and that Mr. Purling be ordered to deliver over Charge of the Office to Mr. Bristow immediately on his Arrival, and return himself forthwith to the Presidency.

Also, That the Governor General be requested to furnish Mr. Bristow with the usual Letter of Credence to the Nabob Vizir.]

The Governor General.

Before the Board enter into the Consideration of this extraordinary Motion, I must beg leave to offer some Observations upon it. Were the most inveterate and determined Adversary of the British Nation to possess, by whatever Means, a Share in the Administration, he could not devise a Measure in itself so pernicious, or time it so effectually for the Ruin of the British Interests in India, as that now introduced to the Board. Mr. Francis alone is conscious of his own Motives and Intentions; I can speak only to their Tendency. We are at this Instant involved in a new War with perhaps the most powerful of all the States in India, which has opened with a Calamity so dreadful, as to require the most immediate and vigorous Exertions of this Government to prevent what must otherwise be the Consequence, the total and speedy Loss of the Carnatic, and of all the British Establishments and Possessions in that Part of India. To ward off this impending Danger we have, besides immediate Preparations of War, resolved to offer a Peace on their own Terms to the Marattas, with whom we have been, during the past Two Years, engaged in a hazardous, though hitherto successful War. At such a Time to proclaim an entire Subversion of the Influence of this Government (for such must be the Effect, whether it be or be not the Intention of the present Question), will be to defeat every End of the Measures on which we have lately resolved to give Encouragement to our Enemies by the Prospect of an inverted, fluctuating, or divided Government, and discourage those to whom the Advances of this Government are made, when they see the Person in whose Name they are offered, and to whom alone they look as the representative Instrument of the British Nation in India, treated at the same Instant with Contempt, and disarmed of the Power of fulfilling the Engagements, and maintaining the Faith of the Treaties offered by him for their Acceptance.

(b) [I will ask who is Mr. Bristow, that a Member of the Administration should at such a Time hold him forth as an Instrument for the Degradation of the first executive Member of this Government. What are the professed Objects of his Appointment? What are the Merits and Services, or what the Qualifications, which entitle him to such an uncommon Distinction? Is it for his superior Integrity, or from his eminent Abilities, that he is to be dignified at such Hazards of every Consideration that ought to influence the Members of this Administration? Of the former I know no Proofs.—I am sure it is not an Evidence of it, that he has been enabled to make himself the Principal in such a Competition; and for the Test of his Abilities, I appeal to the Letter which he has dared to write to this Board, and which I am ashamed to say, we have suffered. I desire that a Copy of it may be inserted in this Day's Proceedings, that it may stand before the Eyes of every Member of the Board, when he shall give his Vote upon a Question for giving their Confidence to a Man, their Servant, who has publicly insulted them, his Masters, and the Members of the Government to whom he owes his Obedience; who, assuming an Association with the Court of Directors, and erecting himself into a Tribunal, has arraigned them for Disobedience of Orders, passed Judgment upon them, and condemned or acquitted them as their Magistrate and Superior. Let the Board consider, whether a Man possessed of so independent a Spirit, who has already shewn such a Contempt of their Authority, who has shewn

(a) Vide supra, P. 508.

(b) Vide supra, P. 508.

himself so wretched an Advocate for his own Cause, and Negotiator for his own Interest, is fit to be trusted with the Guardianship of their Honour, the Execution of their Measures, and as their confidential Manager and Negotiator with the Princes of India.] As the Motion has been unaccompanied by any Reasons which should induce the Board to pass their Acquiescence in it, I presume that the Motion which preceded it for reading the Orders of the Court of Directors, was intended to serve as an Argument for it, as well as an Introduction to it. The last of those Orders was dictated the 23d December 1778, almost Two Years past; they were dictated at a Time when, I am sorry to say, the Court of Directors were in the Habit of casting Reproach upon my Conduct, and heaping Indignities on my Station; at a Time when their Affairs in every Part of India wore the Aspect of Prosperity; at a Time too when the Renewal of the Company's Charter was in Contemplation, and a new Settlement of Government was required for the Administration of these Provinces. It was certainly their Intention or Expectation that I should be immediately removed from this Government, and some other Person substituted in my Place. To what Causes the Suspension of this Design is to be ascribed I shall not enquire; but since they themselves have thought it proper to continue me in the chief Administration of their Affairs, I shall not offer so gross an Insult to their Understandings, or Impeachment of their Integrity, as to suppose that they could ever think it consistent with the Interests and Security of their Constituents to deprive me of those Authorities and Sources of Influence, which can alone enable me to fulfil the Duties they have assigned me, and on the Foundation of which so heavy a Responsibility rests on me particularly. The relative Situation of the Governor General, and of the other Members of the Council, has not indeed been defined by the Act of Parliament, which has constituted their collective Authority; but in all Instances in which that Act has been silent, the Powers and Practice of the former Government were declared by the Act itself to subsist unchanged. By the ancient and immemorial Constitution of the Company, the executive Authority of every Presidency was committed to the first Member of it. He was declared the immediate and sole Agent in all Negotiations and Transactions with the Country Powers, and his Name alone was announced to them as the Representative of the Government; as the Government: Let it then be considered, how far the Principles and obvious Design of this Prerogative are generally connected with the Question now before the Board, independently of the peculiar Circumstances which attended it—(a) [The Removal of Mr. Middleton, my Agent at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, was the first Act of a Majority of this Administration in the Year 1774, to proclaim the Annihilation of my Authority; and the Effect most completely answered that Intention, for from that Moment I was considered, both at the Court of Oude, and in every other Court, which had any Connection with this Government, in no other Light than as the constrained Instrument of exercising an Authority which had been established on the Ruins of my own. Such must be the evident Effect of the present Question if it shall be carried against me.] I will not carry this Argument to the further Lengths or

* Sic in Orig. Conclusions to which it would warrantably lead me; but I do not * solemnly adjure the other Members of the Board, that, unless they think me totally unqualified to execute the Functions of my Station, they will not give their Sanction to a Measure which must reduce me to the State of a nominal Member of it, which shall take the Reins of Administration from my Hands, to place them in those of Mr. Francis, and which, by subverting the natural Order of the Constitution, must deprive it of its Vigour by whomsoever it may be occasionally held. While they pay that Obedience and Respect which I am as ready as they are to yield to the Orders of the Court of Directors, let them compare the Situation of Things as they stood at the Time when these Orders were issued, with the present, and let them imagine what Orders the Court of Directors would, at such a Period as this, pass on such a Question. If they think, but it is impossible to suppose it, that a Body of Men, so respectable in their Characters and in their Rank of Life, would, at a Time like this, consent to degrade and disarm the first Instrument of their Authority, let them give their Votes for the Question; if not, let them act by their strongest Conviction of what would be the Orders of the Company in the present Case, not what it is, applied to one which it was impossible for the Company to have foreseen; I again call upon them most solemnly to support my Authority, and at the same Time their own Rights and their Reputation, which are connected with it, both in its immediate Effect, and its remoter but inevitable Consequences.

Mr. Bristow's
Letter, al-
luded to in
the fore-
going Mi-
nute.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to represent to your Honourable Board, that I arrived at the Presidency on the 16th of February last. Not having yet been put in Possession of the Office of Resident at the Vizier's Court, in which I had the Honour of being reinstated agreeable to the Orders of the Court of Directors, dated the 4th July 1777, and the 23d of December 1778, I think it my Duty to address your Honourable Board with a humble Request to carry the abovesaid Orders into Execution. I make this Application in consequence of my Solicitations to the different Members of the Board to move for my Reinstatement, having been repeatedly refused by every

(a) Vide supra, P. 509.

Member individually ; and it being now incumbent on me to make a public Claim of my Right.

In Justification of my Conduct in not having, immediately on my Arrival, requested to be forthwith put in Possession, I humbly represent that I understood my Reinstatement ought to have been moved by a Member of the Board. Under other Circumstances my Conduct might be deemed premature ; but situated as I am, after Three Months Solicitation in vain, I hope our Honourable Superiors will do me the Justice to consider the Delay in my Application a Point of Delicacy to your Honourable Board, and no Want of Attachment to them, or Zeal for their Service.

I have never given my Consent to being held out of my Office ; and I mean by this Address to efface any bad Impressions that might be entertained of me in thus long suspending a Claim grounded upon the highest Authorities.

I also beg leave to represent, that I was removed from my Office the 2d December 1776, after having, for Two Years successively, received the unanimous Approbation of your Honourable Board. Our Honourable Superiors have since likewise been pleased to favour me with Marks of their Approbation ; notwithstanding which I am treated with Neglect by your Honourable Board ; and the Members individually have positively refused to do me the Justice I have every Right to claim. In order to discharge my Duty to your Honourable Superiors, I humbly solicit, that it may be recorded upon your Proceedings, I have neither directly nor indirectly consented to my Right having been thus long withheld from me.

In Justice to Sir Eyre Coote, I take the Liberty of mentioning that I have the Honour of a Letter from him, under Date the 3d of last Month, in which he declares his Determination of supporting the Orders of the Court of Directors in my Favour.

I have the Honour, &c.

Fort William, 1st May 1780.

(Signed)

John Bristow.

Mr. Francis.—I believe no Man living will seriously attribute to me the Character of a determined and inveterate Adversary of the British Nation. It is well known to every Man in India, that if Mr. Wheler's Advice, and mine, for these Three Years past had been regarded, or if our unremitted Efforts had availed any Thing, this Government would not have been in the distressing Situation to which it is reduced by a Series of other Measures adopted and pursued in Opposition to our Sentiments : But I have done with Controversy. If the Company's Orders are not binding on this Government—if they convey no positive Right to Mr. Bristow, his Pretensions fall to the Ground. If the contrary be true, the Question is simply, whether the Orders shall be obeyed or not. In the Governor's Minute I see no Connection between the Premises and the Conclusion : I see no Proportion between the Mischiefs supposed to follow from Mr. Bristow's Re-appointment and the Cause which is to produce them. The other Members will judge for themselves ; but I foresee many Mischiefs and Dangers of the first Magnitude from this Government contracting a Habit of disobeying the Company's Orders. Their Authority is the only Link by which this Dominion is held by Great Britain. If that Authority be not binding on us, or if we may wave it when we think fit, I know not through what other lawful Medium the superior State can exercise its Jurisdiction over the inferior.

The Question applied personally to Mr. Bristow might with equal Reason and Propriety be applied to Mr. Middleton, Mr. Hosea, Mr. Purling, or any other Gentlemen in the Company's Service. The Paragraphs of the Company's Letters which have been read contain a complete Answer to them ; and if they do not, I am not bound to take any Part of such Questions, since I rest my Proposition on the Grounds of the Company's positive and repeated Orders.

Governor General.—I pass Mr. Francis's Minute, availing myself of it only to assert my own Pretensions on the very Ground on which he supports his Question ; and on this Occasion Mr. Wheler will pardon me if I address myself in a more particular and pointed Manner to him.

He was my Superior at the Time I held this Government under another System ; he was during some Part of that Time the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and on him I venture to call as an Evidence of the implicit and effectual Obedience which I paid to the Commands of the Court of Directors in every Instance in which they thought it proper to put my Fidelity to the Trial ; for this my Reputation, my Ambition, my Interest, my private Feelings, were severally taxed ; yet in all that Period I never suffered any Consideration to prevail for a Moment in Opposition to my Duty and to the Confidence which they generally reposed in me. In return, I claim from him that Porcion at least which he can bestow of the Reward which was due to such Services, performed with such Sacrifices ; and as he once did me the Honour to think me deserving of his Applause, I hope that now I shall receive his Support.—He will well remember the Instances to which I allude, and the Belief entertained by many at the Time in which those Orders were issued, that I should either refuse or evade the Execution of them.

Mr. Wheler.—The high Sense which the Court of Directors entertained of the peculiar Merits and Abilities of the Governor General, at the Period alluded to in the foregoing Minute, were more conspicuously marked by their Choice and Appointment of him to the

exalted

exalted Station which he now holds, than they can possibly be by any particular Instance at this Time recited by me. A general Compliance with the Company's Orders I am persuaded constituted no small Part of those Merits which at that Time met with the unanimous Reward of the Court of Directors. I am equally desirous to support the Authority of the Governor General at this Period, as I was, when in a different Situation, happy in promoting those Ends which I thought most conducive to his Honour, and to the general Interest of the Company's Affairs; but in the present Contest I cannot effect it without a Sacrifice of that Power from whence I conceive he derives his Authority.

The Orders of the Court of Directors are too pointed and strong to leave me a Choice; I must therefore give my Assent to the Motion in Support of them.

Sir Eyre Coote.—At a Time when I am so engaged in the public Concern, I little expected that any Question of a private Nature would be agitated at this Board that could possibly interrupt the Harmony of it; and that at a Time when that Harmony is so necessary for carrying on the Public Service. The Question to me is of so much Magnitude that I must beg leave to defer giving my Opinion on it till To-morrow.

The Governor General informs the Board, that for the Purpose of concluding this Debate he shall request their Attendance in this Department again To-morrow Morning.

Deferred the further Consideration of Mr. Francis's Motion until To-morrow Morning.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXIV.

Book 79. Page 86.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d October 1780.

Fort William, 3d October 1780.

Public Department.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Philip Francis, } Esquires,
Edward Wheler, }
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Sir Eyre Coote.

RENEWED the Consideration of Mr. Francis's Minute recorded on Yesterday's Proceedings. Sir Eyre Coote delivers in the following Minute.

After having created the Board the Trouble of a second Meeting on the Question which formed the Subject of Yesterday's Debate, and for which I trust its Importance, my own Situation at this Juncture, and my being without any previous Knowledge until I arrived in Town in the Morning, that such a Business was likely to come before us, will plead Excuse. It is not my Intention to encroach further on their Time by tedious Argument or Discussion.

Whilst I am bound in Honour, by my Opinion recorded on the Proceedings of this Board on a former Occasion, to support all Orders received from the Court of Directors, subsequent to my Arrival in this Country, I nevertheless hold it a Duty equally incumbent upon me as a Member of this Administration, appointed under the Authority of an Act of Parliament, and to which Tribunal of the British Constitution we are ultimately responsible for the due Execution of the important Trust committed to our Charge, the Care of the Interests of the English Nation in India, to judge how far, in following such Orders, I am likely to injure that first Object of our Attention.

The late Requisition made of me by this Board, to take upon me the Command of the Army at Madras, and the Grounds upon which that Requisition was made, render it altogether unnecessary for me to bring forward, on this Occasion, Arguments in Proof of the very critical State of the Interests of the Company and the English Nation in India. Our unanimous Agreement on the Measure, and our subsequent Resolutions to carry it into force, evince its Expediency; and which I flattered myself had been the Result of a disinterested Conviction in the Mind of every Member of this Board, and of a Determination to allow no Objects to interpose which could have a Tendency to obstruct the successful Execution thereof. That the Restoration of Mr. Bristow, at this Time, to the Charge of the Residency at Lucknow, will produce Effects highly prejudicial thereto, I have not a Doubt of; as it will generate in the Minds of every Power of Hindostan, that the Governor General is carrying on Treaties with them which he has not the Power to ratify, and will produce on their Part Consequences destructive to all Negotiation, Indecision and Procrastination. The Necessity of avoiding every Step that can give rise to such Impediments, at the very Time the Governor General is negotiating, under the Sanction of this Board, Terms of Peace with the Marhattas, I am persuaded is too obvious to every Member of it to require Elucidation, and that they see it as a Conduct highly inseparable from the real Purpose of their Resolves, to give him every possible Support, both in Word and Action, for the Accomplishment of a Business in which the Interests of the Public are so essentially concerned.

In short, although my former Declarations, added to the Rule I had laid down for my Conduct in all Cases where I could have the Orders of the Court of Directors for my Guide, obliges me to give my Voice in favour of Mr. Francis's Motion, I nevertheless see, and am so thoroughly convinced of the great Necessity there is in the present critical Conjunction of our Affairs in India, of supporting the Governor General as the first Instrument of our Administration, that I here declare, I will most heartily join with him in any Measure he can devise, whereby the ill Effects of the Change at Lucknow may be obviated, and the World in general be convinced, that he is still in Possession of that Authority in the Administration of the Public Business, so absolutely requisite for the Support of our Government.

In urging these Sentiments, I am naturally led to reflect on what may be my own Situation in the Execution of that Duty which I am on the Eve of undertaking, the Operations of which may be materially injured by any Measure which * in the least impede the Negotiations set on foot by the Marattas. I therefore, as a Duty I owe myself and the public Welfare, call upon every Member of this Board to give me such Testimony of their Determination to support me in the Prosecution of a Service so important in itself, and in its Consequences, as that, when once entered on*, I may not be exposed to the Apprehension of Failure, from a Doubt of not receiving that ample Assistance from them which the Nature of the Undertaking renders so indispensably necessary, and which they alone can afford.

(Signed)

Eyre Coote.

Mr. Francis's Motion carried in the Affirmative.

Mr. Francis.—If the Commander in Chief will state on what specific Points he wishes to obtain from me a Testimony of my Determination to support him in the Prosecution of the Service which he is going to undertake, I dare say I shall be able, as I am sure I am desirous, to give him every Satisfaction he can desire. If the Request be left generally, I can only answer it by a general Assurance to him, that it is my Determination to support him.

The Reinforcement of Men, and the great Supply of Money which he will carry with him, will empower him to act for a considerable Time at least; and if there be any Thing else he wishes for, I only beg it may be stated.

Mr. Wheeler.—I have already given my feeble Support to all the Measures that have yet been proposed for the Restoration of our Affairs in the Carnatic by the Governor General, with the Concurrence of the Commander in Chief. I am ready to go yet further, and to remove every Interruption to the General's Measures, in a Quarter where I apprehend they might possibly be opposed. I doubt not but I am understood.

The Governor General.—It is unnecessary for me to give Assurances to the General of my particular Support, after having been the Mover of the Measures which so essentially require his personal Execution of them, and of the Request made to him so urgently by this Board, to undertake the Conduct of them. I regard the Interest, and eventually perhaps the Existence, of this Government, to be dependent on the Success of his Operations; and declare, I will at all Hazards make this my first and invariable Object.



(a) [The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

I cannot, consistently with what I consider due to the Dignity and Authority of my public Station, and to my own Character and Feelings as a Man, consent to affix my Signature to the Letters of Credence or Instructions of Mr. Bristow, as Resident at the Court of Oude. The Court of Directors, after having, in their first Instructions to this Government, expressly enjoined every Member of the Board not only to be guided by the Voice of the Majority, but also to subscribe to all Letters, Orders, Acts, and Measures resulting from the Decisions of such Majority, have since thought proper to compliment General Clavering and Mr. Francis upon their Departure from this Rule in Instances where their Sentiments have not accorded with those of the other Members of the Board. This will be a Justification to me in the Resolution I have taken; for whatever Law is binding on One Member of the Administration, must certainly be so to the whole; and although it is a Latitude I neither approve, or should in general wish to avail myself of, yet in this very particular Instance, I trust I shall stand acquitted not only to my Employers, but to the whole World. I must therefore desire that the Board will devise some other Means of notifying Mr. Bristow's Appointment to the Vizier, and as they have thought it incumbent on them, as a Point of official Duty, to receive and put in force an antiquated Order of the Court of Directors in favour of Mr. Bristow, which, for the Reasons assigned in my Minute of Yesterday, will necessarily be considered by all the Country Powers as a Supercession of my Authority, I am yet willing to hope that the Board will not only listen to, but afford me their Support in a Motion which I shall beg leave to make, with a View to repair the Injury which I conceive my public Station has sustained, and avert, in some Degree, the prejudicial Effects which this Measure cannot fail to produce on our Affairs.

I propose that Mr. Bristow's Appointment be limited solely to the Conduct of such political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions, as this Government may now, or at any future Period, be engaged in with the Vizier, and in no Shape whatever to interfere in any

(a) Vide supra, P. 509.

Matters respecting our pecuniary Engagements with his Excellency. That a separate Agent be appointed by us to that Trust, whose Duty it shall be to receive, collect, and manage the Tuncaws, or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him. That he be entrusted with the Adjustment of all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers with all Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c.; remitting the Residue of his Collections immediately to us, and that he be directly amenable to our Authority and Orders, and in no Respect whatever dependent on or connected with the Office of the Resident. And as Mr. Purling cannot continue with a diminished Commission, and as it now becomes more than ever necessary that I should have a Person in Station in those Provinces, not only in whom I can confide, but who is publicly known to be attached to me, I propose Mr. Middleton for the above Office, hoping to meet with the Con-
currence and Support of the Board.

Debates.

Sir Eyre Coote.—I agree to the Governor General's Proposal of the Appointment of Mr. Middleton to the Office mentioned, not because Mr. Purling may not continue at Lucknow with a diminished Commission, but because Mr. Nathaniel Middleton is a Person publicly known to be attached to the Governor General. The Necessity of the Times requires an Appearance of that Kind.

Mr. Wheler.—I object to the Question.

Mr. Francis.—The Office described in the Motion is the same which Mr. Bristow had before, and which has been held since by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Purling. I know no Reason why it should be diminished, and so materially altered, when it is given to Mr. Bristow. I therefore cannot consent to the Proposition:—At the same Time it is a Matter of Indifference to me by whom the Duties proposed to be vested in Mr. Middleton are exercised.

The Governor General's Motion carried in the Affirmative.

Resolved accordingly, That Mr. Bristow's Appointment be limited solely to the Conduct of such political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions, as this Government may now, or at any future Period be engaged in with the Vizier; and that he in no Shape whatever interfere in any Matters respecting our pecuniary Engagements with his Excellency.

Resolved, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be appointed Agent on the Part of this Government, for receiving, collecting, and managing the Tuncaws or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob, for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him: That he be entrusted with the Adjustment of all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers, with all Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c.; remitting the Residue of his Collections immediately to us; and that he be directly amenable to our Authority and Orders, and in no Respect whatever dependent on or connected with the Office of Resident.

Mr. Francis moves, That as the Governor General declines signing the Letter of Credence for Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bristow's Appointment may be communicated to Mr. Purling by the Board, with Directions to make it known to the Vizier.

Agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Charles Purling be directed to deliver over Charge of all the Papers of the Office hitherto held by him, which have a Relation to the Office to which Mr. Bristow has been appointed, to Mr. Bristow; and that he be directed to deliver over Charge to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton of all the Papers and Accounts of the Office hitherto held by him, which have a Relation to the Office to which Mr. Middleton is appointed, together with the Balance of Cash in his Hands.]

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Purling:

Sir,

Having, in consequence of the Commands of the Honourable Court of Directors, thought proper to appoint Mr. John Bristow Resident at his Excellency the Vizier's Court, we direct, that on Receipt of these Orders you make the same known to the Vizier; and that on Mr. Bristow's Arrival at Lucknow, you deliver over Charge to him of all Public Papers in your Possession, relative to the Management and Conduct of the political Negotiations, Correspondence, and Transactions between this Government and his Excellency. And having been pleased to appoint Mr. Nathaniel Middleton our Agent, to receive, collect, and manage the Tuncaws or Assignments, which have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Nabob, for the Liquidation of the Claims of this Government upon him; to adjust all Accounts relative to these Claims with the Nabob and his Ministers, and to make the requisite Disbursements to the Paymasters of the Company's Troops stationed in the Vizier's Dominions, as also to his Excellency's own Military Establishment under British Officers, &c. We direct, that on Mr. Middleton's Arrival at Lucknow, you deliver over Charge to him of such Papers in your Possession as relate to these Offices; and after the Execution of these Orders, we require that you forthwith return to the Presidency.

Fort William, 3d October 1780.

We are, &c.

A P P E N-

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXV.

Book 35. Page 1305.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st May 1781.

Fort William, 21st May 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
And Edward Wheeler, Esq.Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency
of Fort St. George.Secret Dep.
Monday.

(a) [THE Governor General finds himself under the disagreeable Necessity of reviving the Subject of Mr. Bristow's Appointment of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, and of moving that he may be recalled. His general Reasons for this Motion have been recorded very fully in various Parts of the Consultations, and particularly in those of the 2d and 3d of October and the 14th January last. To these a recent Motive is added, in the Necessity of removing every Circumstance which may contribute to lessen his Influence on the Effect of any Negotiation in which he may be engaged in the Prosecution of his intended Visit to Lucknow, and in the accompanying Letters just received from the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, and to his Minister Raja Govendram.

Agreed to the Governor General's Motion, and ordered accordingly.]

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General. Received the 20th May.

I have frequently written to you that I cannot submit to the Authority of Two Gentlemen, and desiring that you would recall Mr. John Bristow, and engage by Writing to continue Mr. Middleton for ever with me, because from the Beginning to this Time I have never deviated from the Friendship of the Company and you. I have been for a long Time hopeful, that from the encreased Friendship I shall be in Peace, and relieved from all Difficulties, and particularly at this Time, when, agreeable to my Wishes, you have by the Blessing of God the Power. You have frequently promised in Answer to my Request, that you would send for me, but as yet you have never done it. The Particulars of Mr. Bristow are as follow: He openly and publicly declares, that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him entire Authority over the Affairs of this Quarter, and that he has such Connection and Interest with the Gentlemen in Europe that Orders for his Authority will most certainly be sent; and that he will not give up the Point for Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Years; that he now remains silent, but will at last receive full Powers, and will then call me to an Account for my Behaviour to him. These Expressions there can be no Doubt of, as they are publicly spoken. As such Declarations and Threats made use of by him are an Insult to you, and an Injury to the Administration of Affairs here; I am therefore certain you will not consent to my suffering such Distresses. For God's sake do not be unfavourable in this Matter, but recall Mr. John Bristow from hence, and grant me a written Agreement, specifying that Mr. Middleton shall be continued for ever with me; and to prevent his applying to Europe, send me, if you think proper, the Drafts of Letters which I may write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chiefs of the Company; and do you also write. From your Favour and Kindness, let this be done without Delay.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Edward Colebrook,
Persian Translator.

To the Nabob Vizier, written 21st May.

I have received your Two Letters; the one advising me to quit Calcutta during the present unhealthy Air of it, which has caused the Death of several Persons; and the other acquainting me that you cannot submit to the Orders of Two Gentlemen, and desiring that I will recall Mr. Bristow, who publicly declares that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him the sole Authority in this Country, &c. &c. with many other Particulars which I fully understand, and which gave me great Pleasure.

In obedience to Orders from the Court of Directors, as at that Time there was a different Object and System, Mr. Bristow was sent to your Province, and his continuing with you was thought the same Thing as if I was there, and although you frequently wrote to me desiring his Removal, and I knew it could easily be done, yet I would not do it. At this Time, however, that you have written to Rajah Govind Ram, that any Delay in his Recall will be attended with Disgrace; and as you have written to me likewise fully in the same Words, I

(a) Vide supra, P. 510.

therefore,

therefore, to shew nothing is further from my Wish than your Dishonour, immediately on the Receipt of your Letter sent to Mr. Bristow to return to Calcutta.

It is nearly Three Years since Rajah Govind Ram, who is a faithful Servant of your Government, has been desirous of effecting an Interview between your Highness and myself, and you yourself have repeatedly written to me, that if I have no Leisure you will come to this Quarter; and this you likewise mention in your Hand-writing, in a Letter from the Nabob Monier Uddowlah, which was delivered to me by Mr. Vansittart. As I consider that this would be putting your Highness to great Inconvenience, and as I myself had no Leisure from the Weight of Public Affairs, I promised you that as soon as I could find the smallest Opportunity I would have the Honour of an Interview with your Highness. At this Time that you mentioned in your Letter to the Rajah that you will come to Calcutta in Person, without the Knowledge or Permission of any one; in order to prevent you from taking that Trouble, I have resolved, now that I have a little Leisure, to go to your Quarter; but as it will require One Month for Preparations, I shall be detained for a little Time, after which, by the Blessing of God, I shall leave this Place, and arriving with you, shall, by the Blessing of God, have an Interview with your Highness, which is the greatest Wish of my Heart. But I request that you will never take the Trouble of coming.

I have already, agreeable to your first Directions, dismissed Bahar Ally Khan; the Particulars of which you will learn from Rajah Gobind Ram.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Edward Colebrooke.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Rajah Gobind Ram.

I have frequently written to the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah about the Recall of Mr. John Bristow, and the Nabob promised he would soon do it; but to this Time he has not had an Opportunity of doing it. In the mean while, Mr. Bristow resides here, and has come twice to pay a Visit, but I have not yet returned it, nor will I return it. He is now expecting Orders from Europe, which, he says, will give him sole and entire Authority. Represent this to the Nabob in private. By the Blessing of God, you are wise, and acquainted with all Matters. This long Delay, after Mr. Bristow has been told that he will be recalled to Calcutta, is a Disgrace to both Sides. I imagine the Nabob is acting prudently, so as to prevent Mr. Bristow's Attempt from reaching Europe; otherwise how could the Orders from Calcutta have been so delayed? By the Blessing of God, at this Time the Nabob, conformable to the Wishes of his Friends, has got the Power; it is therefore necessary for him to attend to the Concerns of his Friends, and to recall Mr. Bristow from hence, and grant a Sunnud, in the Nature of an Engagement, for Mr. Middleton to remain here for ever. If it is proper, I will write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chief of the Company, in such Manner as he shall direct, and in the Words which he shall order, that Mr. Bristow's Views may be thwarted there. A long Time has passed in anxious Expectation; let him now be favourable to me, and recall Mr. Bristow without Delay. Should any further Delay happen in this Matter, or no Answer be returned to my Letters, being remediless, I will, without the Permission or Knowledge of the Nabob, leave this Place and go to the Nabob's Presence. Why is Bahar Ally Khan still in that Quarter? Do you mention it to the Nabob, and procure his Dismission from thence, that he may come to Fizeabad; and let the Nabob write to my Mother, that when he comes in Person to this Quarter he will do whatever the Nature of Affairs shall require.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Edward Colebrooke,
Persian Translator.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVI.

Book 62. Page 57.

Extract of a Consultation of 23d September 1782.

Fort William, 23d September 1782.

Public Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherson, } Esquires,
The Governor General indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at Fort St. George.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Governor General.

Gov. Gen.
22d Sept.
1782.

Gentlemen,
A few Days before my present Indisposition commenced, I informed you that I was sorry to find that the Resident at the Vizier's Court had evidently failed in his Duty to this Government,

ment, in not having carried into Execution the Conditions and Spirit of the late Treaty with the Vizier. I had further the Mortification to be obliged to inform you, that neither the Resident, nor his Deputy in his Absence, had communicated to me the Confusions which had arisen in the Vizier's Dominions, from a Neglect or Violation of the Treaty. The Letters which I wrote, in consequence of such Mismanagement, to the Resident and the acting Minister of the Vizier, were laid before you and approved.

(a) [Upon the same Occasion I observed to you, that the Obstacle which opposed itself to the Nomination of Mr. Bristow to the Residency at Oude no longer existed: It was removed by my having vindicated what must ever be esteemed one of the necessary Privileges of this Government. I had the Pleasure of finding, upon the most impartial Inquiry, that the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, during his former Residence at the Court of the Vizier, had been proper and attentive. I accordingly wished to recommend him to succeed the present Resident, provided the Vizier had no reasonable Objections to his Appointment.]

I have now great Satisfaction in informing you, that my Letter to the acting Minister of the Vizier has had the happiest Effect in realizing the heavy Balances due to the Company from Oude; and it is said that the present Resident and his Deputy are brought to a proper Sense of their Duty to the Company.

But as in every Act of my Administration of the Affairs of the Company, I never had an Object in view but their permanent Interest, as far as my Judgment could direct me, and as Prejudices in favour of those in whom I have confided, or against those who opposed me, vanish in my Mind, when the Good of the Service requires it, I now wish you to recall Mr. Middleton from the Court of the Vizier, and to appoint Mr. Bristow in his Room.

My weak State of Health obliges me to dictate this Letter from my Bed; yet I cannot but add, that your Instructions to Mr. Bristow should be strong and positive upon these Points—First, That he should always shew every possible Respect to the Vizier and his Family. Secondly, That he should take the most effectual Steps for securing all that may remain unpaid of the Company's Balances. Thirdly, That the Security and internal Peace of the Vizier's Dominions, and the Happiness of the People, should be continually in his View; and that he should communicate fully and freely with this Government upon those Subjects.

The State of my Health requires my proceeding further up the River; and I shall communicate to Mr. Bristow, with your Approbation, any more particular Instructions that may occur to me, and that I may be able to send them.

Upon the Ganges,
near Soohagar,
22d September 1782.

I am, with Esteem and Regard,
Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Board, in conformity to the Governor General's Recommendation, and sensible of the Propriety of the Measure,

Resolve to recall Mr. Middleton immediately from the Vizier's Court.

The Board further resolve, That Mr. Bristow be appointed to succeed Mr. Middleton, and ordered to proceed with the utmost Dispatch to Lucknow, to take charge of that Office.

The following Letters are accordingly written.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, &c.

Sir,

Having thought fit to recall you to the Presidency, and to appoint Mr. John Bristow to succeed to your Station, we hereby direct, that on Mr. Bristow's Arrival at Lucknow, you immediately deliver over Charge to him of the Office of Resident, with all the Treasure, Accounts, Papers, Documents, and Dependencies thereunto belonging, and make the best of your Way to Calcutta; for which Place you will then set out without further Delay.

Fort William,
23d September 1782.

We are, &c.

To Mr.
Middleton.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to inform you, that they have been pleased to appoint you Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asoph ul Dowla, in the Room of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton removed. You will therefore proceed to Lucknow with all possible Dispatch, and receive Charge of that Station, with all the Treasure, Accounts, Papers, Documents, and Dependencies thereunto belonging, from Mr. Middleton. Instructions and Credentials will be immediately prepared for you.

Fort William,
the 23d September 1782.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. Auriol, Secretary.

To Mr. Bristow.

(a) Vide supra, P. 511.

Mr. Mac-
pherson.

Mr. Macpherson.—I cannot but express great Satisfaction at the Governor General's Recommendation of Mr. Bristow to succeed to the Residency at the Vizier's Court, an Office to which he was named by the Company, and to which his Abilities and Experience are understood to render him very equal.

The Conduct of Mr. Middleton, in various Instances, appears to me highly reprehensible. His Negligence, in not informing the Government of the Confusions, if not general Rebellion, in the Vizier's Country, and his Dilatoriness in realizing the heavy Debt due by the Vizir to the Company, appear to me, in the present Crisis of public Affairs, as Crimes against the State; and that as such they should be rigidly investigated.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Johnston's Conduct, as acting Resident, appears to me to be subject to a similar Impeachment; but as I should be equally sorry to condemn the Conduct of any Servant of this Government, before he has every fair Power for Vindication given him, as I would be rigid in enforcing a just Punishment after Condemnation, so I shall move, upon the Return of Messrs. Middleton and Johnston to the Presidency, that they may be called upon to account for their Mismanagement at Oude, and that the Complaints made of their Conduct, both by the Vizier and his acting Minister, be taken into Consideration. If ever there was a Period in the Distress of any Government when Neglect of Duty, or Corruption of Servants in high Station, is superiorly criminal, it is the present Crisis of the Company's Distresses*, and critical Situation with its few Allies and numerous Enemies.

* Sic in Orig.

John Macpherson.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVII.

Vide Appendix, N° LVI.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVIII.

Book 82. Page 49.

Extract of a Consultation of 12th June 1783, and Appendix to the same.

Secret Dep.
Thursday.

Fort William, 12th June 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General. President,
Edward Wheler, }
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables, }

THE Secretary having, in consequence of the Resolution of the Board of the 21st April last received from the Governor General the Letters from Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnston to him, in order to draw up the Charges against those Gentlemen, and having accordingly prepared the Charges in conformity to the Board's Orders, and circulated them, with the Letters above mentioned, they are now recorded as follows, and ordered to be immediately sent to Messrs. Middleton and Johnston respectively, that they may reply to them.

Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

1st. For leaving unexecuted the several Articles of the Governor General's peremptory Orders and Instructions to you, dated at Chunar, the 20th September 1781, notwithstanding those Instructions enjoined and commanded your strictest Obedience, and were, both by the Vizier's former Agreement, on which they were founded, and by the Tenor of them, intended to be carried into immediate Effect, the Object of them being the Reduction of the Vizier's Debt to the Company, which was in a constant State of Accumulation, and a Consciousness of it seemed implied in your first Letter from Lucknow, dated 4th October 1781, which contained the following Words: "We have not yet been able to enter on any Business of Moment, but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed;" and in your Letter of the 12th October, where you write in the most pressing Terms for the Recall of the late temporary Brigade, as being a Part of the Reform. Notwithstanding the Governor General, on the 26th of December following finding that you had not to that Time taken any Steps towards accomplishing the Treaty, in the Points in which the Vizier had engaged the Interference of our Government, wrote to you,

you, "that the Reformation of the Vizier's Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, "were Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded;" and added, "I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me, Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely on your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge: I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them." To which you returned for Answer, "I confidently reply, that I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform, upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the 4th Paragraph, and therefore again repeat that your coming here is unnecessary." Your Answer to the 4th Paragraph admits, that you have erred in supposing that the Reform was not meant to take place that Year; and adds, that "the Instant the Fyzabad Business is finished, which cannot take more than One Fort-night from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps, as the Means in my Power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob Orders to each Aumil to pay his gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that Purpose."—And further, that "these Three Points complete the Heads of your (the Governor General's) Recommendation to the Nabob." Upon the Strength of these Assurances, the Governor General desisted from his Intention to visit Lucknow, as he hoped it would be unnecessary, and returned immediately to the Presidency, leaving upon you the Responsibility he had denounced.

Letter to the
Governor
General.
30th Dec.
1781.

2dly. For giving not only precipitate and unwarranted Assurances, as above quoted, but contradictory Information of Facts; for by your Letters of the 11th February 1782 to the Governor General, you say you inclose one from the Vizir, "informing him of his Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreements," &c. and add, "I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform, from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced."

"I also trust, that you will now deem every Wish, expressed in your Instructions to me, fully performed."—Again, in your Letter to the Governor of the 10th March following; you say, "Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyana Troops strengthening the Ground I had argued on, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Company's Troops."—In your Letter to him of the 20th of that Month, you say, "In order to complete the Check you have directed over the Mooteyana and their Payment, I have been necessitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the Collections of Litaput, Ally Cawn's Jaidads, &c."—And in your Letter of the 25th March 1782, addressed to the Governor General, you defined the particular Manner in which the several Parts of your Instructions had been carried into Execution; but by your Letter of the 17th September 1782, addressed to the Board, you only then declare, that you had stationed an Agent of your own in each Aumildarry throughout those Provinces, as Muster Master of the Mooteyana Troops, and say, that you "could not with Propriety have taken so decisive a Line in this Business at an earlier Period, as the Nabob and Ministers returning to the Capital so late as the Month of October found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in Employ in their respective Trusts, or risk by new Appointments at that advanced Season the Loss of the whole Collections on the Kierreeff or first Crop, amounting to Two Fifths of the Annual Revenue, and the same Circumstances involved the Necessity of leaving their Agreements nearly in the Form in which they stood in the preceding Year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate Steps for the Introduction of the Governor General's Arrangements, beyond laying the Foundations of a future Reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as, by availing myself of this early Period, every Aumil is apprized of the Terms on which he embarks, and left without Excuse for any Failure in his Engagements."—And thus deferring till September 1782, what you thought it too late in the Season to carry into Execution in October 1781, although you had urgent and positive Orders for doing it immediately, and although you had reported the actual Performance thereof to have passed in your Letters above quoted.

3dly. For these and other Contradictions and Inconsistencies, particularly pointed out to you in the Governor General's Letters, dated 1st and 3d of January 1782.

4th. For not reporting to the Governor General, or to the Board, the Progress which you had made from Time to Time in your Endeavours to comply with his Instructions; and if you met with any Impediments in the Execution of them, for omitting to state those Impediments, and to apply for fresh Orders upon them.

5th. For Disobedience to the Governor General's peremptory Orders of the 26th December 1781, contained in the following Words:—"I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the
"Begums

“ Begums of the ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Power given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present—You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, &c.”—Whereas, by a Letter from Major Naylor to the Governor General, dated at Camp Killa Fyzabad, 14th January 1782, it is declared as follows:—“ After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect, and the Party in the Town collecting and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment and Four Guns, storm the Town; which I effected the 12th in the Morning.”—And by this Disobedience of the Order which forbade any Negotiation or Forbearance, you allowed Time for Opposition, which evidently had been meditated, to take its full Effect, and for the Concealment of the Wealth which was in the Begum’s Possession, as is acknowledged by your Letter of the 18th January to the Governor General. Your Letter of the 5th February is not a sufficient Exculpation from this Charge, as the Forbearance alluded to was before the Attack of the Killa, and not “ after the Begums were to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob,” which is the Time it alludes to.—It might be good Policy, after they were so reduced, to observe a temporizing Conduct, because the Treasure was then concealed, and none but the Accessories to its Concealment were acquainted with the Places where it was deposited.

6th. For neglecting to realize the whole of the Vizier’s Debt to the Company at the End of the Year 1189, Fully, notwithstanding your repeated Assurances that it should be completely liquidated by that Time, and in particular, the Assurances contained in your Letter to the Governor General, dated 6th December 1781, “ that from the Begums alone you had no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company’s Balance.”

7th. For neglecting to secure the Means of liquidating this Debt, by only taking Tunkaws or Assignments upon the Country for the Sum of Rupees 76,37,458, when you must have known that the Demand on the Vizir for that Year (1189) would amount to more than double that Sum.

8th. For omitting, according to annual Custom, and the positive Orders of the Board, to send down to them a regular Account of the Demands upon the Vizir for the Year 1189, and of the Assignments taken to satisfy those Demands; and for accepting the Assignments without the Authority of the Board.

9th. For omitting to take any Notice of the additional Balance of R’ 26,48,571. 3. 8. stated by the Accountant General to be due from the Vizir to the Company on the 30th April 1780, and not charged to him by the Resident, although such a formal Intimation of it from the Accountant General, as you received, was at least a sufficient Authority to have induced you to apply for the Board’s Orders concerning it, had you been otherwise dubious about admitting it; and although it arose from positive Charges and Demands upon the Vizir, which ought to have been carried immediately to his Account, and could not be in the least affected by any counter Claims of the Vizir; which if allowed to be just, he might equally receive Credit for, in Account, at any future Time after they had been so allowed.

10th. For anticipating the Revenues of the Vizir’s Country, and burthening them with an enormous Load of Interest, by mortgaging Assignments upon them to the Shroffs, at the Usury of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to accomplish a Remittance of the above additional Balance to the Presidency, by the Means of their Bills, within the Year 1189, after having omitted to include the said Balance in the regular Assignments.

11th. For loading the Vizir’s Revenues in like Manner with the further usurious Charge of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to anticipate the Liquidation of the Excess of Disbursements beyond the Amount which you had received Assignments for at the Beginning of the Year 1189, by mortgaging to the Shroffs the Balances of the Assignments uncollected at the End of the said Year 1189.

12th. For endeavouring to conceal from us the Knowledge of the Rebellion of Almas Ally Cawn, the Vizir’s principal Renter, by studiously avoiding the Mention of his Disobedience and Flight, which, from the Treasures and Forces he carried with him, threatened to involve the Vizir’s Country in a State of Warfare.

13th. For afterwards pursuing Measures to encrease the Power of Almas Ally Cawn (already too formidable for a Subject) by procuring for him, on his Return to Lucknow, a Grant of additional Districts, on the Condition of his becoming bound to the Shroffs for the Payment of their Tunkaws or Assignments in their Favour, and thereby releasing your own Security to them for the Liquidation of those Tunkaws.

14th. For neglecting to advise us of the Disturbance at Daranagur, when Two of the Vizir’s Battalions were attacked and dispersed by a Body of Fyzoola Cawn’s Horse, and the Consequences might have been more serious from this Effect, although it appears to have proceeded from a private Fray, and was unauthorized and unknown by Fyzoola Cawn.

15th. For neglecting on every other Occasion of Disaffection or Disturbance in the Vizir’s Aumils, to report them to the Board, although considerable Detachments were made from the Brigade to quell such Disturbances, by your own Requisition, or that of your Assistant, Mr. Richard Johnson.

16th. For concealing from us a Knowledge of the State of the Vizir's Dominions, and when you knew them to be under such precarious Dependence as to require the constant Awe of a Military Force to prevent a Civil War, from the Machinations of rebellious Zemindars; when you knew likewise that we were surrounded by Enemies (the Peace with the Marattas not having then been ratified at Poona); for endeavouring at such a Crisis to increase the Number of our Enemies, and consequently our Difficulties, by recommending an Expedition, in concert with the Vizir, to deprive Fyzoola Cawn of his Zemindarry; although you acknowledge, in the same Letter, "that the Possessions of Fyzoola Cawn are so situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat, whenever he might choose to attempt it."—And again, that "there can be no Doubt but Zabit-a-Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant Intercourse, would seize any Opening which might yield him the faintest Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilcund."

Mr. Middleton's Letter, 17th Sept. 1782.

Charges against Mr. Richard Johnson.

1st. For assuming an unlicensed Authority in Prejudice of the Vizir's Government; and interfering in the Management of his Country, in opposition to his Will, and to the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister. The particular Instances alledged are, "by appointing Aumils of your own Choice, and in such a Manner that no one either attended the Presence of the Nabob, or visited his Minister."

Consultation, 7th Sept. 1782. Hyder Beg's Letter.

2dly. "By exacting Sunnuds, and Orders from the Presence, at your own Pleasure, and issuing the Sunnuds on your own Part, as if his Duty had been held independent of the Vizir's Authority."

Ditto.

3dly. For sending repeatedly to the Vizir, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, to advise them against transferring the Ten Lacks of Rupees, intended as a Present to the Governor General, to the Company's Account, as it would be a Precedent for further Demands, which, if the Vizir did not resist in the first Instance, this Government would never cease to harass him for Money.

Consultation, 7th Sept. 1782. Major Palmer's Letter.

4thly. For Neglect of Duty, in not having communicated to this Government any Measures which the State of Affairs in the Vizir's Country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such Necessity prevailed.

5thly. For further Neglect of Duty, in not having written a single Letter to this Government during the Absence of Mr. Middleton from his Station at Lucknow, to report the State of the Upper Provinces, or of the Vizir's Dominions, or to mention any one Occurrence of those Parts, notwithstanding the important Events which took place during that Interval from the Contentions which ensued upon the Decease of Nudziff Cawn, and the Disturbances in the Vizir's Country from the Defection and Flight of Almas Ally Cawn, one of his principal Zemindars, with a considerable Treasure and Force; from the Refractoriness and Disobedience of other Zemindars, and from other Causes, which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the Disaster which happened to Two Battalions of the Vizir's Troops at Daranagur; all which the Board obtained no Knowledge of but from private Information.

6thly. For applying on different Occasions to Colonel Morgan, commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore, for military Aid to enforce the Orders of Government, and quell Disturbances in different Parts of the Vizir's Dominions, without any Reference, or even Information, given to the Board of such Applications, or the Occasion for them.

7thly. But particularly for detaching, by the Means of your Application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, One Regiment from that Brigade, to enforce the Vizir's Demands upon the Nabob of Furruckabad, notwithstanding the positive Prohibition of any Interference from the Resident in the Vizir's Claims upon that Nabob, and notwithstanding the further positive Prohibition of Detachments being required from the Brigade, except in Cases of extreme Necessity; and on all these important Occasions, for neglecting to make any Communications to this Board.

Governor General's Orders to the Resident.

Ordered, That the Letters from Mr. Middleton and from Mr. Johnson be entered after the Consultation.

Appendix to Consultation, 12th June 1783.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 4th October 1781.

I have the Pleasure to inform you that I arrived here, by forced Marches, on the 2d Instant, having parted with the Nabob, who took Fayzabad in his Way, at Hussapore *.—* Sic in Orig. As his Excellency will not be at Lucknow till Saturday next, and the Ministers arrived only To-day, we have not yet been able to enter upon any Business of Moment; but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed.

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On

On my Arrival here, I was extremely concerned to find, from Colonel Hannay's Letters to my Brother, that his Situation was far more critical and dangerous than I could have had any Reason to suppose; in short, the Safety of himself and Detachment appeared to depend solely upon his obtaining immediate Assistance from this Place; my Brother therefore, previous to my Arrival, had sent Major Naylor's Regiment, which in consequence of your Orders had been detached to Lucknow, to the Colonel's Relief, and I am hopeful it will be the Means of extricating him from his apparent Difficulties. Major John M'Pherson, with One Battalion of his Regiment, arrived here Yesterday, which enables us to spare Major Naylor's, otherwise I am convinced it would not have been by any Means safe to detach it from Lucknow, as Disturbances prevail almost universally around us, and some daring Designs have been meditated, though happily detected before they were ripe for Execution, against the Tranquillity of this Town. I shall address you on these Subjects at large in a Day or Two, and I trust be able to leave you without any Apprehensions for this Quarter, whatever Dangers there may have been.

The enclosed Letter from Colonel Hannay will exhibit to you an unpleasant, but I fear too true a Picture of his Situation, and evince to you the Necessity there was for sending him the Assistance we have done.

My dear Sir,
The Honble. Warren Hastings. Your, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. J. C. Middleton.

(Copy.)

Sakrora, Oct. 2d, 1781.

I have just received your Two Notes of the 30th: My Destruction is infallible, unless Two Regiments, or at least One, arrive to my Assistance, without a Moment's Delay.—I am surrounded on Three Sides by incredible Numbers of Insurgents, and I shall not be able to keep the Road open to Byramgaut above another Day. My Sepoys, the Remains of Seven broken Companies, desert so fast, that I shall soon be without any; most of my Horse have made their Terms with the Rebels, and I am helpless. I have heard nothing more of Meer Ahmed Ally, and his Refaula.—I have no hope but in Assistance from Lucknow: For these Three Days I have written to you, in the most pressing Terms, for Aid; but I am afraid my Letters have not got to you: Without immediate Assistance we are lost.

(Signed) A. H.

A true Copy,
(Signed) Nathl Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 12th October 1781.

Inclosed I take the Liberty of transmitting Copies of the several Papers you signed previous to my Departure from Chunar. The original Agreement between you and the Nabob I am afraid to trust to the present Uncertainty of the Dawks; it shall however be forwarded the Moment you desire it, and an authentic Copy may in the mean Time answer your immediate Purpose. These Papers I have put under a sealed Cover, that you may not have them opened and entered before you wish them to become public.

Permit me on this Occasion, my dear Sir, to suggest to you the Necessity there is of the preparatory Steps being immediately taken towards accomplishing the Point stipulated and agreed upon between you and the Nabob, by issuing the General Orders under which the temporary Brigade is to prepare to move out of the Vizir's Dominions, and the English Officers commanding Corps in his Excellency's Service to return to their respective Stations in the Company's Service.

Two Months from the Date of the Agreement were to be allowed (which will expire in the ensuing Month) for the Purpose of enabling the Troops at remote Stations to march down or disband by Degrees, so as that what remains of them may pass the Nabob's Boundaries by the Time stipulated. If Orders to this Effect are not now issued, the Time allowed will elapse without Avail, and its intended Purpose be defeated. If you have not already fixed or issued your Orders and Arrangements for this Purpose, I venture to intrude the Proposal of the following Mode, which I entreat you will receive merely as it is intended, to save, or assist in saving, you any Trouble this Subject might give you, at a Time that your Mind and Attention must be so wholly occupied by the great Object more immediately under your Consideration.

First, A General Order, that all Officers now employed in the interior Service of the Vizir do immediately repair with their Commands to Lucknow, and there completely pay off their Troops, and settle their Accounts with the Paymaster General of the Vizir's Establishment under British Officers, so that they (the Officers) may join their respective Brigades before the End of next Month, or at least quit the Vizir's Provinces by that Period.

Secondly, An Order that the Second, or such other Brigade as may be intended to occupy the Frontier Station, do march to Etawah, and canton there, excepting One complete Regiment of Sepoys, which is always to remain with the Resident at Lucknow, and to be relieved every Three Months without Deviation.

Thirdly, An Order, signifying, that as it had been stipulated with the Nabob Vizir that the temporary Brigade and Cavalry shall no longer be at his Charge after the 30th November next, the Officers of that Brigade are to furnish Drafts to the 2d Brigade to complete their Regiments to the Number newly regulated, and to march down their remaining Men to complete in like Manner the Regiments of the 1st and 3d Brigades, previously delivering over the Ordnance, Arms, &c. received from the Nabob Vizier—the Intention of this being, that the whole of the Futtu Ghur and Daranagur Detachments, after being drafted for the 2d Brigade, do pass the Nabob's Boundaries on or before the 30th November next. The Paymaster to settle all Accounts with the Resident to that Time.

Fourthly, An Order to direct the Paymaster of Colonel Muir's Detachment, that he do not send in his Estimates for that Detachment to the Resident, for the Pay and Allowances of any Period after the 30th November next, but from thenceforward to make his Drafts upon the Military Paymaster General, or the Resident and Collector of Benares, and to close whatever Accounts he may have with the Resident at Lucknow, to the Period above mentioned.

This last Order seems more urgently necessary than any of the foregoing, on account of the remote Situation of that Detachment, which might render any Disappointment in its Supplies of the most serious Consequence.

A Fifth Order, to stop the temporary Brigade from recruiting, might be of great Use, if immediately issued, as I understand that Officers are now employed in different Parts of the Vizier's Country on that Service.—In short, my dear Sir, if it be true, as I have heard it lately reported, that you mean to re-establish the Golundaz Corps, and to have an additional Military Establishment at Benares, the Men required for these Two Objects, together with the Drafts sufficient to complete the 3d Brigade, will preclude all Difficulty in disposing of the Officers and Men which now compose the temporary Brigade and the Cavalry, whether you chuse to allot One Regiment to each Brigade, or fix the whole at Benares.

It is also to be observed, that it is not indispensably necessary, by the new Agreement with the Nabob, that the Troops are to leave his Dominions on a fixed Day; it is sufficient that he is exonerated from the Charge of maintaining them, and that the Company find Funds for their Pay from the Period stipulated: But if the Orders above suggested, or some others to a similar Effect, be not immediately issued, the sudden Expiration of the stipulated Time must create much Confusion and Difficulty, as the effectual Accomplishment of this Arrangement, in all its Branches, will necessarily require Time, and the Provision of new Funds and Resources must become an Object of your early Consideration.

Excuse, my dear Sir, the Freedom with which I have suggested the above Points, as Preparatives to the final Execution of your Engagements with the Vizier; and do me the Justice to believe that I am actuated by no other Motive than a sincere Desire to save you Embarrassment.

Major Naylor's complete Defeat of the Rebels in the Goruckpore Country has left Colonel Hannay without any Apprehensions of Danger to himself or Detachment; but the Country is yet in a very unsettled, disaffected State, and will I fear remain so, until some severe Examples have been made of the leading Insurgents, which the Circumstances of their local Situation, their Resources, and inaccessible Retreats, may render both a difficult and a tedious Operation.

The Honble. Warren Hastings.

I am, most respectfully, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 16th October 1781.

I have been duly honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 7th Instant, to which the usual and unavoidable Delays of the Vizier's Office prevented my giving you an earlier Reply.

Inclosed I now do myself the Pleasure to transmit you an Address from his Excellency, assenting to the Request I made to him on your Behalf, in regard to the Farm of Khyra Ghur, and a Shocka to Raja Meyhipnarain on the same Subject; the necessary Orders having also been forwarded to the Fougedar of Allahabad, it remains only for the Raja to depute an Officer to receive Charge of the Pergunnah, which will be made over to him immediately on his Arrival.

From the Difficulties which the Nabob's Ministers have heretofore experienced in realizing the Rents of this Farm, owing to the Want of any effectual Controul or Authority over Cheit Sing, his Excellency was secretly very averse to continuing it to his Successor, and had, I have Reason to believe, expedited the Resumption of it on that Account; but I must do him the Justice to declare, he did not suffer this Objection to have any Weight in Competition with your Inclinations.

The Nabob's Shocka to Meyhipnarain, is left open for your Perusal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

The Honble. Warren Hastings.

To

To Mr. Middleton.

Chunar, 21st November 1781.

I know not how to account for the little Attention which you shew to my Orders, especially on a Point which you know to be the most important to my Reputation. Before you left this Place, I gave you a List of Papers which I should want, both to explain and justify the Engagements which I had concluded with the Nabob Vizier, and you promised to send them on your Arrival at Lucknow. You obliged me to write pressingly, and I believe repeatedly for them. You then sent me Accounts, which, had you but looked at their Titles, you would have known could be of no Use, being the Accounts of Establishments, not of actual Expenditures, and of Establishments of the Year 1778, which are either obsolete or much changed; and the Account which I most wanted you have not sent, which was the Account of the Nabob's present Debt to the Company. I have been prevented by your Neglect of me from sending to the Board the Report of this Transaction, which of course will go Home only in private, and of course not the most favourable Accounts of it.

I now once more desire that you will instantly send me the following Accounts :

1. An Account of the Sums due to the End of the last Month of the Fustulee Computation from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, on account of each separate Charge.

2. An Account of the Disbursements made and due for the last Fustulee Year for every different Department paid by Mr. Wombwell, viz. The temporary Brigade, Major Martin's Arsenal, Colonel Hannay's Corps, Body Guard, Pensions and Salaries, and the actual Expence of Captain Osborne's Corps for the last Year of his Command.

To these I must add another equally necessary with the foregoing, which I desire you to give me, as you can, but not to delay the foregoing for it; viz. An Account of the nominal Value of each Jagheer; and opposed to it, its real Produce or its estimated Value.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 1st December 1781.

The Account of the Jagheers, in the Manner you desire it in your Letter of the 21st Ultimo, is by no means easy to make, with any Degree of Certainty, while they remain separated and distinct from the Mahls of the Sircar, as every Jagheerdar finds it too much his Interest to conceal any Excess of Collections above the Amount for which the Lands are granted to him, to suffer an exact Valuation to be taken, so long as he has the Means of preventing it; but as the Jagheers will now either be re-annexed to the Khalsa Lands, or made a separate Aumildarry, under the Direction of a Person of my own Recommendation, it will not be difficult for me to obtain the Informations you require, as their Produce, whatever it may be, will be brought into the Treasury, from whence those who are entitled to the Mediation of the Company will receive their Proportions in Ready Money. I have this Day signified to the Minister my Expectation that the whole of the Jagheers be resumed, and their Revenue, after paying to such of the Proprietors as have a Right to claim the Mediation of our Government, the Amount of their Jagheers, be applied to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company. I shall be very glad if his Excellency consents to make this Measure an Act of his own, as I conceive it would be more agreeable to you, and more consistent with those Appearances which it may be thought expedient to preserve with his Excellency; but if he declines it, as is by no means improbable, I shall think myself justified by your Instructions in insisting on its being done even without his Concurrence.

I expect to be informed of his Excellency's Determination on this Subject To-morrow, and shall lose no Time in taking my Measures accordingly, and informing you thereof.

The Minister informs me that Meyhipnarain has not yet sent an Aumil to Khyragur, which causes great Confusion in that Pergunnah; may I therefore, my dear Sir, beg to be informed whether it is your Intention to continue the Farm under Meyhipnarain, or restore it to the Authority of the Vizier?

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

It is with the greatest Concern that I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 21st, as you appear to be much hurt at the Neglect you accuse me with towards you.

I really thought that I had sent you every Account which you had asked me for at Chunar. The Establishments of the Troops under British Officers which I transmitted, although made, as you observe, in the Year 1778, are the same by which the Payments are at this Moment made, excepting any extra Disbursement and Contingency which cannot be provided for, and which but rarely occur in the Service.

And the Revenue Accounts were of the very last Year that had then been drawn out. The Accounts of the new Year are not yet settled or delivered in; and what have been transcribed has been since my sending the Accounts to you.

However,

However, the Accounts, as you now desire them, are transcribing, and shall be sent you without a Moment's Loss of Time. The Receipts and Disbursements of the last Year will not be quite complete, as the Accounts of Gurruchpore and Furruckabad have not yet been closed.

Sir Elijah Impey leaves us on Wednesday Morning, after which, I dare venture to assure you, you will have much less Cause to tax me with want of Punctuality. I have, and must necessarily continue to be constant in my personal Attendance upon him, which I trust you will admit as some Excuse for me.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
25th Nov' 1781.

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 2d Dec' 1781.

I had Yesterday the Honour of informing you of the Message I sent to the Nabob through the Minister, respecting the Jagheers, to which his Excellency this Morning returned me a Reply, purporting, that if the Measure proposed was intended to procure the Payment of his Balance due to the Company, he could better and more expeditiously effect that Object, by taking from his Mother what she is very able to spare, and what he has an undoubted Right, as he conceives, to exact from her. The present Debt to the Company, as he with Truth observes, is a great Part handed down from his Father; and the Funds from which he might have been enabled to liquidate it, it is notorious, were withheld from him by the Begum, on the late Nabob's Death. That according to the Laws of the Koran, and the invariable Custom of the Country, he is justly entitled to the whole Estate and Treasures of his Father, and could legally demand their being put in his Possession; but that the Sum he desires to take from his Mother (about Sixty Lacks) bears no Sort of Proportion to the immense Wealth which fell into her Hands on the Death of his Father, nor would it bear at all hard upon her, as he knows how much her Treasures exceed that Sum. All therefore that he asks, is not to be interrupted in recovering a Part of his hereditary Right, by which he will be enabled to discharge immediately the whole of his Debt to the Company.

This, my dear Sir, is a flattering Proposition; and as to the Point of Right, admitting it to be less clear and defined than the Nabob chuses to consider it, you may possibly be of Opinion that the Conduct of the Begums, on the late Disturbances at Benares, as set forth in the several Testimonies laid before you, has forfeited any Claim they might originally have had to the Protection and Mediation of the Company; and further, that it may not be political, or yet perfectly safe, to trust them any longer with such powerful Means of promoting an Opposition to our Interests.

For my own Part, I am so well persuaded of the Disaffection of the Begums, particularly the present Nabob's Mother, to our Cause, and of their Promptitude to unite in any Measure to distress us, that I could very easily reconcile it to my Conscience to assist the Nabob, instead of obstructing him, in wresting from them every Benefit they enjoy beyond a decent Maintenance; however, this is only my own Opinion, and by no means meant to influence yours. The Nabob writes you himself on this Subject, and you have his Letter inclosed. Neither he nor I expect that you should give a formal Sanction to the Measure proposed: It will be sufficient that you but hint your Opinion upon it, and enable me to inform his Excellency whether you would or would not oppose his Design. Let me therefore entreat you, my dear Sir, to favour me with a Line by the Return of the Dak; and if your Sentiments should happen to accord with my own, I doubt not but I should be able to congratulate you, in a very short Space of Time, upon the Remittance of a handsome Sum to the Presidency.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

P. S. Whatever may be your Resolution upon the Subject of this Letter, it will be expedient to keep it secret. The Resumption of the Jagheers it is necessary to suspend, until I have your Sentiments on this Letter.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 5th December 1781.

The inclosed Letter from the Nabob, stating his Situation relative to his Claims to Furruckabad, I have had some Days by me, waiting till I should learn your final Determination upon this Point from Sir Elijah Impey; and having now received this, I shall look to nothing but the Enforcement of your Wishes, by bringing the Nabob to expect the Recovery of his Dues from Furruckabad from your Interference alone. In the mean Time I forward his Letter, that you may be fully acquainted with his former Situation in that Respect.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

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The

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 6th Dec^r 1781.

I understand, from a Letter I have received from Sir Elijah Impey, that you are not yet satisfied with the Statement transmitted to you of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, which induces me to trouble you with a few further Remarks.

In the Nabob's Account Current, dated and forwarded to you the 30th ultimo, I purposely particularized, as far as my Judgment could point out, any Division or Detail in it. The Sum of Rupees 32,78,613. 11. after deducting 10,000 R^r for an Error, was the Balance of the Year 1187, agreeably to Mr. Purling's Account, arising from short Payments of the Claims made upon the Nabob for that Year, and occasioned by the total Collections of the Country not having proved adequate to the Nabob's own Wants and our annual Claims; and upon these Considerations I found myself obliged, upon my Adjustment with his Excellency for the Year 1188, to take a Bond for that Amount, of which I duly informed the Honourable Board. The Army Donation, R^r 10,50,000, was under the same Circumstances; as the unavoidable Claims for the immediate Pay of the established Troops, and other indispensable Disbursements, fully engrossed all the Funds that could be set apart from the Nabob's absolute Wants, after deducting the usual Charges of Collection. For this, therefore, I was obliged to accept a Bond, the Honourable Board being informed of it, and sanctifying it by their Concurrence. Both these Bonds I separately particularized at the Foot of the Nabob's Account for 1188, and added the actual Balance of R^r 12,09,876. 9. 8. for which new Assignments were receiving.

Believe me, my dear Sir, if this Explanation does not answer your Purpose, it is not owing to the Want of Inclination to take any Pains to afford you complete Satisfaction, but to my Ignorance of any clearer Mode of stating it, or any other Elucidation of which the Account is susceptible; I must therefore entreat you will do me the Favour to inform me, what Question, unanswered by my Explanation, can be asked upon it, and I will instantly do my utmost to make it more clear and explicit.

I understand also from Sir Elijah's Letter, 'that you approve of a Subsidy from Fayzula Cawn, and the Troops to be raised upon it to be stationed at Cawnpore or Allahabad, but not higher.'

The Troops Fayzula Cawn offered through Mr. Johnson to hold in Readiness upon his Interpretation of the Treaty, were 2,000 Cavalry, and 1,000 Infantry. If Money instead of these be required, he will probably propose his own Rates of paying them, which are from 14 to 17 Rupees per Month for each Horseman, with his Arms, Accoutrements, and Horse, and 4 R^r each for the Infantry; which would only amount together to little above 4 Lacks per Annum—say 5 Lacks, including Oadadars or Officers; a Sum which I imagine you would consider scarcely worth the Company's Acceptance, and at the Rates of our own Service, the same Number of Troops would exceed Twelve Lacks, which I suppose is considerably beyond what he will voluntarily pay. However, if it is your Wish that the Claim should be made, I am ready to take it up, and you may be assured nothing within my Power shall be left undone to carry it through. The Toteer or Excess of Fayzula Cawn's Collections above the Valuation of his Grant, is said to be equal to the last-mentioned Sum. I wait only your Orders to proceed in this Business.

Finding the Nabob wavering in his Determination about the Resumption of the Jagheers, I this Day, in Presence of, and with the Minister's Concurrence, ordered the necessary Perwannahs to be written to the several Aumils for that Purpose, and it was my firm Resolution to have dispatched them this Evening, with proper People to see them punctually and implicitly carried into Execution; but before they were all transcribed, I received a Message from the Nabob, who had been informed by the Minister of the Resolution I had taken, intreating that I would withhold the Perwannahs until To-morrow Morning, when he would attend me, and afford me Satisfaction on this Point. As the Loss of a few Hours in the Dispatch of the Perwannahs appeared of little Moment, and as it is possible the Nabob, seeing that the Business will at all Events be done, may make it an Act of his own, I have consented to indulge him in his Request; but, be the Result of our Interview whatever it may, nothing shall prevent the Orders being issued To-morrow, either by him or myself, with the Concurrence of the Ministers. Your Pleasure respecting the Begums I have learnt from Sir Elijah; and the Measure heretofore proposed will soon follow the Resumption of the Jagheers. From both, or indeed from the former alone, I have no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company's Balance.

I am, &c.

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 7th December 1781.

I had the Honour to address you Yesterday, informing you of the Steps I had taken in regard to the Resumption of the Jagheers. This Morning the Vizier came to me according to his Agreement, but seemingly without any Intention or Desire to yield me Satisfaction on the Subject under Discussion; for after a great deal of Conversation, consisting on his Part of trifling Evasion and puerile Excuses for withholding his Assent to the Measure, though at the same Time
professing

professing the most implicit Submission to your Wishes, I found myself without any other Resource than the one of employing that exclusive Authority with which I consider your Instructions to vest me : I therefore declared to the Nabob, in Presence of the Minister and Mr. Johnson, who I desired might bear witness of the Conversation, that I construed his Rejection of the Measure proposed as a Breach of his solemn Promise to you, and an Unwillingness to yield that Assistance which was evidently in his Power towards liquidating his heavy accumulating Debt to the Company, and that I must in consequence determine, in my own Justification, to issue immediately the Perwannahs, which had only been withheld in the sanguine Hope that he would be prevailed upon to make that his own Act, which nothing but the most urgent Necessity could force me to make mine. He left me without any Reply, but afterwards sent for his Minister, and authorized him to give me Hopes that my Requisition would be complied with ; on which I expressed my Satisfaction, but declared that I could admit of no further Delays, and unless I received his Excellency's formal Acquiescence before the Evening, I should then most assuredly issue my Perwannahs ; which I have accordingly done, not having had any Assurances from his Excellency that could justify a further Suspension. I shall, as soon as possible, inform you of the Effect of the Perwannahs, which, in many Parts, I am apprehensive it will be found necessary to enforce with Military Aid ; I am not, however, entirely without Hopes that the Nabob, when he sees the Inefficacy of further Opposition, may alter his Conduct, and prevent the Confusion and disagreeable Consequences which would be too likely to result from the Prosecution of a Measure of such Importance, without his Concurrence. His Excellency talks of going to Fayzabad, for the Purpose heretofore mentioned, in Three or Four Days : I wish he may be serious in this Intention, and you may rest assured I shall spare no Pains to keep him to it.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable W. Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th December 1781.

I had the Honour to address you on the 7th Instant, informing you of the Conversation which had passed between the Nabob and me on the Subject of resuming the Jagheers, and the Step I had taken in consequence.—His Excellency appeared to be very much hurt and incensed at the Measure, and loudly complains of the Treachery of his Ministers ; First, in giving you any Hopes that such a Measure would be adopted ; and, Secondly, in their promising me their whole Support in carrying it through : But, as I apprehended, rather than suffer it to appear that the Point had been carried in opposition to his Will, he at length yielded a nominal Acquiescence, and has this Day issued his own Perwannahs to that Effect ; declaring however, at the same Time, both to me and his Ministers, that it is an Act of Compulsion.—I hope to be able, in a few Days, in consequence of this Measure, to transmit you an Account of the actual Value and Produce of the Jagheers, opposed to the nominal Amount at which they stand rated on the Books of the Sircar.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, the Nabob still adheres to his Resolution of proceeding immediately to Fayzabad, for the Purposes already mentioned to you, and will, I believe, depart in Three Days from this Date. I entertain the most flattering and sanguine Expectations from his Journey ; and we shall not be kept long in Suspense concerning the Result, as he is convinced of the Danger and Impropriety of Delay.

Sir Elijah Impey has signified to me your final Commands respecting the Nabob of Furruckabad, and Ishmael Beg ; in both which Instances rest assured they shall be implicitly obeyed. I wait only the arrival of Suftulla Cawn, whom Sir Elijah informed me you had dispatched to me, to withdraw every Shadow of Interference in the Government of Furruckabad. Ishmael Beg's Accounts with the Nabob shall be investigated in the Manner you direct, and full Information transmitted you the Moment I can spare Time from the Two important Objects to which you have directed my first Attention.

Under this Date I have dispatched to you, at the Nabob's Desire, Two Elephants, with an Ambarry and Howdah, Four Horses, a Palenquin, a Maulah Seerpeach, and Caulgah, appertaining to the Dress, &c. you did him the Honour to accept at Chunar.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier having appointed an Aumil to take charge of the Begum's Jaguirs, she has, it appears, prepared a large Body of Troops, with a supposed Design to resist him. A violent and threatening Letter, which I have just received from the Begum, would seem to leave no Doubt of her Intentions to support the already-declared Licentiousness of her Servants, in opposing the Nabob's Orders ; I have therefore been obliged to join my Solicitation to the Vizier's, for obtaining a Regiment from Colonel Morgan, to support the Aumil in the Execution of his Excellency's Commands ; and I may add, that unless my Judgment far misleads me, we shall be in want

want of still farther Aid, before the Measure of refuming the Jaguirs shall become fully established, and the Country restored to that State of Tranquillity and Subordination which it enjoyed before the Contagion spread by Chyte Sing's Machinations.

I enclose Copy of my Letter to Colonel Morgan, and have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 19th December 1781.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

(Copy.)

To Colonel Charles Morgan, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to transmit you a Letter from the Nabob Vizier, requesting a Regiment of Native Troops to assist the Aumil of Selon, &c. in establishing his Authority, which is threatened to be violently disputed by an armed Force. I must join my Request to that of his Excellency's, as I am but too well assured of the great Necessity there will be for a Military Force to re-establish a regular Obedience to Government in many Parts of this Country; if you will therefore please to order a Regiment here, I will take care to procure proper Instructions for the Commanding Officer.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
the 19th December 1781.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 19th Instant; and in obedience to your Commands shall forward to you, by the first safe Opportunity, your Agreement with the Nabob Vizier, together with such other authentic Papers as are connected with it; and have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Lucknow,
the 22d December 1781.

Your most obedient, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

Benares, 26th December 1781.

My Mind has been for some Days suspended between Two opposite Impulses; one arising from the Necessity of my Return to Calcutta; the other from the Apprehension of my Presence being more necessary and more urgently wanted at Lucknow. Your Answer to this shall decide my Choice.

I have waited thus long in the Hopes of hearing that some Progress had been made in the Execution of the Plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last. I do not find that any Step towards it has been yet taken, though Three Months are elapsed, and little more than that Period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential Parts of it, and to have brought the whole into Train. This Tardiness, and the Opposition prepared to the only decided Act yet undertaken, have a bad Appearance. I approve the Nabob's Resolutions to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present. You must not allow any Negotiations or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet Possession of his Aumils, and their Wealth in such Charge as may secure it against private Embezzlement. You will have a Force more than sufficient to effect both these Purposes.

The Reformation of his Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, are also Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any Thing been done in either?

I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me. Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge; I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that Case I desire that you will immediately order Bearer's to be stationed, for myself and Two other Gentlemen, between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in Three Days after the Receipt of your Letter.

I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of writing in this pressing Manner; I trust implicitly to your Integrity: I am certain of your Attachment to myself, and I know that your Capacity is equal to any Service; but I must express my Doubts of your Firmness and Activity, and above all, of your Recollection of my Instructions, and of their Importance. My Conduct in the late

Arrange-

* "A Blank is left here in the Original."

Arrangements will be arraigned with all the Rancor of disappointed Rapacity, and my Reputation and Influence will suffer a mortal Wound from the Failure of them. They have already failed in a Degree, since no Part of them has yet taken place, but the Removal of our Forces from the Douab and Rohilcund, and of the British Officers and Pensioners from the Service of the Nabob; and the Expences of the former thrown, without any Compensation, on the Company.

I expect a Supply of Money equal to the Discharge of all the Nabob's Arrears, and am much disappointed and mortified that I am not now able to return with it.

Give me an immediate Answer to the Question which I have herein proposed, that I may lose no more Time in fruitless Inaction.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 26th Dec' 1781.

I have long been waiting, with very great Impatience, for the Arrival of Suftulla Cawn, who Sir Elijah Impey informed me you had dispatched to Lucknow, to adjust with me the Account between the Vizier and Muzuffer Jung, and settle the future Mode of Payment of what might appear due from that Chief to his Excellency; but having heard of Suftulla's Arrival at Furruckabad, and of his having, as he reports, by your Authority, declared Muzuffer Jung exempted from all Sort of Dependence on the Vizier, I was unwilling to delay any longer the Execution of your Commands, and therefore pressed upon his Excellency and the Ministers the Necessity of an immediate Compliance with your Requisition for the Recall of Almâs Ally Cawn from Furruckabad, which has accordingly been done; and I have now the Honour to inclose you Translate of a Letter addressed to me by his Excellency on the Subject.

Permit me, my dear Sir, in this Place, to suggest to you the Necessity of your writing in very peremptory Terms to the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, respecting the Payment of his Dues to this Government, which I am more particularly anxious about, as the Amount unavoidably has become a Part of the Funds assigned to the Liquidation of the public annual Claim upon the Vizier. As yet no Security whatever has been offered for any Part of the Demand, nor any Thing paid, although Four Months of the Year are elapsed; and as neither his Excellency or myself have now any Means of exacting Payment, I am very apprehensive that, without the immediate and vigorous Exertion of your Authority, very little, if any Thing, will be got from Muzuffer Jung. On this Point, as the Claim is considerable, and the Nabob, at your Requisition, has given up the Means he formerly had of enforcing it, I could wish, on your Authority, to give him some satisfactory Assurance, which I hope you will enable me to do.

As I understand you interested yourself in the Welfare of a Person by the Name of Hadjee Mahmood Caudry, who some Time ago visited this Court in his Way to Delhy, I beg leave to inclose you an Article of curious Intelligence concerning him, which has been transmitted by Luttarefut Ally Cawn. I have not heard what has been, or is likely to be, the Consequence of the Hadjee's Manœuvre.

I shall, To-morrow, do myself the Honour of addressing you officially respecting the Bhow Begum, whose Conduct, on the intended Resumption of her Jagheer, has removed the Veil by which her real Dispositions have long been covered, and seems to render what I should before have recommended as a Measure of Prudence, at present an Act of indispensable Necessity—I mean depriving her of the Power of doing Mischief.

I am, &c.

The Honourable W. Hastings.

Nath. Middleton.

From Lataufut Ally Khan to Nazir Collah Beg Khan, his Vakeel.

I have received the Letters from the Nabob and Mr. Middleton respecting Hadjee Shaw Mahmood Kaudrie; also one from yourself, mentioning the same Person. On his Arrival, I lodged him at my House, furnishing him with every Thing necessary, and introduced him to the King and Nabob Nezif Khan; also obtained for him a Grant of Two Lacks of Rupees. On his taking his leave, I secured to him the Compliment of a Doshawlah and Shawl Handkerchief from the King; likewise from Nabob Nezif Khan Five Trays, in which were Two Pair of Doshawlahs, Four Pieces of Shawls, One Piece of Kumbkaub, and Two Shawl Handkerchiefs; notwithstanding which, he has been guilty of the Fraudulency of making out Sunnuds for the Countries of Arcot and Hydernaig, in the Name of Mahmud Ally Khan, under forged Seals, promising to give the forged Seal-cutter a thousand Rupees, of which he paid only Two hundred, withholding the Balance, and proceeded to Desnah, distant from Dhelly Sixteen Coss. There were Four Accomplices in the Forgery, One of whom was the Seal-cutter, and received the Two hundred Rupees. One out of the Four has turned Informer, and made the Nabob Nezif Khan acquainted with the whole, who seized the Three other People, and sent them to the King. There were Three of the King's Kismutgars on whom the forged Seals were found. The King tried the Seals with his own Hands on Paper, when there was not to be perceived the smallest Deviation on comparing with his own. The People are now in Confinement. They say that the Hadjee promised them, that if they would make out the Sunnud for Arcot, and give it him, he would pay them

[X]

them Ten thousand Rupees; that, induced by this promised Reward, and the Hadjee's Persuasion, they have been guilty of this Fraud. The King has directed Nazif Khan to apprehend the Hadjee, and take from him the forged Sunnud. In compliance therewith Nazif Khan has sent to Dornah.—Explain the whole of this Affair to the Nabob Hyder Beg Khan and Mr. Middleton.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Resident.

I have received the Governor's Letter, directing me to withdraw my Naib from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, leaving the Bundebugh to be settled by him; I have accordingly been waiting for a responsible Person on the Part of Mozuffer Jung, to attend and account with you for the Company's Assignments, that I might then recall my Servant from thence, and after that address the Governor respecting my Humiliation. Hitherto no one from Mozuffer Jung has appeared for that Purpose. Mozuffer Jung, on Receipt of the Governor's Letter, sent a Copy of it to Almas Ally Khan, which I now enclose you. It being my Wish to give Satisfaction in all Respects to the Governor, I relinquish all Interference with Mozuffer Jung's Dominions. The Particulars respecting Mozuffer Jung, from the Beginning, are these:—On the Death of Ahmud Khan, the Brothers and Family of Mozuffer Jung attempted to deprive him of the Musnud, when my Father sent his Troops to support him, who engaged with the Patans of Mhow, &c. who were in Opposition, and established Mozuffer Jung in his Assion. Since this, I have protected him against his Brothers, Meerbhaun Khan, &c. Household Slaves, allotting, at my own Charge, One thousand Troops and Artillery for his Guard; the Truth of which enquire of others: You will know in what Manner he has made good, during these Five Years, the Tribute promised for these Services. From the Beginning, when every Thing was in his own Power, by his Indolence, and the Knavery of his Servants, nothing was received; I therefore was reduced to the Necessity of appointing a responsible Man; and, in the same Manner as I settled the Collections of my own Country, causing Engagements or Bonds to be written by my Aumils for the Company's Assignments, and Payment of the same, to you; so Mozuffer Jung took Engagements on Bonds from his Aumils, to secure the Payment of the Company's Assignments to him; but from the Ignorance of Mozuffer Jung, and Knavery of his Servants, the Assignments have not been paid, which will appear from the Balance accumulated during the Collectorship of Mr. Shee. Thus circumstanced, I appointed Almas Ally Khan, that having adjusted every Matter respecting Mozuffer Jung to his Satisfaction, he might effectually settle the Bundebugh of the Country.—Now the Governor writes me, not to have any one there—His Pleasure is the Line of my Conduct. There is due to me from Nabob Mozuffer Jung, to the End of the Year, Rupees 1,58,456;—this I will assign to the Company towards the Payment of my Debt to them, which, if satisfactory to be received from Mozuffer Jung, you will give me Credit for the same in Part Payment of the Company's Claim on me, and I shall recall my Servant from thence, not meaning to offer any Excuse. This being settled, I shall address to the Governor on the Subject of my present and future Humiliation. If I hesitate, the Governor may deem it an Opposition to his Will: If I recall my Aumil, it will be considered by Mozuffer Jung as a Relinquishment of my Claim. Do you therefore, my Friend, take immediate satisfactory Steps for the Recovery of the Debt, that I may withdraw my Aumil in Obedience to the Governor's Orders. It is notorious that his Friendship and Connexion with me exceeds that of any other Prince of Hindostan; and in Return for which, my Life and Fortune are devoted to him. The particular and declared Object of my Application for the Removal of Mr. Shee, was to obtain the uncontrouled Management of Furruckabad, which was granted me accordingly, and made an Article of my last Agreement. What has led the Governor to alter his Sentiments on this Point, I am at a Loss to conceive. My Humiliation will reach Dehly. When you shall have taken the necessary Steps for securing Payment of the Claims from thence, let me know, and I will recall the Aumil, and then I will write the Governor.—My Elevation or Disgrace remains in his Breast.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

The very great Inconvenience, Loss, and Indignities to which the Vizier has long been subject, from the Authority and Dominion assumed and exercised by the Jagheerdars with the Support of armed Force, and the Impossibility of striking out any Medium by which these Evils could effectually be remedied, have induced his Excellency to resume all the Jagheer and Marofee Lands throughout his Country, promising to such Persons as have just or equitable Claims to his Bounty, or those guaranteed by the Company for the Amount of their Jagheers, Allowances in Ready Money equal to the Net Sum they shall appear to have annually realized from their Jagheers.

This Measure, the Utility, and I may say the absolute Necessity, whereof will not be disputed by any one who has had an Opportunity of observing the Conduct of the Jagheerdars in general, and particularly some whose Incomes enabled them to maintain Armies not only superior to those of the Aumils of the Country, who should properly be a Check upon them, but even sufficient to resist the Force of the State itself, has met with violent Opposition from the Bhow Begum, who falls particularly under the last Description, and whose Power is rendered the more pernicious and dangerous, First, From its being wholly delegated to her

Servants, who have their own Views of Ambition and Interest to answer, and in the next Place from the Reluctance with which the Ministers, and even the Nabob himself, interfere with any Concerns of the Begum.

From these Two Circumstances, strengthened by the immense Wealth in her Possession, also intrusted to her Two Chief Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, and her unreasonable Expectations of Support from the English Government, of all which she and her Servants avail themselves to the utmost, she is become One of the most serious internal Evils that, among others, seems to bid fair to give great Disturbance to this Country.

The great Awe in which the Nabob, and of course every one under him, stands of her Displeasure, leaves without Bounds or Restraint the Effects of her uncommonly violent Temper. Death and Destruction is the least * me Menace she denounces, upon the most trifling Opposition to her Caprice. * See in Orig.

By her own Conduct, and that of all her Agents and Dependants during the Benares Troubles, it may with Truth and Justice be affirmed, she forfeited every Claim she had to the Protection of the English Government, as she evidently, and it is confidently said avowedly, espoused the Cause of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and united in the Idea and Plan of a general Extirpation of their Race and Power in Hindostan.

Her Agent at Taunda, who is the Cheyla and adopted Son of Bahr Ally Cawn, her principal Minister, treacherously turned his Guns upon Lieut. Gordon's Detachment, and was by that Gentleman's Account the sole Cause of the Loss of it. She gave every Encouragement in her Power to the Adherents of Cheyt Sing by her Agents; assisted them in raising Troops in the Town of Azabad; promised, and as is generally believed, actually advanced Money to the rebellious Rajahs of the Vizier's Country; raised Troops to support them, and issued Perwannahs for their Operations against the Forts garrisoned by the Nabob's Troops under the Command of British Officers; all which is fully stated in the Depositions made by Colonel Hannay and the Gentlemen of his Corps. Notwithstanding all these Facts, upon the general Resumption of the Jagheers I made the Rents of her Lands payable to me; under an Engagement of making the Amount good to her by such Installments as she might direct, in Return for which I have received Letters from her, containing the most gross Abuse and the wildest Threats that can be transcribed, Copies of which I have the Honour to enclose.

Her chief Agent, Bahar Ally Cawn, has marched a considerable Force into Nabob Gunge, One of her Jagheers, declaring that if any Attempt is made to resume it, he will lay the whole Country of Goonda waste. These declared and repeated Acts of Rebellion are surely more than sufficient to forfeit all Claim whatever to the Interference in her Behalf from our Government; and if some Stop is not immediately put to it, it appears but too certain that she will light a Flame throughout these Provinces, which if not difficult to extinguish will at least put a heavy Bar to the Company's Collections here. I cannot therefore avoid making these Representations to you, or doubt but you will approve of the Vizier's immediately taking those Steps which may be necessary for effectually establishing his Government and Authority, and depriving the Begum of those great Resources which she has shewn it would be extremely impolitic and unsafe to trust longer in her Hands. On this Subject the Nabob has communicated to me his Sentiments in a long Letter, Copy whereof I have the Honour to enclose you, in which you will observe he signifies his Intention of prosecuting his legal Claims upon her for the Public Treasure and Effects belonging to his Inheritance from his Father, which he detains from him, and squanders in such destructive Purposes, while he is overwhelmed by Public Debts, principally incurred by his Predecessor, and on account of his Inability to discharge which the Company have indispensably been driven to take upon themselves the Burthen of a large Military Establishment hitherto entertained for their Service at the Charge of the Nabob.

On this Head I think it unnecessary to offer any Remark, since a Reference to the established Laws and Customs of the Country will sufficiently prove his Excellency's inherent Right to claim the Property of his Predecessor.

I must also take the Liberty to add my Opinion, that unless Fyzullah Cawn, remotely situated as he is, out of reach of Interruption, in the Centre of his own Tribe and Country, connected uninterruptedly with the other Two remaining Patan Powers, becomes included in this general Reform of the Jagheer, or some effectual Check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abortive, while, if fully enforced, may save this Country, and with it possibly much of our own Blood and Treasure.

I have the Honour to be,

Lucknow,
the 27th Dec^r 1781.

&c. &c.
(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

The underwritten Particulars have just come to my Knowledge—That the Nabob's Orders to Meer Mahboob Ally are arrived, directing the Resumption of Nabob Gunge on the other Side of the River, and Bene Gunge my Jagheer, and for him to take charge thereof; also that

that the Charge of Purgunnah Salone, my Jagheer, is given to Meer Nazir Ally; every Thing respecting myself is specified in your Caulnama. Hitherto no Interference has taken place by any one; I am at a Loss to account for the present Measure. On what Plea has the Nabob resumed my Jagheer, or what are his Intentions? While you are Resident can such Proceedings be admitted? Express your Disapprobation, that it may not be carried into Effect. Before, Application was made through Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan to me, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer, when I wrote to Husein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Khan, on the Subject, who silenced Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan—but now the Resumption of my Jagheer is resolved on.

The Jagheer is not the Grant of the Nabob, that he should resume it—let those who granted resume it. The Nabob has nothing to do with me. Let me have a speedy Answer. Countermand the Order to Meer Nazir Ally for the Resumption of my Jagheer. The present State of Matters is trifling, but the Consequences shall be great.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

I have received your Letter—recapitulated the Contents—The Nabob has thought proper, on account of the Inconveniences, Loss, and Indignities he sustains from the Authority exercised by the Jagheerdars throughout the Country, to resume all the Jagheers in his Dominions, in which yours is necessarily included; but as the Amount of your Jagheer is confirmed to you by a written Agreement between you and the Nabob, and guaranteed by Mr. Bristow in behalf of the Governor General and Council, it will be made good to you in Ready Money. If you will therefore be pleased to transmit me an accurate Account of the Amount you realized from your several Jagheers, Gunges, Bazars, &c. as specified in the Caulnama, after deducting the Expenses of Collection, Sebundee, and all other Charges, I will pledge myself that the said Sum shall be regularly remitted to you at such stated Times, and in such Proportions, as you shall prescribe:—As to any Thing farther, his Excellency is Master.

From the Bhowe Begum to Husein Reza Khan.

I find that Meer Nazir Ally has been vested with Charge of Purgunnah Salone, my Jagheer, which to me is unaccountable. From whence proceeds his Excellency's Interference with my Jagheer? The Jagheer is not from his Grant, that he should resume it; what his Intentions may be, I am at a Loss to form an Idea of.—Note this, that if my Jagheer falls, the Country shall not stand: Remember this, and make the Nabob acquainted with it. It is not well that for a trifling Matter much Trouble should be occasioned.—Recall the Aumil, to whom the Charge of the Jagheer of Salone has been given; if not, it will not be well done. Hitherto I have been silent and patient, but I cannot continue so longer. Whence this Resolution for the Resumption of my Jagheer? Let me have your Answer speedily.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

The Particulars I have written you, respecting my Jagheers, having arrived, will be read by you. The Nabob has sent Aumils to take charge of them. The Caulnama under your Seal is in my Possession, in which all Interference with my Jagheers is disclaimed, as well as all Demands on me for Money. Now the Engagements of the Nabob are disregarded, although the English are at hand. I shall in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, proceed to Lucknow, where, having fully explained and adjusted Affairs, I shall repair to wherever my Will may direct. Your being at Lucknow will expedite the clearing and closing the Affair. Let there be no Interference with my Jagheer previous to my Arrival at Lucknow, neither vexatiously interfere with my People. I am repairing to Lucknow; wherefore this Precipitation? You are Guarantee for the Caulnama. Should the Country be lost to me, it shall be lost to all. I give you this Intimation—Note it.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

Having written to you particularly respecting my Jagheers, you are now acquainted therewith. Now the Nabob's Order to Meer Maboob Ally is arrived, directing the Resumption of my Jagheers, Nabob Gunge, on the other Side of the River, and Bene Gunge, and their Amount Collections, to be paid into the Treasury.—Whence this Measure? You are acquainted with the Purport of the Caulnama, disclaiming all Interference with my Jagheers, and by the Blessing of God are at hand for my Benefit. Yet am I astonished with this Proceeding. The Jagheers are not granted by the Nabob, that he should resume them. What has he resolved against me? The Consequences shall be Extremities. There has been a Friendship of long Date subsisting between the English Government and me. I understand Aumils for other of my Jagheers are in Agitation. Interpose, and put a stop to such Proceeding. Application was made before by Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan, for Lowanah Talook, my Jagheer; on which I wrote to Husein Reza Khan, and Hyder Beg Cawn, who explained the Matter to the Molvie, and caused the Matter to be dropped. Husein Reza Khan and Hyder Beg Khan are my professed Friends. The Business I write to them on is effected. With them I am perfectly satisfied. I am now convinced this Trouble is caused

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by Molvie Fuzzle Azeem Khan. Make known to him your Displeasure at it, that this Affair may be relinquished, forbidding him ever to enter on the Subject of my Jagheers, to prevent any further Interference of this Kind therewith.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

I had the Honour to reply to your former Letter Yesterday; to the Contents of which I must beg leave to refer you, as far as relates to securing to you the actual Income of your Jagheers, Gungees, Bazars, &c. as set forth in the Caulnama subsisting between you and his Excellency the Nabob. I certainly am bound in Duty to interfere, because the Faith of the Governor General and Council, my Masters, has been pledged to you for it; and I am ready, as I before informed you, to settle that Point to your Satisfaction; but as to continuing the Lands, &c. in the Form you have hitherto held them, his Excellency the Nabob is the Master, and I cannot oppose his Pleasure. It behoves you to reflect well on this Matter. I am equally the Friend of you and your Son the Nabob, and can have no Prejudices in favour of one or the other. His Excellency declares, and I have myself seen too many Proofs to doubt it, that the Authority and Dominion exercised by the Jagheerdars is extremely prejudicial to his Revenue and Government. A Medium, therefore, being proposed, by which you lose nothing, and his Excellency gains so much, I should * you would not continue to reject it, since it is unquestionably the same to you, whether you receive the Income of your Jagheer through the Channel of an Aumil appointed under the Nabob's Authority, or from the Hands of your own immediate Agent. For the regular Remittance of whatever Net Income you may heretofore have received from your Jagheers, I willingly make myself responsible; but I again repeat, that in all other Respects the Nabob is Master.—What more shall I say? * Sic in Orig.

From the Bhowe Begum to the Resident.

I understand, from Hussein Reza Khan, that he has spoke to you concerning my Jagheers, and that you in Reply should say that the Nabob's sending Aumils into my Jagheers was not of any Consequence or Prejudice. If these are your Sentiments, I cannot but be much astonished. Had any other Person expressed such, I should not have felt it, but imputed them to his Ignorance. Since I heard that you should have declared such as the above, I have been in Despair, as I cannot think the Country any longer proper for my remaining in it, as those who bound themselves by Engagements, now disregard them. After the Mohrum is past, I shall repair to Lucknow, and take my Leave of it to sojourn elsewhere, as necessitated by the Gentlemen at Lucknow, and as my Inclinations once led me, and is now God's Decree; though, should I be necessitated to quit the Country, God grant that no Soul may be able to remain in it in Peace. The Power of Existence rests not with you, but God. You are a Ruler of the Country, and can take to yourself the Jagheers of others. Many are involved in Distress. Pride is not commendable; it is not countenanced by God. How long is to be the Period of your Reign? Infamy is your due. The Countries of Puttaghur, Owde, &c. yield Four Crore of Rupees; if they are not sufficient to satisfy you, what can my Jagheers contribute towards it? And why, without my Knowledge, should Aumils be sent into them? If you mean to proceed in this Mode, send Aumils into Nezif Khan's Country, &c. and try the Consequences. While I do remain in the Country, recall the Aumils from my Jagheers. Why so precipitate? Be assured I shall with Expedition take my Departure.

From the Resident to the Bhowe Begum.

A Person assuming your Name has just arrived here, with a Letter under your Seal, addressed to me; but as I cannot believe, either from the Subject Matter or the Style, that it can have been dictated by you, or written with your Knowledge, I enclose a Copy of it, that you may detect the Forgery, and inflict a proper exemplary Punishment on the Person who shall have dared thus to abuse your Confidence, and insult me.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Resident.

I have received your Letter, covering Copies of Letters from my Mother to yourself—recapitulated* the Contents.—She says her Jagheers were not granted by me. At the Time of the late Nabob's Death, these Mahls were under the Charge of Jowaur Ally Khan, on the Footing of other Aumils, inasmuch that the Accounts, &c. were lodged in the Dewan's Office; these Accounts, as they were delivered into the Dewan's Office to the Date of the Nabob's Death, are forthcoming. After his Death, I, as a dutiful Son, made over these Mahls to her in Jagheer, that it could not be said I left my Mother unprovided. The Business and Mahls of the Khalsa suffer considerably, and are much prejudiced by the Authority and Conduct of the Aumils of these Jagheers, Mahls, as also from the Insolence of the Household Khajahs; witness the Conduct of Bhar Ally Khan's Naibat Tondah. My Life, Estate, and Dominions originate from the Friendship of the English Government. Yet what Knavery have not these Household Khajahs been guilty of. As therefore it is not prudent that these Mahls should be continued in the Charge of my Mother, [Y]

Mother, or Household Khajahs, I have appointed my own Aumils—receive the Amount arising from these Mahls, and pay it to my Mother, after deducting the Charges of Collections, &c. absolute Charges. I am ready to acquiesce in any Thing for my Mother. As for the other Parts of her Letters, I trust in God they are dictated by the Household Khajahs; and that I have not caused Shame to myself from my Conduct to God or my Mother. After the Death of my Father, whatever was due from him to the Company, also to the Troops, I took upon myself; but whatever Effects there were remained with my Mother. Some Time since she gave some Part to me, but it went no Way in the Discharge of the Claims of the Company or Troops. For these many Years I have endured much Inconvenience and Trouble for the Discharge of these; yet Half is not made good, and I am in daily Anxiety on this Account, from a Desire to discharge all just Dues to the Company. It is my Intention to proceed to Fyzabad in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, when I mean to request of my Mother the whole of my Father's Estate, to enable me to pay off all Debts to the Company. Agreeable to the Laws of God, all my Father's Effects are my Right, that I may make good all Claims on him. If my Mother, from Affection, consents, I shall be happy; if not, in whatever Manner she may render it, I shall pay it towards the Adjustment of the Balance due to the Company. With respect to the Household Khajahs, I shall confine and punish them, for the Knavery and Means they have used towards effecting a Breach between my Mother and myself. You will in Friendship cause this Letter to be translated into English, and send it immediately to the Governor, desiring him not to listen to any one, or what my Mother may write, neither adopt her Opinion, but direct me to receive Money from her, towards the Payment of the Company's Demands. I am ready to defray and allow her for her Expences—with respect to the Amount Collections of her Jagheers, after deducting all necessary Charges of Collection; you may receive and transmit it to her.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 28th Decem^r 1781.

I am this Day honoured with your public Letter of the 24th Instant; and I do not lose a Moment in informing you, that without a total Seizure of the Country, it is not possible to collect this Year a larger Sum than the Nabob has already granted, which altogether exceeds that of any other Year, at a Time when his Collections have been greatly diminished by the Misconduct of Raja Bowanny Sing, late Aumil of Bycewarrah, the Insurrections across the Gogra, and in other Parts of his Country, and lastly the heavy Remissions he has been obliged to allow on the present Year's Rents, for the Losses by Drought and Hail, which fell upon the Close of the last Harvest. Hence, my dear Sir, you will be able to judge how far it would be in his Power to grant further Jaidâds.

If your new Demand is to be insisted upon, which your Letter seems to portend, I must beg your precise Orders upon it; as, from the Difficulties I have within these few Days experienced, in carrying the Points you had enjoined with the Nabob, I have the best Grounds for believing that he would consider it a direct Breach of the late Agreement, and totally reject the Proposal as such; and I must own to you, that, in his present fermented State of Mind, I could expect nothing less than Despair, and a declared Rupture.

He has by no means been yet able to furnish me with Means of paying off the Arrears due to the temporary Brigade, to the stipulated Term of its Continuance in his Service. The Funds necessary for paying off and discharging his own Military Establishment under British Officers, and his Pension List, have been raised on the private Credit of Mr. Johnson and myself, from the Shroffs of this Place, to whom we are at this Moment pledged for many Lacks of Rupees; and without such Aid, which I freely and at all Hazards yielded, because I conceived it was your anxious Desire to relieve the Nabob, as soon as possible, of this heavy Burden, the Establishment must have been at his Charge to this Time, and probably for Months to come, while his Resources were strained to the utmost to furnish Jaidâds for its Maintenance to this Period. I therefore hesitate not to declare it utterly impossible for him, under any Circumstances whatever, to provide Funds for the Payment of the Troops you now propose to send him.

The wrestling Furruckabad, Kyrague, and Fyzula Cawn's Country from his Government (for in that Light, my dear Sir, I can faithfully assure you he views the Measures adopted in respect to those Countries), together with the Resumption of all the Jagheers, so much against his Inclination, have already brought the Nabob to a Persuasion, that nothing less than his Destruction, or the Annihilation of every Shadow of his Power, is meant; and all my Labours to convince him to the contrary have proved abortive. A settled Melancholy has seized him, and his Health reduced beyond Conception; and I do most solemnly believe, that the March of Four Regiments of Sepoys towards Lucknow, under whatever Circumstances it might be represented, would be considered by him as a Force ultimately to be used in securing his Person. In short, my dear Sir, it is a Matter of such immediate Moment, and involving apparently such very serious and important Consequences, that I have not only taken upon me to suspend the Communication of it to the Nabob, until I should be honoured with your further Commands, but have also ventured to write the inclosed Letter to Colonel Morgan—Liberties which I confidently trust you will excuse, when you consider that I can be actuated by no other Motive than a Zeal for the Public Service; and that if, after all, you determine that the Measure shall be insisted on, it will be only the Loss of Six, or at most Eight Days, in proposing it. But, in the last Event, I earnestly

entreat

entreat your Orders may be explicit and positive, that I may clearly know what Lengths you would wish me to proceed, in carrying them into Execution. I again declare it as my firm Belief, and assure yourself, my dear Mr. Hastings, I am not influenced in this Declaration by any Considerations but my public Duty, and my personal Attachment to you, that the enforcing the Measure you have proposed would be productive of an open Rupture between us and the Nabob; nay, that the first necessary Step towards carrying it into Effect, must be on our Part a Declaration of Hostility.

There can, I apprehend, be no Doubt but such an Extremity would end in the Ruin of the Nabob, and I think he would have Sense enough to see it; but, under the Circumstances I have mentioned, and encouraged as he would be by all the Malecontents of his Court, I am persuaded, as far as my own Reason and Judgment enable me to predict, that he would disregard all future Consequences.

I entreat you will excuse the Freedom with which I have addressed you on this Subject. I have been obliged to write in great Haste, to save the Day, and consequently not so connectedly or fully as I could wish; but be assured I have given you the genuine Sentiments of my Heart; and as such I am persuaded you will receive them with Indulgence.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

(Copy.)

I was last Night honoured with your Letter, informing me that you had Orders from the Governor General to furnish me with more Troops, should I want them.

I have this Day received Information from the Governor, that he has ordered a large Force to repair to Lucknow. If you have received such an Order, I must beg you will suspend the Order until I have received the Governor's Reply to the Representation I have made to him upon this Subject, as such a Movement at this Juncture might be productive of the most serious Consequences. While I make this Application to you, I do not know how far it is in your Power to comply; yet I deem it my Duty to make the Representation, whatever the Result may be.

Lucknow,
28th December 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

My dear Sir,

Lucknow, 28th December 81.

I do myself the Honour to inclose you Letters from Koman and Goxnan Sing, brought to me by one of my Servants, who was in those Quarters.—They conceive, or affect to conceive, that you have some Designs upon Bundeelund, and volunteer themselves to act in Conjunction, offering to join with a large Body of Cavalry, in Hopes of benefiting by any such Expedition, or at least saving their own Shares of that Country: I do not know whether you will think them deserving of any Answer.

(a) [Your Letter of the 24th is just arrived, ordering the temporary Brigade to be again put on the Vizier's List, which the late Treaty had just eased him of. Nothing less than Blows can effect this; for he is not even able to pay off the Arrears still due to it for the last Year, which, with the 2½ Months stipulated by the Treaty, amount to Nine Lacks, by Mr. Day's Statement. Upwards of Twelve Lacks have been paid to Mr. Wombwell, besides Remittances made to the Second Brigade and Colonel Muir, and scarce Six Lacks have yet been collected: A hard Strain of private Credit alone has made these large extra Payments,—and total Ruin must inevitably be the Consequence of any Interruption in the Recovery of the Money advanced. However, this is merely a private Consideration, and therefore cannot weigh in public Measures; but in a public Light, the Troops being all in Arrears, and no Possibility of present Payment, so large a Body assembled here, without any Means in Hand to check or controul them, nothing but Disorder could follow. As one Proof that the Nabob is as badly off for Funds as we are, I may inform you that his Cavalry rose this Day upon him, and went all armed to the Palace, to demand from 13 to 18 Months Arrears due to them, and* with great Difficulty persuaded to retire, which was probably more effected by a Body of Troops getting under Arms to go against them, than any other Consideration.] Without troubling you with Detail of Arguments, I may venture to pledge myself to you, that the additional Demand you propose making cannot this Year be obtained without a total Reform of his Government, which, if brought about by a Campaign against him (by which alone it can be done), would, at the same Time, stop at once all Resources of Collections; so that, admitting Success, our Situation, in point of Finance, would be worse than before. As I feel confident of your full Credit to this Assertion, I shall add nothing further upon the Subject, excepting, that the Troops hitherto called for by the Vizier have been solicited under that Article of the late Treaty which authorizes him to remove the Subsidiary Brigade where he pleases, with the Concurrence of the Resident; which Power is still more fully explained in the Letter of Instructions:—Both Papers can only allude to the Troops which they stipulate to remain within the Vizier's Dominions. Whenever you no longer may chuse to permit his detaching the Brigade,

* Sic in Orig.

(*) Vide supra, P. 551.

he must then of course conduct his Measures by his own Security, or be driven to make new Proposals from himself for the Aid and Pay of our Regiments.

As I have made use of the Name of the temporary Brigade in the First Part of my Letter, it may be necessary to remind you that One additional Regiment is already paid by the Nabob, to which add 4 Regiments, and a Train of Artillery, now proposed, makes Ten Battalions of 500 Men each, which is equal to Seven Battalions of 780 Men, which formed the temporary Brigade, as stipulated to be paid by the Nabob.

I sincerely hope, though I scarcely expect, to avoid displeasing you by the Freedom of this Representation. But, as it is impossible that you should possess Facts without their being plainly stated, and as you cannot act upon any other Grounds, while aiming, as I know you do, to do that which is best, I must run the Risk, or serve you unfaithfully, which would contradict what I shall ever endeavour to prove, that I am, upon all Occasions, your truly devoted, &c. &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings,

R. Johnson.

Governor General, &c. &c.

Benaras.

My dear Sir,

Upon re-perusing the Translate of the Nabob's Letter to me, respecting the Furruckabad Business, I find a capital Mistake was made in the Statement of the Sum due from Muzuffer Jung. I beg leave therefore to inclose you a Memorandum to rectify it.

Lucknow,

I am, &c. &c.

29th Decem^r 1781.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Memorandum :

The Sum of 1,58,456 Rupees, mentioned in the Translate of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to the Resident, as due from Mozuffer Jung, should have been 7,58,456. This Mistake was made in copying fair from the Translate.



(a) [To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.]

Sir,

The solemn Call you have made upon me, in your Commands of the 26th Instant, with which I was honoured Yesterday, demands from me the most unreserved and decided Reply; and that I might not advance any Thing hastily, I took all Yesterday to deliberate upon my Reply: For the sake of Perspicuity, I have thought it best to recapitulate the several Paragraphs of your Letter, and arrange my Answers to them respectively in the same Order.

1st. My Mind has been for some Days suspended between Two opposite Impulses; One arising from the Necessity of my Return to Calcutta, the other from the Apprehension of my Presence being more immediately and more urgently wanted at Lucknow; your Answer to this shall decide my Choice.

To this Paragraph I freely answer, That your Presence is in no Shape necessary here, but, on the contrary, could not fail of being of considerable Retardment to the Collections; because in these Countries the Motions of Governors are looked upon to imply great intended Exertions, and with them great Changes; consequently all Agents in public Stations, from the highest to the meanest, put an immediate Stop to all their Avocations, and gaze motionless for the Result. This is the Height of the Khareiff Collection, and any Impediments now thrown in the Way loses * the Produce of the Crop. The enclosed Statement shews what I have received and what I have disbursed; it will at First Sight evince the Importance of realizing every immediate Resource. The current Disbursements of the 2d Brigade have not been made good, and the Arrears due from the Nabob to the late temporary Brigade and Cavalry, agreeably to Stipulation, have not yet been liquidated.

2d. I have waited thus long, in Hopes of hearing that some Progress has been made in the Execution of the Plan which I concluded with the Nabob in September last; I do not find that any Step towards it has yet been taken, though Three Months are elapsed, and little more than that Period did appear to me requisite to have accomplished the most essential Parts of it, and to have brought the whole into Train.

In Reply to the Second Paragraph, I beg leave to refer you to my former Letters, stating the turbulent State of the Country. Three Months is a Period in which the Changes you allude to probably might have been effected in Times of perfect Tranquillity; but when all the Districts across the Gogra were in Arms, and all the Jagheerdars (a very numerous and powerful Body) were very little short of the same State in every District, and for the regulating and Reduction of whom the Aumils were principally

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 529.

Train. This Tardiness, and the Opposition prepared to the only decided Act yet undertaken, have a bad Appearance.

pally to be applied to—could a general Change or Attack upon those Aumils with Ease have been undertaken? I think not; but I put this Argument of the Practicability or Impracticability out of the Question, as it was not that Consideration which prevented me from enforcing the Measures recommended by you to the Nabob in the Treaty;—the Fact is this: I did not understand, at the Period of executing the Agreement between you and the Vizier, that your Intention was, that the whole of the Reform proposed was in its fullest Extent to take place this Year, nor indeed at all, if the Company's Debt became liquidated; I conceived your Interference in the Nabob's Government tended solely to establish the Means of the most speedy Payment possible of the Company's Debt; and that whenever this should be accomplished, every Shadow of Interference was to be desisted from, which I stated to the Nabob and the Ministers, and I believe upon the Faith of that Assurance principally was his Excellency's Acquiescence obtained. For the Prosecution of these Measures, I looked to the occasional Assistance of the Regiments of the subsidiary Brigade, as permitted in the Treaty, and your subsequent Instructions, and intended employing the Aumils and their Sebundy in the First Instance for the Reduction of the Jagheerdars, that I might not have the whole Country to attack at once. This Mode of proceeding threatened no Interruption to the Collections, but an immediate Increase of Means in hand to defray the Charges of the Troops, without which previous Point even our own Army must be useless. The Measure of resuming the Jagheers involved many and some very powerful Interests, subject to such Odium, from the Disappointment of the Parties, deprived of their Means of Subsistence, and in such extensive Dominions, under a Government so irregular in its Constitution, and so shaken as this is, it could not be effectually accomplished in a Day.—However, it is now effected nearly throughout with the Nabob's Sanction (which at the Point of Execution there was the most alarming Difficulty to obtain), and in a very few Days I trust it will be completely enforced; and, bad as the Appearance of Opposition may be, I trust to be able to execute the whole Reform, without Delay, upon the Grounds I shall state in my Answer to your Paragraphs successively.

3d. I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Powers given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present.—You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers in the quiet Possession of his Aumils, and their Wealth in such Charge as may secure it against private Embezzlement.—You will have a Force more than sufficient to effect both these Purposes.

4th. The Reformation of his Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, are also Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded. Has any Thing been done in either?

To the 3d Paragraph I shall only say, That I march To-morrow with the Nabob to enforce both the Services you exact in it; and if I succeed, as I have the strongest Reasons to hope, in obtaining large Ready Money Resources towards liquidating the Ar-rears to the Troops, which form a large Proportion of the Debt to the Company, I have not a Doubt of accomplishing every End you have now declared you look to the instant Performance of; but as Troops alone can do it, their Assistance cannot be depended upon without previous Pay, or the Possession of certain Means in hand for that Purpose; as it follows, that an immediate Stop to all Collections must ensue from any general Military Exertion.

To the 4th I answer, That nothing has been done, for the Reasons assigned in my Answer to the Second Paragraph. If I erred in the Judgment I had formed of your Intentions, I can say no more, as it is passed, than that the Instant the Fyzabad Buziness is finished [Z] . successfully,

successfully, which cannot take more than One Fortnight from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps as the Means in my Power will admit of towards procuring from the Nabob the Orders to each Aumil to pay his Gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the general Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers, to that Purpose, as I did in a former Instance when the Nabob refused his Perwannahs for the Resumption of the Jagheers; and shall further enforce the Execution against each disobeying Aumil by marching against him, and displacing him. These Three Points complete the Heads of your Recommendations to the Nabob, the Fourth Article, which was the Separation and Limitation of his own Disbursements to the Medium of his Receipts for the last Three Years, having already taken place; and then no Assignments will remain upon the Country, but those of the Company, as expressed in the Treaty.

5th. I now demand, and require you most solemnly to answer me: Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me.—If you tell me that you cannot rely upon your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge, I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them; and in that Case I desire that you will immediately order Bearers to be stationed for myself and Two other Gentlemen between Lucknow and Illahabad, and I will set out from hence in Three Days after the Receipt of your Letters.

6th. I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of writing in this pressing Manner. I trust implicitly to your Integrity, I am certain of your Attachment to myself, and I know that your Capacity is equal to any Service; but I must express my Doubts of your Firmness and Activity, and above all of your Recollection of my Instructions, and of their Importance.

7th. My Conduct in the late Arrangements will be arraigned with all the Rancor of Disappointment, Rapacity, and my Reputation and Influence will suffer a mortal Wound from the Failure of them. They have already failed in a Degree, since no Part of them has yet taken place, but the Removal of our Forces from the Doaub and Rohilchund, and of British Officers and Pensioners from the Service of the Nabob; and the Expence of the former thrown without any Compensation on the Company.

To the 5th I confidently reply, That I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform, upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the 4th Paragraph; and therefore again repeat, that your coming here is unnecessary; and that, as far as regards the Duties of my Station towards the Execution of your Orders, you may depart, in Conviction that neither Activity or Firmness shall be wanting in the Exertion of every Means within my Power: And those Means I can foresee no Deficiency in, upon the Permission I have of calling upon Colonel Morgan for Aid, and the Receipt of Assets at Fyzabad.—For these Reasons, therefore, I have not thought it necessary to lay the Bearers that you conditionally ordered.

In Reply to the 6th Paragraph, nothing need be offered by me but my Acknowledgments for the Justice you do to my Sentiments towards your Person and Government.

To the 7th. If your Conduct should be arraigned, as you suspect, I can at all Times testify, that upon the Plan of the foregoing Years, the Receipts from the Nabob were only a Deception, and not an Advantage, but even an Injury to the Company; for by the accumulating Encrease of the Demands upon him, and the proportionate Decrease of his Means, only his Debt to the Company encreased, with a Diminution of Prospect of its Liquidation; while the Company's actual Money or Assets went to the Payment of the Troops supposed to be maintained solely at the Vizier's Expence. In Proof of this, it will suffice to remark that the annual Net Remittances to the Presidency should have been the Difference

ence of the Subsidy, and the real Expences of the	
Brigade; say, — — —	12,00,000
The Money paid from the Treasury at	
Calcutta, to Abdulrahman Khan —	3,30,000
And the Payment made in like Manner	
to Mirza Sadit Ally — —	3,00,000
Besides the full Payment of such Stores	
as the Company occasionally issued to	
the Nabob	_____
Sun' Rup' —	18,30,000

or about 20,00,000 of Current, which never yet has been the Case from the Annual Jaidads, or Current Collections—consequently the Plan was a Fallacy; for the Difference between this Amount and the Remittances to the Presidency was an actual Loss that the Company annually sustained, instead of a supposed Advantage of a Brigade of Infantry and Cavalry being totally defrayed by the Nabob; from this therefore I may safely conclude, that the Remission to the Nabob of this insufferable Burthen was a Profit to the Company whenever the extra Troops paid by the Nabob shall be disbanded or quartered upon other Neighbours, who are protected by our Power, and the Debt put into a probable State of speedy Liquidation.

8th. I expect a Supply of Money equal to the Discharge of all the Nabob's Arrears; and am much disappointed and mortified, that I am not now able to return with it.

To the 8th Paragraph. If the Supply expected at Fyzabad shall prove adequate to the Discharge of all Arrears due to the Troops, and afford an adequate Fund for a Liquidation of the Company's Debt, it will remain at your Option to employ it as a Remittance to the Presidency, or the future Payment of the Troops you may still think necessary to keep up, to regulate the Nabob's internal Government, in regard to which I shall hope for your Determination, when I can inform you of what Means I possess.

9th. Give me an immediate Answer to the Question which I have herein proposed, that I may lose no more Time in fruitless Inaction.

To the last Paragraph. I trust you will find all my Answers as explicit and decisive as you could wish them, and that they will enable you to determine upon yielding with Confidence to the Impulse arising from the Necessity of your Presence at the Presidency.

Lucknow,
the 30th December 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.]

(a) [My dear Sir,

Lucknow, the 30th December 1781.

I have this Day answered your public Letter, in the Form you seemed to expect. I hope there is nothing in it that may to you appear too pointed. If you wish the Matter to be otherwise understood than I have taken up and stated it, I need not say I shall be ready to conform to whatever you may prescribe, and to take upon myself any Share of the Blame of the (hitherto) Non-performance of the Stipulations made on behalf of the Nabob; though I do assure you, I myself represented to his Excellency and the Ministers, conceiving it to be your Desire, that the apparent Assumption of the Reins of his Government (for in that Light he undoubtedly considered it at the First View), as specified in the Agreement executed by him, was not meant to be fully and literally enforced, but that it was necessary you should have something to shew on your Side, as the Company were deprived of a Benefit without a Requit; and upon the Faith of this Assurance alone, I believe I may safely affirm his Excellency's Objections to signing the Treaty were given up. If I have understood the Matter wrong, or misconceived your Design, I am truly sorry for it; however, it is not too late to correct the Error; and I am ready to undertake, and, God willing, to carry through, whatever you may, on Receipt of my public Letter, tell me is your final Resolve.

If you determine at all Events, that the Measure of reducing the Nabob's Army, &c. shall be immediately undertaken, I shall take it as a particular Favour if you will indulge me with a Line at Fyzabad, that I may make the necessary previous Arrangements with respect to the Disposal of my Family, which I would not wish to retain here in the Event either of a Rupture with the Na-

bob, or the Necessity of employing our Forces in the Reduction of his Aumils and Troops; this done, I can begin the Work in Three Days after my Return from Fyzabad.

I am, &c. &c.

The Honourable Warren Hastings.

Nath. Middleton.]

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my current Claims, for the present Year, upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to R^{70,99,882}, for which Amount I have received Assignments, as per the enclosed List, for R^{76,38,114}, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demand for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sizawal from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay the Amount at the Presidency, or, as usual, to me: Khyragur is in the same Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil.

The rest I have little Doubt of receiving, for the large Balance now due from the Nabob I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspense; as soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined, and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new Regulation, of resuming the Jagheers, is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and, when effected, will afford a very material Encrease in the Nabob's Revenues.

The Order of 7 Lacks upon them could not be encreased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be completed, the Collections upon the First Crop will be over; besides which, many of the Jagheerdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 31st Dec^r 1781.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

ASSIGNMENTS received for the Year 1189, on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,00,000
Corah, Doaub, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,00,000
Furruckabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,58,114
Jagheers	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,00,000
Bahrach and Gorruckpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,50,000
Goonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,50,000
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,35,000
Kyragur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,95,000
Azingur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30,000
Sundula Milliabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,000
							76,38,114

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of current Claims upon the Nabob, for the Year 1189.

Balances due to the Paymasters, as per their respective Statements for 1188	—	14,88,304
Two Months Pay (as per Stipulation) to Mr. Wombwell's Office	—	3,00,000
Two and Half Months Pay to the temporary Brigade and Cavalry	—	7,50,000
Subsidy	—	31,20,000
Extra Regiment, as per Agreement, at 25,000 R ^s per Month, for Ten Months	—	2,50,000
Abdulreheman Khan	—	3,30,000
Sadit Ally	—	3,00,000
Rohillas	—	61,578
Claims of Mr. Frazer, Mr. Marfack, &c.	—	5,00,000
		70,99,882

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To

To Nathaniel Middleton, Esq^r.

Sir,

Benares, 1st January 1782.

I have been deceived, I know not yet by whom. The Agreement which I concluded with the Vizier has yet served only to gratify Revenge, or some concealed Interest, and to make me odious to my own Countrymen.

The temporary Brigade is withdrawn, and its Expence thrown on the Company, without any Equivalent.

The English Officers and Pensioners dismissed.

The English Resident withdrawn from Furruckabad, to give place to a worse Tyranny, and the Nabob afflicted and offended at my Opposition to the latter.

The Nabob afflicted and desponding, because I oppose his invading Fyzoolla Cawn, when he is confessedly unable to suppress the Sedition of his own Subjects.

The Resumption of the Jagheers, withheld for Three Months, now attempted against the Nabob's Consent, although originally solicited by himself; a Regiment of Sepoys required for its Execution, which you declare to be insufficient; and when I ordered a competent Force, you countermand it, because the Nabob will not approve it.

It was stipulated, that a complete Brigade should be stationed at Cawnpore, for the Protection of the Nabob's paternal Dominions; but that if he wanted a further Aid, he should pay for it. He wants a further Aid; I require that it shall be charged to his Account; you tell me, that though it is wanted, you dare not let it come; and Mr. Johnson calls it 'ordering the temporary Brigade to be again put on the Vizier's List.'

I cannot wait your Answer to my Letter; but have written a Letter to the Nabob, which I desire you to present to him, and tell him, that if he suspects the Motive of my Interference, I will withdraw it altogether, both the Resident and the Army; but he must first pay the Balance of his Debts to the Company.—I will not hazard the Company's Arms in scanty Detachments, for Services to which they are declared to be unequal; nor will I break the Strength of the Brigade while the Marrattas are yet on his Borders, and the Peace with them imperfectly concluded.

I agreed to the Nabob's Requisitions from a Desire to relieve him from a State of Distress, and to enable him to discharge his Debt to the Company. You know these were my only Objects: Have either of these been attained; or has any Step been yet taken to attain them? If you say they have, let me know what has been done, or what attempted.

I must desire, that your Letters, upon all official and public Subjects, may be official. I cannot receive any, or avail myself of them, as private; and my Reputation and Character have been too far committed to admit of an Intercourse which I cannot use as Authority.

You will be cautious that the Nabob does not misconceive my Letters as bearing any Expression of Displeasure towards him. I think him too deceived. I wish him to regard me as his Friend, and to confide both in my Faith and Attachment. I am willing to give him undoubted Proofs of both. I will do nothing for the Preservation of his Interests against his Will; but I will not hazard the Safety and Honour of our Arms, nor sacrifice the Company's Interest and Rights to the Caprice of his Advisers.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

Benares, 2d January 1782.

I have received your Letters of the 30th December, and shall reply to them fully. It has afforded some Relief to the Anxiety which I have felt. If you have not already declared to the Nabob the Explanation which I desired you to give him, of the Sentiments expressed in my Letter, I desire you to defer it till you hear further from me. In the mean Time you may assure him that whatever is written in the Agreement concluded between us at Chunar shall be literally and firmly observed on my Part. I shall immediately compare it, for that Purpose, with the Measures now under Consideration.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Nathaniel Middleton, Esquire.

Sir,

Benares, 3d Jan^r 1782.

I have already acknowledged the Receipt of your Letter of the 30th, and am determined, by the Assurances and Promise made to me in it, to return to Calcutta, and shall leave to you the Charge and Execution of the Measures necessary to the Execution of the Agreement concluded between the Nabob Vizier and myself in September last.

Willing as I am to trust to your Declarations, I cannot avoid yielding to the Doubts suggested by the Inconsistencies of your Representations of their Grounds. You, in a former Letter, told me that the Nabob had required the Assistance of a Regiment of Sepoys to enforce the Resumption of the Jagheers, but that it was your Opinion that a much larger Force would

[A a]

be

be required for it, as a powerful Opposition was prepared against it: I in consequence ordered a strong Detachment to perform this Service; you then wrote that the Nabob would not allow it, that you durst not communicate it to him, that you knew he would even oppose it by Force, and that the Payment of the Detachment would be a Breach of Treaty; and now you write, that the Nabob's Sebundy alone are equal to this Service, and that it will be but a Fortnight's Work to accomplish it. These are absolute Contradictions.

But I am most affected by your declaring, that you did not understand it to have been my Intention that the Reformation of the Nabob's Military Establishment should take place this Year; and that nothing has been done in the new Settlement of the Revenue, for the same Reason.

These are fresh Instances of what I have had too frequent Cause to complain of, your total Inattention to my Instructions. The like Inattention is, manifested in a former Letter, in which you tell me that you did not know that I expected a present Supply to the Company's Treasury.

¹ Sicin Orig. In my Instructions I premise, as a Matter well known * to yourself, " that the chief Object of my Negotiation has been to induce and assist the Nabob to bring this Government and

[†] Sicin Orig. " Finances into Regularity, † as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog to the Company, and to

" enable him to discharge his Debt to the Company in the shortest Time possible."

It adds, " I shall expect that the whole of the Excess (of the Jagheers beyond the estimated

" Amount) be appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company."

The Order in which the Measures necessary to the Execution of the Agreement shall be taken is prescribed in the following Words:

" After settling the Amount of the personal Disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his Household, the next Point that will require your Exertions, towards the general Arrangements of the public Charges, is the Reform of the established and Muttaiena Troops, &c. &c."

The only Point which is left for future Adjustment, is the Establishment of the Courts of Justice.

The Reformation of the Nabob's Troops, I considered as a Point which neither required nor admitted Delay—that his Muttaiena Troops were almost wholly fictitious, and his regular Establishment scanty in Numbers, and in long Arrears. And I considered and stated this Reformation as One of the Means of reducing the Nabob's Expences, and enabling him to pay his Debts to the Company.

I have clearly explained my Intention to be, that the First Receipt of the current Revenue should furnish the stipulated Amount of the Nabob's private Expences; that his Assignments for the Company's Debt, and other Charges defrayed by them, should remain as usual; and that the whole of the Excesses of the Jagheers should be appropriated to the same Account: I require no more; nor can I add either Explanation or Comment on the Instructions which have been originally given to you, that can be more clearly express, or more fully, than the Words of the original Text.

I have carefully perused the Agreement itself, and the former Treaties existing with the Nabob Vizier, but can find no Clause in any of them which either expressly, or by Implication, gives him a Right to employ the Company's Forces, except those of the Subsidiary Brigade, without indemnifying the Company for their Expences. The Brigade itself is expressly declared to be for the Defence of his Dominions, and therefore has always been stationed on the Frontier nearest to Invasion. It was never intended that its Strength should be dissipated in little Detachments, and its Discipline ruined by employing it to suppress the Insurrections of his Reiats, and to enforce the Payment of the Collections, although a discretionary Power has been given to you, in Cases of great Emergency, to call for the Aid of Detachments from it for the former Service. And you know, that had our other Exigencies permitted it, it was intended to remand the whole of Sir John Cumming's Detachment to Bengal, and to leave no more than the Subsidiary Brigade, and the Regiment appointed for Lucknow, in the Vizier's Dominions. If the Opposition proposed by the Beguin is so formidable as you represented it when you first intimated it to me, your Employment of the Nabob's Sebundy to suppress it would only serve to make it a serious and protracted War; which my Order was intended to prevent, by suppressing all Attempts instantaneously. I shall now revoke my Orders; but I must positively forbid you to employ the Aid of the Regiment, which has been required and sent, on any Service to which you shall judge it not fully equal. This is no Part of the Agreement.

I meet with a captious Expression in your Letter, which, as it is not warranted by any in mine, I deem unbecoming.

Alluding to Sir John Cumming's Detachment, you desire " my Determination on the future Payment of the Troops, which I may still think necessary to keep up to regulate the Nabob's internal Government"

It is not my Intention, nor ever was, to keep up Troops to regulate the Nabob's internal Government, but solely to defend his Country against Invaders, unless he should require occasional and temporary Aids to restore internal Peace and Order to it, to enable him to acquit himself

of

of his Debt to the Company, and thereby recover the whole and unparticipated Regulation of his internal Government. If he conceives my Design to be any other than this, it is now your Duty to undeceive him.

I now refer you back to the Agreement concluded by me with the Nabob, and my Instructions delivered in consequence of it. These are to be your sole Guide; nor do I mean by any Thing which I have since written, whether in this or any former Letter, to revoke or change a Tittle of what is written in them. On these I ground the whole of your present Responsibility, except what I have written concerning the additional Claims made on the Begums, and which I consider a virtual Part of my formal Instructions.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that the Nabob marched to Fayzabad on the 1st Instant, and that I follow him, conformably to your Orders, To-morrow Morning, having Yesterday ordered away the 8th Regiment to be ready to arrive with me on the 6th Instant at Fayzabad. The 20th Regiment, under the Command of Major Martin Gilpin, which was detached some Days ago from Cawnpore to enforce the Vizier's Order for the Resumption of the Begum's Jagheer, I have thought it necessary to station at Lucknow, in lieu of the 8th Regiment, until my Return from Fayzabad, when I shall be better able to judge how far, and what Force it may be necessary to employ against the Agents of the Begum, who I understand have all received the most positive Injunctions to oppose, by every Means in their Power, the Execution of the Vizier's Orders respecting the Jagheers.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Lucknow,
the 3d Jan^y 1782.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I arrived with the Nabob at Fayzabad Two Days ago, and his Excellency has made his Demand upon the Bhow Begum; but nothing final or decisive having yet taken place, I defer writing fully or entering on the Subject until To-morrow, when I hope to be able to do it with some Certainty as to the Result.

(a) [I was honoured with your Letter of the 1st Instant on the Road, as also your subsequent Commands of the 2d and 3d, to which I shall pay the most submissive Obedience; and at present trouble you with no other Observations on the Points they contain, excepting a Paragraph in the First, to which it is indispensably incumbent on me immediately to reply, lest an Accusation it implies, though not absolutely applied, nor, I am persuaded, meant to be imputed to me, should, by any Misrepresentation or Misconstruction, be attempted to be forced upon you against me.

I do not know that any other Gentlemen than Mr. Johnson and myself were employed between you and the Nabob in the Agreement you concluded with his Excellency at Chunar; we therefore jointly subscribe to the following Attestation, which we shall be ready at any Time to confirm by a more formal Oath if desired.

"We do most solemnly declare before God, and upon our Honours, that we never have, either of us, in Fact or Idea, received, or been tendered or promised, directly or indirectly, any Benefit whatsoever, by any Person living, in consideration of any one or the whole of the Articles specified or contained in the Agreement concluded between you and the Nabob Vizier of the 19th September last."

Nath. Middleton,
R. Johnson.

If the above solemn Affeuration can have Effect in counteracting any Misrepresentations which it is possible may have been made or suggested to you on this Subject, we cheerfully and voluntarily offer it.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Fayzabad,
the 10th Jan^y 1782.

P. S. Your Letter of the 31st Ultimo, through your Military Secretary, I can return no Answer to, as I am utterly unable to express what I feel and have felt upon it. I enclose a Copy of it, still willing to indulge a flattering Hope, that, upon Re-perusal, it may appear to you more severe than my Conscience tells me my Conduct in the Instance alluded to has merited.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton.] 

(a) Vide supra, P. 555.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the Military Station you have established at Juanpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quell any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Provinces. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who with great Justice was highly pleased with the Disposition, as in Truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemindary of Benares have for a long Period of Time been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected, and nothing less than the Arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity in that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

With respect to the Business here, I have the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday finding that the temporizing and indecisive Conduct of the Nabob seemed to promise an Issue very different, * very different from that expected in your Commands of the 26th December last; and that the only Use the Two leading Eunuchs under the Bhow Begum made of the Delay was, to assemble and call in armed Men from all Quarters, which when united with the large Force already in the Town under their Direction, would in all Probability have brought the Matter to a much more severe and arduous Test than it at present could admit of. I found myself necessitated to take the most immediate and decisive Interference which the Force with me was capable of; and accordingly, having the Nabob's written Requisition, marched the 23d Regiment, under the Command of Major Naylor, with a Detachment of his Excellency's own Troops, against the Kella, and had the Happiness to succeed in putting the Nabob's Party in Possession of it without any Effusion of Blood; the armed Men retiring from it on the Approach of our Troops, and drawing up with their Guns in a large broad Street before the House of the old Begum, to which the Bhow Begum and her Two principal Eunuchs had retired the preceding Evening. This effected, the Nabob issued his peremptory Orders for the immediate Departure of all armed Men, excepting his own Troops, beyond the Precincts of the Town, threatening them with an instant Attack if they disobeyed. This Order, after many Evasions, was promised to be complied with; and the Two Eunuchs, Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, at the same Time coming in, and delivering themselves into the Nabob's Custody, the armed Men, amounting to between Three and Four thousand, evacuated the Town and dispersed. I have since learnt, that had the Nabob's Troops alone attempted the Seizure of the Kella, a very desperate Resistance was resolved upon, which appeared very probable, from the State in which the armed Men were found, being the preceding Evening furnished with a large Store of Ammunition, and now drawn up in regular Order, with loaded Pieces, and their Matches lighted; but they were prudent enough to think themselves unequal to the united Efforts of his Excellency's Troops, supported by an English Regiment, and by this Conviction much Mischief has happily been prevented.

To-morrow I hope to be able to inform you of the Effect of the present advantageous Situation, and in the mean Time have the Honour to remain, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 13th Jan^y 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Resid^t at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. I have the Honour to enclose you a Letter from the Vizier, in reply to your last to his Excellency.

Honourable Sir,

Camp, Kella, Fyzabad, Jan^y 14th, 1782.

Some Business of Importance, which the Resident had to settle at Fyzabad, occasioned my suddenly joining him there. After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect; and the Party in the Town collecting, and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment, and Four Guns, storm the Town, which I effected the 12th in the Morning. I very soon got Possession of the Kellah, in which is the Palace and Zenanah; and as there were not only several Gates, but Openings in the Walls, as I entered on one Side they escaped at the other; but shortly after the Party returned again, headed by the Two principal Eunuchs, Bahr Ally Cawn and Jewar Ally Cawn, and drew up opposite and within Sixty Yards of One of my Posts, with Three Guns, and added the most aggravated* Behaviour; however, as they did not fire, or offer any other Acts of Hostility, and when I reflected on the Consequence that would attend a contested Dispute in the Streets of the Town; of the Zenanah, &c. being subject to be plundered even by themselves, which would have been attributed to me; and being so situated for the Safety of the Female Part of the Family on one Hand, who were under the most dreadful Apprehension, and for the Support of his Excellency's Authority on the other, who was waiting the Result on the Outside of the Town, I was for a short Time doubtful how to decide; however, as I had Mahomed Affrein Cawn along with me, a Person in high Favour with the Nabob, and well acquainted with both Parties, I desired to circulate lenient Advice, pointing out how fatal an Attack would be to them, and inevitable Ruin to those they appeared so zealous

to support. It had the Effect; the Two Eunuchs immediately surrendered, their People instantly left the Town, and I ordered their Guns to be dragged away.

As soon as the tumultuous Noise was over, and I had posted Guards for the Safety of the Palace, &c. I directly sent a Chubdar to the Begum, and offered every Assistance she might want, and at the same Time consistent with my Instructions, which she accepted; and now I have the Satisfaction to inform you the Shops are all open, and Peace and Tranquillity prevails through the Town.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) . T. Naylor.

To the Honourable W. Hastings, &c.

(a) [To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.]

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 12th and 22d December last; the former respecting a Seizure which has been made by Choja Bahr Ally Cawn of some Cloths, manufactured at Tanda, on Account of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, Merchants of Benares, under Pretence of their being the Property of Ram Laulla, whom he had confined on a Charge of Debt; and the latter recommending Gopaul Dofs in particular Terms for his Services to our Government, and the Punctuality with which he has acquitted himself of all his Engagements and Transactions with it. To this, Sir, be assured, I shall pay the most attentive Regard, and always give his House that Preference to which it has so just a Claim, in all Remittances which may pass through my Office.

I immediately, on my Arrival at Fayzabad, made a strict Enquiry into the Complaint of the above-mentioned Seizure; and finding, from a Variety of Evidence, the Fact precisely as it had been stated to you, I caused the Cloths to be released, and delivered over to the Gumastah of Gualdafs and Bolanaut, who attended here for that Purpose.

It having also been intimated to me, that Ram Laulla, a Shroft, and Relation of Gopaul Dofs, had been imprisoned by Bahr Ally Cawn, on Pretences equally vague and unjust, which I had Reason to believe was the Case, from my having failed in my Endeavours to procure his Enlargement near a Twelvemonth ago, although solicited on an Offer of the Security of Gopaul Dofs, and my own, if desired, for the Payment of whatever Sum should appear due from him on an Adjustment of their Accounts, I determined also to take this Opportunity of enquiring into that Matter, and procuring the Man Justice; for which Purpose I applied to Bahr Ally Cawn to send him to me, and repeated the Offer of Security which I had before made; he however thought proper to decline, or rather evade, Compliance with my Demand, and, to rectify his Repentment at the Application made for my Interference, he instantly doubled the Guard on his Prisoner, dispatched an Escort to bring his Family from Tanda, and by every Means in his Power increased the Rigor of his Confinement. In this Situation he remained until the Day after the Seizure of Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, when he was brought to me by my own People, loaded with Irons; which I had immediately taken off, and, setting him at large, have desired him to deliver me a Statement of his Account with Bahr Ally Cawn, which I shall take care to see equitably adjusted.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 15th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton.

Ref^d at the Court of the Vizier.]

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 8th and 14th Instant; and in Reply to the First, have to inform you, that having represented to the Nabob the improper Treatment which Dewanjee Punt met with from the Officers of Government at Allahabad, on his Way to you, strict Orders have been issued to the Phougedar of that Province to prevent any Impediment or Molestation to him on his Return to the Deekan; and I also, in obedience to your Commands, signified to the Nabob's Ministers your Sentiments and Disapprobation of a Conduct which reflected so much Disgrace on his Excellency's Government. Their Reply was, That the Washing-Duties, or Tax levied upon all Persons coming to bathe at the Conflux of the Rivers Ganges and Jumma, has long been an established Thing, and at present forms a considerable Article of Revenue in the Tohud of the Farmer of Allahabad; that it shall be their Care to prevent, as much as possible, any Abuse of this Privilege during the Remainder of the current Year, and at the Period of the new annual Settlement to abolish it altogether, if it is your Wish that it should not exist.

I had the Honour to address you under Date the 13th Instant, inclosing you the Letter from his Excellency the Vizier, for which you inform me you are waiting, and acquainting you with the Measures which had been taken here towards accomplishing the Object of your Commands. I have hitherto withheld any farther Communication, in the Expectation of shortly being able to inform you, with Certainty, what would be the Issue of our Proceedings; a Subject on which I have been extremely unwilling to touch, until I could do it on such Grounds

(a) Vide supra, P. 576.

as could not mislead your Hopes or Expectations: Until Yesterday the Business was in no Form that could enable me to pronounce, or even conjecture, what would be the Result.

It very early appeared, that the Begum, with the Assistance of her Cojahs, had disposed of and secreted her Wealth in such a Manner as to elude almost the Possibility of obtaining Possession of it by mere Force of Arms; and whatever rigorous Measures it might be proper for the Nabob ultimately to adopt, it seemed, at all Events, in the first Instance highly expedient that we should pursue the Course which promised, with the greatest Certainty, the Accomplishment of his First Object, in which the Interests of the Company, and your Desires, were too much concerned for me to hesitate a Moment in giving my Concurrence to a temporary Forbearance, which I had reason to believe was the most adviseable, and, if it did not succeed, could be attended in the Issue with no worse Effect than a few Days Delay in closing the Business.

Your Letter to the Begum, which I had the Honour to receive and forward to her Yesterday, having destroyed a Reliance, which, notwithstanding the Part I have avowed and acted with respect to her, she probably placed in the Support and Mediation of our Government, has given a very favourable Turn to the Business, and afforded me a well-grounded Hope that in One or Two Days more I shall be able to inform you of a satisfactory Conclusion of it.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 18th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the Treasures of his late Father the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her Possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the Troops from the Kella, that the Begum might return into it in order to deliver the Treasure—to this I consented, as also to the Re-delivery to the Nabob of the Two Eunuchs Bhar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose Presence and Assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only Agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present, when called upon, to answer to the Accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while, the Begum has delivered over her Chelah, Shumsheen Khan, who was Phousdar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there—So that I now hope the whole Business upon which I came here is in the most favourable Train.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Fayzabad,
the 20th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you, under Date the 25th Instant, acquainting you of the Vizier's having, from the Treasure delivered up to him by the Bhow Begum, commenced on the Payment of his Debt to the Honourable Company. I have now the Pleasure to inform you, that I am this Day in Possession of a Sum equal to the Liquidation of his Bond for the Balance of 1187; and he further gives me Hopes, that he shall be able shortly to begin Payment of the 12 Lacks due for the Balance of 1188, of which I shall in due Course give you Information.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fayzabad,
the 27th January 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had this Day the Honour to receive your Commands of the 25th Ultimo, and am extremely concerned that the Mode of conducting the Fayzabad Business, as set forth in my Address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire Approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest Reluctance I ever venture to deviate from the express Letter of your Instructions; and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any Occasion, where it did not appear to my Judgment that the Object and Spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent Necessity would justify such Latitude.

In the present Instance, it was more in Appearance and Expression, than in Fact, that any Deviation was made from your Orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from my strict Regard to the Accomplishment of what I considered the First Object of this Undertaking, to admit of a temporary Forbearance, for the Reasons assigned in my Address of the 18th Ultimo, the Begums were at that Time to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob, their Jagheers were in the Possession of his Aumils, their Troops dispersed, and the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own Habitation, under the Guard of his Excellency's and our Troops.

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It remained only to get possession of her Wealth; and, to effect this, it was then, and is still, my firm and unalterable Opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporizing Expedients, and to work upon the Hopes and Fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal Agents, through whose Means alone there appeared any probable Chance of our getting Access to the hidden Treasures of the late Vizier; and when I acquaint you that by far the greatest Part of the Treasure which has been delivered to the Nabob was taken from the most secret Recesses in the Houses of the Two Eunuchs, whence of course it could not have been extracted without the Adoption of those Means which could induce the Discovery, I shall hope for your Approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further Rigour than that which I exerted could have been used against Females in this Country, to whom there can be no Access. The Nabob and Salar Jung were the only Two who could enter the Zenanah: The First was a Son, who was to address a Parent, and of course could use no Language or Action but that of earnest and reiterated Solicitation; and the other was in all Appearance a Traitor to our Cause: Where Force could be employed, it was not spared. The Troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed, their Guns taken, her Fort, and the outward Walls of her House, seized, and occupied by our Troops, at the Nabob's Requisition, and her chief Agents imprisoned and put in Irons. No further Step was left. And in this Situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only a Remission of the Irons) until the final Liquidation of the Payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible Means of Offence being left in her Hands or those of her Agents, all her Lands and Property having been taken, I mean, with your Sanction, to restore her House and Servants to her; and hope to be favoured with your early Reply, as I expect that a few Days will complete the final Surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

Lucknow,
the 5th February 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you Yesterday; and this Morning I was favoured with your Commands of the 27th Ultimo.

You are already apprized, by my Address of Yesterday, and my preceding Letters, of the promised Issue of the Business at Fayzabad, as well as of the State in which I left it; both which I hope will be satisfactory, as they seem to leave the Matter in that State of Suspense which you wish it to remain, until the Board or yourself should have been advised of the Amount of the Treasure recovered from the Begums, and signified your further Pleasure.

The Nabob has concluded no Settlement whatever with the Begums, but left Fayzabad some Hours before me, without taking leave of them, upon their Agents having agreed to complete the 55 Lacks, which appeared due to the Company upon the closing of my Accounts for the last Year, and the Begums declaring that this was the Extent of all their Possessions, including down to their Table Utensils, which they have, and are still delivering, and no Proof has yet been obtained of their having more. I shall, as you direct, use my Influence to dissuade his Excellency from concluding any Settlement until I have your further Commands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 6th February 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to address you, under Date the 6th Instant, informing you of the State in which I had left the Business at Fayzabad, and the Hopes I entertained of a speedy Completion of it; permit me now to acquaint you, that, of the remaining Balance engaged to be made good by the Two Eunuchs Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, I have this Day had Advice of the Receipt of between Five and Six Lacks, which is now on the Way to Lucknow; and the Residue I have every Reason to believe will be realized before this Letter reaches your Hands: So that I have now to repeat my Request, that I may as soon as possible be honoured with your final Commands respecting the Conduct it is your Wish should be pursued with the Begum and her Eunuchs.

The Services of Major Naylor's Regiment being required to the Eastward of the River Gogra, as well to support the Authority of the Nabob's Government in that Quarter, as to be ready to join in the Plan of Operations which may be determined on, in Obedience to your Commands, against Futty Saw, I have sent One Battalion of Major Gilpin's Regiment to relieve Major Naylor at Fayzabad; which I hope you will approve.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, that the 8th Regiment, which I left to escort the Treasure from Fayzabad, arrived this Day, and safely delivered its Charge. Upon its Arrival, I immediately dispatched to Colonel Muir the Sum requisite for the Payment of the Arrears due to his Detachment; I am now forwarding to Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cummings,

the

the Amount upon which they have called upon me, after which I shall lose not a Moment in remitting the Residue to the Presidency.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 8th February 1783.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 22d Ultimo, through your Military Secretary, informing me of your Instructions given to Mr. Charters for the Seizure of Futty Saw, and your Directions, that I should apply to the Vizier to give the most positive Injunctions to the Aumils, and other Officers of his Government, to afford no Shelter or Retreat to this Rebel, but in general to give every Assistance they can to the Detachment acting against him. I beg leave to acquaint you, that, in obedience to your Commands, I have applied for, and obtained his Excellency's Instructions, and have further written to Major Thomas Naylor, whose Regiment is employed on Service in the Gorruckpore Country, to co-operate with the Detachment under the Direction of Mr. Charters, and to use every Means in his Power to promote the Success of the Expedition.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th February 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to forward your Addresses from his Excellency the Vizier and his Ministers.

In Justice to the latter, it is incumbent upon me to inform you, that during the Progress of the Business at Fayzabad, I received from them the most willing and zealous Support; and that to their Exertions I consider myself greatly indebted for the complete Success which attended that Business, as well as for the Fruits of it being solely applied to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debts to the Honourable Company.

Under these Circumstances, it would afford me great Satisfaction, and, I conceive, tend to promote the public Service, were they honoured with some Testimony of your Approbation and Favour, which would be particularly acceptable to them at this Period, as their Conduct in the Transactions at Fayzabad, and in the Resumption of the Jagheers, has excited the inveterate Repentment of the Begum, and many Persons of the first Consequence about the Court, whose Interests have been affected by the latter Measure, and created a far more powerful Combination against them, than they have ever before had to oppose. In short, Sir, they are considered, not only by this Party, but by the Nabob himself, as the actual Dependents of the English Government; which they certainly are, and it is by its declared and most obvious Support alone, that they can maintain the Authority and Influence, which is indispensably necessary to enable them to discharge the Trust reposed in them, either with Credit to themselves or Advantage to the Public.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 11th Febr'y. 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour herewith to transmit a Letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreement made with you, by having changed the Mode of the Receipt of his Revenues now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzoor to the Ministers, by whom all Tuncawdars and Mooteyenah, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the Expences of his private Purse, estimated at the Medium Receipts of the last Three Years.

I have, in Confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received One from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform; from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity scarcely ever before experienced.

I also trust that you will now deem every Wish, expressed in your Instructions, to be fully performed.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 11th February 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have just received Intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the Death of the Nabob Nudziff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce, with Certainty, what may be the immediate Consequences of this Event. The ultimate ones, I have no Doubt, will be the total Subversion of that extensive Government, acquired alone by his powerful Influence and high military Character, and by which, rather than any effective Force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his Partizans, whose Talents, Activity, or superior Influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent Authority; Diffensions, therefore, among the principal Officers of his Army may be expected to ensue, and those Rajahs and Chiefs who have been deprived of their Territorial Possessions, will scarcely omit so favourable an Opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulâhd Cawn, the last Minister, will probably be restored to Office; and his Object will naturally be the Extinction of every Shadow of Nudzif Cawn's Power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend any Consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's Interests, or the Security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabita Cawn, who, it appears, has long entertained Views of attempting the Recovery of his former Possessions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this a favourable Occasion to prosecute them. In such an Event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fayzula Cawn, who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such Preparations, and such a Disposition of his Family and Wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected Rupture.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Poppamow,
the 24th Feb^r 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to transmit you, a few Days ago, Intelligence I had received of the Death of the Nabob Nudzif Cawn, which, from the authentic Channel through which it came to me, I thought might be relied upon; but I have since been informed the Report was premature; and late Accounts from Dehly mention, that the Violence of the Nabob's Disorder had so far abated as to give Hopes of his Recovery.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Jawnpore,
28th Feb^r 1782.

Na h. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Upon the Spirit of your former Orders, relative to the Appointment of a Detachment under Sir John Cumming, for the Support and Protection of the Vizier's internal Government, and your subsequent Letters declaratory of your Sense of the Footing on which the Subsidiary Brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated Conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the Impropriety of making Detachments from the Frontier Brigade, originally intended solely for the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, for the Assistance of the Aumils, or other ordinary Services of the Collections; and to convince them of the Impossibility of continuing that Practice, now that the whole effective Force of the Country was reduced to One Brigade, without perverting this obvious Design of its Establishment, and thereby risking Consequences to the Honourable Company's Arms and his Excellency's Government, which it equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as from the frequent Calls for such Aid, and the Nature of the Service, and the very remote Distance to which the Troops were occasionally sent, neither the necessary Attention to their Discipline could be paid, nor their Re-union effected upon any Emergency which might call for the immediate Exertion of the whole Force of the Brigade.

Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna Troops strengthening the Grounds I had agreed upon, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Honourable Company's Troops, which should at once obviate the Necessity of applying to the Subsidiary Brigade for Assistance, and enable the Nabob to make still further Reductions in his Mooteyna and Sebundy Establishments: Three Regiments, with their Guns and complete Artillery Establishments, I am of Opinion, would answer this Purpose; and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the Utility of it, that they have authorized me to submit the Measure to your Consideration, with an Assurance that they will cheerfully co operate with me in carrying it into immediate Execution, should it meet with your Approbation.

[C c]

To



To leave as little as possible for future Discussion, and that no Dispute might arise about the Payment of this Establishment, I proposed a Subsidy of 25,000 Rupees per Menssem for each Regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which Terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible Expence of the Establishment, without Staff or Commanding Officer, which I presume you will not consider necessary, as the Regiments must of course always be stationed and employed separately, to make them answer the Purposes for which they are intended.

I lose not a Moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed Arrangement to you in its present Stage, that I may immediately receive your Sentiments and Commands upon it; and I am happy in the Opportunity which it at the same Time affords me of evincing to you the Attention which has been paid to your Orders respecting the Reduction of the Nabob's Mootreyna, as well as the instant beneficial Effect of them, since the Expence of the Establishments I now propose, is to be defrayed from that Fund, without the smallest additional Charge to the Nabob's Government.

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

In further Explanation of the Plan which I submitted to you Yesterday, I now beg leave to inclose a Draft of a G. O. which is drawn up conformable to the Sentiments and Wishes of the Ministers, and calculated to obviate an Evil they seem most to apprehend, which is accumulating Charges upon the Nabob over and above the Amount stipulated for the Three Regiments.

The 8th, 20th, and 23d Regiments are now upon Service in these Provinces, and of course will by far be the easiest to leave here upon the new Plan; which, exclusive of saving the Time and Expence of marching fresh Troops, will at once, by shewing how they are to be employed, preclude the Danger so much dreaded here of having any Commanding Officer or Staff appointed to these Regiments.

They most probably never can be employed together, as the present dispersed Position of them evinces.

The Staff Expence, and Inconveniency of Controul in the Disposition of these Regiments, were what the Ministers seemed most fearful of, and probably constituted the greatest Objection they had originally to the Plan. I have taken upon me to assure them, their Wishes on this Head, as they appeared to me not unreasonable, would be attended to, and I shall be happy to find this Assurance confirmed by you.

I have been guided by the Terms of your last Agreement with the Nabob, in proposing the Period of relieving these Regiments; but as the Nature of the Service on which they are employed may not always admit of a strict Attention to this Rule, I could wish to have the discretionary Power of dispensing with it, when it shall appear necessary.

Lucknow,
the 11th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

G. O. The Nabob Vizier having stipulated to pay a fixed and limited Sum for the Use of Three Regiments, which his Excellency has applied for towards the Support of his Aumils and Collections, this is to direct that no Officer going upon such Service shall, under any Pretence whatsoever, claim or receive from the Nabob or his Agents, any Sum of Money whatever, either for himself or any contingent Expence he may incur, but shall transmit any Claim he may have, through the usual and established Channels, to the Paymasters and Commissary General, as the Payment made by the Nabob includes an Amount equal to all Charges to which Service is liable.

The first Regiments appointed for this Service are the 8th, 20th, and 23d; which are to be relieved, in like Manner with the Lucknow Regiment, every Three Months, upon the Application of the Resident, who alone can determine whether the Service they may be engaged upon can prevent it.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

Previous to the Receipt of your Commands from Patna, of the 22d January, relative to the Expulsion of Futty Saw, I had caused the strictest Injunctions to be laid on the Officers of the Vizier's Revenues in Gorruckpore, to render every Assistance in their Power towards the effectual Reduction of this notorious Disturber of the Honourable Company's Government; and had given Mirza Abdoola Beg, the Fougedar of Gorruckpore, a Letter to present to Mr. Greme on this Subject; and I take the Liberty of troubling you with a Copy of that Gentleman's

Acknowledgment of the willing Disposition which has been testified by Abdoola Beg to promote the Success of this necessary Service.

Lucknow,
the 16th March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To Nath. Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 20th ultimo, which was sent to me by Mirza Abdoola Beg, the Aumil of Gorruckpore, who, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, has manifested the most earnest Desire to fulfil the Wishes of this Government, and of the Vizier his Master, for the Apprehension of Futtu Saw. Some Time before the Receipt of your Letter, he sent a Person to me with Proposals for executing this Purpose, which I immediately concurred with him in; and, a Plan of Operations having been concerted in consequence, I communicated it to Major Lucas, commanding the Company's Troops at Burragong, who approved, and instantly took all Measures for carrying it into force. Though the Project was planned with all possible Secrecy, the March of the Detachment from this Place appears to have been known to Futtu Saw, who changed his Ground the Evening before the Time fixed on for making the Attack, but could not evade entirely the Effects of the Expedition; for Lieut. Lally (with Two Companies of Major Lucas's Regiment, which were stationed at Bogga) having received Intelligence of this Motion of Futtu Saw's, marched directly to the Spot where he was encamped with about Three hundred Men, attacked and slew about Twelve of them, and was very near taking Futtu Saw himself.

It would be unjust to Mirza Abdoola Beg, if I omitted to communicate to you the Testimonies I have received of his good Behaviour. Major Lucas, in his first Letter to me after their Junction, expresses himself as follows:

"The Phouzdar and my Parties have met just as we could wish; he has ordered out both Horse and Foot, and seems to be the Man you represented. We have agreed to join heartily in the Cause, and hope yet to prove successful, &c." And again, in his Letter of the 22d Instant, he says, "I have halted To-day by Desire of the Phouzdar, who promised to join me; but as he has the Country to settle as he goes on, he has again requested to see and consult before I go farther. As he seems inclined to prove himself the Man you represented, I wish to have his Advice in this critical Situation, particularly as I don't think the Service I am on can be hurt by this (seeming) Delay; for 'tis now certain that Futtu Saw, with his present small Party, may evade every Effort of the most vigilant and numerous Troops, in a Country like this."

Whilst a good Understanding (which has never heretofore been the Case) continues to subsist between the Officers of the Revenue in these Districts and those of the Vizier in Gorruckpore, I think I may venture to assert, that Futtu Saw will never have it in his Power to disturb the Peace of either.

I am, &c. &c.

Burragong,
28th Feb^r 1782.

Charles Græme,
Coll^r of S. Saron, &c.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that, in consequence of some Mismanagement having again intruded in the Mint of Lucknow, I have been under the Necessity of appointing a Sezauul on my own Behalf to check and examine every Rupee that may be issued from it.

I hope this unavoidable Interference with the Vizier's Officers will meet your Approbation; as the Preservation of the Standard here is extremely material to the Interest and Convenience of the Honourable Company.

In order to complete the Check you have directed over the Mooteynah, and their Payment, I have been necessitated to appoint *appoint an Aumeen to receive and remit to me the Collections of Letafut Ally Cawn's Jaidads, the net Amount of which I have pledged myself to send to him; and, to prevent the Misappropriation of these Funds, which he heretofore so notoriously was guilty of, I have appointed a Muster Master and Pay Master to his Corps at Dehly. *Sic in Orig.

The Person I have chosen for this Duty is Cazem Ally Cawn, whose Abilities must be known to you when formerly employed in Bengal as Phouzdar of Houghly; I therefore hope this Step will also meet with your Sanction. Since the above Arrangement was adopted, I have learned from certain Intelligence, that Letafut Ally Cawn has entered into the Pay of Nadjif Cawn, from whom he has received Jaidads for the Maintenance of his Troops. It of course follows, that the Vizier can no longer retain them in his Pay and Service; upon which I have this Moment received a Message from the Nabob, but have waved a Reply until I should receive your Answer to the following Question:

Whether

Whether you think it most adviseable, to the better Arrangement and Œconomy of the Nabob's Finances, to take this favourable Opportunity of stopping the large Expence incurred upon this Head; or, as our Interest and Politics must necessarily be connected more or less with the Court of Dehly, Whether you think it best to have any Person of declared Attachment to our Interest recommended to the Vizier to fill the Station vacated by the Delinquency of Letafut Ally Cawn?

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 20th March, 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Ref' at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands under Date the 27th February.

I had carried the original Treaty down with me, in obedience to your Orders of the 19th December; but, having determined, upon Receipt of your first above-mentioned Letter, to return immediately to my Station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe Conveyance.

In obedience to the Explanation you require, of the general Assertion, That the Objects of the late Treaty have been fulfilled, I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly what I have hitherto in detached Letters taken the Liberty of submitting to you; and, for Regularity, I shall take up the Paragraphs of your Instructions, accompanying the Chunar Treaty in the Order they stand.

Para. 1st. Requires the Execution of the several Articles of the Treaty, being Five in Number.

The First has been fully effected by the complete Payment of all Arrears, and the March of the temporary and Cavalry Brigade into the Provinces.

Nothing remains but the Return, or Adjustment, of the Value of the Stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary Brigade was first established; of which only Nine Pieces of Field Artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The inclosed is a Letter from the Nabob upon the Subject.

Mr. Wombwell's Office. has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the Arms and Stores of the different Corps delivered to the Nabob, and Assets for the Payment of the extra Regiment stationed at Lucknow included in the Assignment for the Current Year.

The Second Article relates to the Resumption of the Jaguirc Lands. This has been fully effected. The Three most considerable are now under my Charge—the Bow Begum's, Salar Jung's, and Letafut Ally Cawn's; a Measure I was driven to enforce, on account of the Mode in which the First Resumption of the Jaguirs was conducted; which, by leaving the resumed Lands in the Farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaguirdars, little more than a Shadow of the intended Change was effected.

The Third Article, which includes the Jaguirc of Fizzulla Cawn among the rest, has hitherto been deferred by the Postscript to your general Instruction, which forbids it until Circumstances may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material Pursuits of Government make it appear.

However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or Allowance in Ready Money, to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguirc Lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and, as such, permit me to recommend it to your Consideration.

The 4th Article, as far as regarded this Office, was fulfilled here.

The Fifth and last Article being only a Provision for a future eventual Contingency, was liable to no Exertion here.

The Counterpart of the Treaty, being the Arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect towards introducing Œconomy into his Finances, consisting chiefly in Three Points—the Reduction and Regulation of his Mooteyenah Troops—the Separation of his private Purse from the public Funds—and placing the latter under the separate Management of the Ministers.

The First of these Measures is in as great Forwardness as it is possible; Pay and Muster Masters having been appointed to the whole, and the Saving already made produced a Fund equal to defray the established Charge of Three Regiments, as proposed in my Address of the 10th Instant. The other, of separating and limiting the Privy Purse, was immediately effected upon my Return here from Chunar, and with that the separate Public Funds placed under the Ministers.

I now proceed to the Continuation of the Paragraphs of your Letter of Instructions.

The 2d is only claiming my implicit Obedience to what follows; to fulfil which has been and shall be my constant Study.

The 3d Paragraph is a Recapitulation of the chief Object of the Treaty, being the shortest possible Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company.—To this Purpose I have secured Assignments, which I deem adequate to the full Discharge of all Demands by the End of the present Fullsee Year; which, considering the Greatness of the Aggregate Amount, is, I apprehend, as soon as could be expected.

The

The 4th Paragraph is partly answered above; the Reduction has chiefly been in the Infantry, so as to bring in our Troops to supply the Deficiency; upon which Subject my Proposal is before you. The Corps under this Denomination here are chiefly Nudjeibs, and employed for the Garrisons of the Aumils, Forts, Kutcheries, and Tânahs.—The Corps of Cavalry could not so easily be diminished or immediately reformed.—They consist mostly of Mogols, entertained for the State and personal Security of the Aumil, who they generally attend in Person; and, such is the refractory Disposition of the People, who have never yet been properly controuled, that, was not some immediate visible standing Force with the Aumil, at his Command, to enforce his Orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the Duties of his Charge.

The Sebundy is a separate Establishment from the Two above-mentioned, being a Charge of generally about 4 per Cent. upon the Collections of the different Aumils, for a Duty executed by a Set of Peons, not military disciplined Men, who are stationed upon the Crops and Fields all over the Country, for their Protection. These, from the Nature and present State of this Government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the Collections, and can neither be embodied or formed into any regular fixed Establishment; but the new Year will afford an Opportunity of reducing their Numbers, and of bringing this Part of the Plan into greater Perfection.

The 5th Paragraph, regulating the Mode of paying the Mooteyanah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the Complaints and Obstructions brought against it by the Aumils; who are by it subjected to a Check and Controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal Proportion of Authority over their Men, by the Interference of the Pay and Muster Masters.

To the 6th Paragraph, which regards the Nabob's Choice of Officers, I have only to observe, that no Vacancies have occurred which can have afforded Room for an Exertion of its Clause.

The 7th, regarding the Choice of Aumils, can only come under Execution at the Commencement of the Year, when the Aumils are named.—The few Instances of Change which have accidentally occurred by the Resumption of the Jaguires, have been conducted under the Spirit of this Order.

Upon the 8th Paragraph, I have written a strong Letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Dominions, beginning by a Sudder ul Hukk at the Capital; of the Effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you. I have not urged an instant Adoption of the Plan, as it appears more mentioned as a Point you wish to be brought about by Degrees than expect to see immediately enforced; nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated to promise just now those beneficial Consequences which are the Objects of such an Institution.

The 9th Paragraph conveys a discretionary Power, eventually to be exercised; an Occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The Notice directed by the 10th Paragraph has been publicly given to every Person coming under its Description, and who have signified their having received the Order.

These complete your Instructions; since which you have directed, as an additional Article, that the Nabob should be supported in his Claim upon the Bhow Begum, for the Inheritance of the late Vizier's Public Treasure. This has also been done; 45 Lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's Chief Agents are now under severe Restraint for the Remainder of what they engaged to produce.

Trusting that from this Explanation you will be satisfied that I have done all that the Time I have had, and the Circumstances I have been under, would admit,

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1782.

I remain, with profound Respect, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Fort William, 24th April 1782.

As I understand that there are still remaining at Lucknow, or in other Parts of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, many Persons subject to our Government, or possessing an Influence from their Connection with it, besides the Company's covenanted Servants attached to your Department, and the Officers and Followers of the Army, contrary to the Agreement made by me with the Nabob Vizier in the Month of August last, it is my positive Order that you give them fresh Notice to depart, and on Failure of their immediate Compliance, that you apply to the Nabob for his Authority for their Removal by Force. Lieut. Colonel Polier, and Major Martin, are excepted from this Order, having received Permission of the Board to remain, provided they have the Nabob's Licence; and Mr. Thomas, to whom the like Permission has been granted, at the Nabob's express Request.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

[D d]

To

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier, Lucknow.

Sir,

When his Highness the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit at Chunar, he made me a Request, that we might have an Interview once in every Year, for the Purposes of discussing and adjusting the mutual Concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the Harmony and Confidence which subsisted between the Two Governments. To this Requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the Situation of Affairs makes it impossible for me to effect a Meeting at this Time. The present important Conjuncture demands the united and vigorous Exertions of both Governments for their common Safety and Success; and in this Situation, whilst the greatest Cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied on many Points contained in our late Agreement, and which he made his own Request.—To remove his Uneasiness on these Subjects, and to give him entire Satisfaction on others which may be the Objects of his Fears and Suspicions, and to give a lasting Cement and Increase of Strength and reciprocal Advantage to our Alliance, would be impracticable by any other Mode than verbal Communication, Explanations, and Assurances; and as, for the Reason above assigned, I cannot make these in Person, I think it indispensable to delegate the Trust to another.—For these Purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been my confidential Secretary for several Years; I have disclosed to him, without Reserve, my Sentiments on every Point of the relative Connection between the Company and the Court of Owde, and I can rely upon him for a faithful Explanation of them.

I have also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express Assurances to the Ministers, of my Approbation of their Conduct, and Determination to protect and support them, so long as they preserve their Attachment to this Government, and pursue the real Interest of the Vizier.

Major Palmer has other public Objects in Charge, which he will personally communicate to you; and I most earnestly require of you the strongest Co-operation of your Authority and Influence towards his attaining them. I think his Success almost certain, if he meets with your cordial Support and Assistance: Whatever may be the Event, a considerable Share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such Explanations as are intended solely for the Satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him, but in doing this to use every Precaution to avoid any Diminution of your Authority or Influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential Assistant to Major Palmer, and in case any Accident should happen, the latter to execute his Commission.

Fort William,
May 7th, 1782.

I am, Sir,
Your Ob^t, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th May 1782.

I have received, through a Channel of seeming Authenticity, the following Intelligence; which it is my Duty to communicate to you, whether or not you may consider it of Importance.

A Frenchman, whose Name I cannot learn, but who is said to have been of some Note at Dehly, has lately been sent from that Court, on a supposed Deputation from the present Administration to Hyder Ally Cawn, and the French Commandant on the Coast, and thence to the Government at Mauritius; for which latter Purpose a Frigate was to be ordered for his Reception at Mangalore.

He arrived at Agra on the 20th of last Month, and staying only One Night there, pursued his Journey by the Route of Bundelcund, towards Naugpore, where it is surmised he has also some Dispatches to deliver for the Mahratta State.

If you think the Matter of sufficient Importance, an early Intimation to the Resident with Mordajee Boufula might be the Means of intercepting this Agent, or at least of ascertaining the Truth or Falseness of the Intelligence.

The Honourable
the Governor General.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Gov^t Gen^l, &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 24th Ultimo, which I have again signified to all Dependants of the Honourable Company's Government resident in the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, falling under the described Predicament; who, I hope, will shew an immediate Obedience; but should it prove otherwise, your further Orders shall be strictly attended to.

There are Two Gentlemen of my Family whom I hope to be indulged with Permission to exempt from an immediate Effect of the above Order, holding myself entirely responsible for their Conduct, so long as they may be allowed to remain with me; the one is Mr. John Pendred Scott, my private Book-keeper, and sole Agent for the Management of the Salt Petre provided in these Provinces on Account the Honourable Company, whose Removal therefore would subject me to very great

great Inconvenience and Difficulty; the other is Mr. James Orr, who is in the monthly Pay of my Office, and occupied wholly in transcribing the Accounts laid by me before the Honourable Board, the Superintendant of the Offices, and the Accomptant General.

The Loss of this Gentleman's Services, which could not be replaced here, would be extremely inconvenient to me, as the Business of Accounts is what very few are conversant in, either from the Want of Practice, or from never having made it an Object of their particular Study; I must therefore trouble you with my Solicitations in favour of these Two Gentlemen, and hope for your Indulgence.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 10th May 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c.

Sir,

Having, in obedience to your Commands, prepared, and in your Behalf invested the Ministers with the Chelats you consented to bestow upon them, as a Token of your Protection, I have now the Honour to forward you their Acknowledgments on that Occasion; and am, with the most profound Respect, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 12th May 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honour to forward you an Address from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung, of Furruckabad, in Acknowledgment of a Letter of your's to him, lately forwarded to me by Mr. Markham, with your Commands; and that I should cause it to be delivered into the Nabob's own Hands, which was accordingly done.

Lucknow,
the 21st May 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
Nath. Middleton.

The Honourable the Gov^r Gen^l.

To Mr. Nath. Middleton.

Sir,

Fort William, 2d June 1782.

I desire that you will not leave your Station at a greater Distance than Patna, as the Board will have Occasion for your Presence there speedily, for the Adjustment of the Accounts of this, and for framing the Assignments of the ensuing Year. Instructions are preparing for you on both Subjects.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Gov^r Gen^l, &c.

Sir,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 2d Instant; and, in obedience to your Commands, I shall not leave my Station at a greater Distance than this Place, but hold myself in Readiness to return with all possible Expedition, to execute any Orders you may be pleased to transmit me.

Patna,
the 15th July 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nath^l Middleton.

Sir,

Fort William, 24th July 1782.

Notwithstanding the Faith of Government pledged to the Nabob, for the Removal of all unlicensed Europeans from his Capital, and from his Country, and notwithstanding my repeated Injunctions to you, I am informed that Numbers yet remain at Lucknow, and the Nabob himself has made it the Subject of a formal Complaint. He undoubtedly conceives them to be under Protection; and as it is your Duty, so I must again desire that you will undeceive him; that you will represent to him that my Credit and the Dignity of our Government is hurt by this Contempt of its Authority; but that he is the Magistrate of his own Country, and that it is incumbent on him to remove those who have been forbidden to remain in it.—If they will not remove, why does he not use Force to compel them? Why does he not cause them to be arrested, and transported beyond his Borders, with Orders to his Aumils not to permit them to return?

I have been much solicited to let Mr. Scott stay; and his Advocates have assured me that he had your Promise. I cannot permit it; and if he has not left Lucknow, I must insist on his leaving it instantly.—I am told that Captain Marsack is still there. Why do you, and why have you suffered it? For I know that it is not with the Nabob's Connivance.

I some Time since read a Letter from Captain Darell, requesting to be permitted to continue at Lucknow, for the Recovery of his Health. If the Nabob will consent to it, I will not object to his staying till the End of the Rains, if he shall find it necessary, but no longer.

I must

I must desire that you will send me a List of all the English Gentlemen, of every Denomination, who shall be at Lucknow, or in any other Parts of the Nabob's Dominions, when you receive this Letter, and of the Means used for removing those who have no Right to be there.

Col. Polier and Col. Martin have been excepted by the Board from the General Order; but their Continuance must be with the entire Option of the Nabob, or they must also be required to depart.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Fort William, 10th Aug^r 1782.

I have had the Mortification to hear that Almas Ally Cawn has at length, as was long since foreboded, fled from the Vizier's Dominions, taking with him an immense Treasure, the Fruits of his Embezzlements and known Oppressions. Though this Intelligence has not come through its authentic Channel, I have no Doubt of its Truth; I am compelled to credit the Reports which assure me that every Point of the Vizier's Administration is in the same Disorder. For this, and every other Failure in the Instructions which I gave to you in Writing on the 20th September, at Chunar, you are solely responsible to this Government, as Hyder Beg Cawn is to the Nabob; for to your conjoint Hands has the Administration of his Affairs been from that Time committed.

I have received your repeated Assurances, addressed to myself and to the Board, that the Nabob's Debt to the Company should be completely discharged by the Close of the Year. In my Fears for a Disappointment in this Expectation, and in the contrary Belief, that in its actual Train the Debt is more likely to exceed the Amount at which it stood the last Year, than to be paid, I hereby apprise you, that if at the End of the Fustellee Year any Part of it shall remain in Arrears, I shall move the Board to call upon you publicly to account for it; and, that you may know that this Declaration is not made on light Grounds, I shall enter a Copy of this Letter upon the Company's Records. It will do you no Injury, if you disprove the Justice of my Suspicions by the Effects of your Exertions.

I have written to Hyder Beg upon the same Subject, and intended to refer you to his Letter for my fuller Sentiments, but I shall not have it ready for Dispatch for this Post.

I am, Sir, &c.

Sir,

Patna, the 17th August 1782.

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 24th July, which a necessary Reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the Honour to inform you, that your Orders had been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their Obedience; and when I left that Place, the End of June last, some had taken their Departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing to do it with all possible Speed. I learn from Mr. Johnson, that on Receipt of your Letter Messrs. Scott, Orr, Marlack, Carvalho, and Darell, were yet at Lucknow; the two former Gentlemen were positively to depart by the End of this Month at farthest, and Messrs. Marlack and Carvalho were then on the Point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose Health I am informed is in a very indifferent State, having your Permission, is to remain to the End of the Rains.

Besides the abovementioned Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your Orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their Description. These are all the Dependants of our Government, that I know of, residing within the Vizier's Jurisdiction, without public Appointments, or the express Licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any Promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any Hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a Recommendation to you in his Behalf.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Res^t at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable the Governor General.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have had the Pleasure to find, upon my Arrival, that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct, for some Time past, no doubt, indicated such an intention, and Appearances at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly

decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Court, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded Alarms, with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts he before held; and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I must entreat, Sir, that you will suspend your Judgment upon the State of the Vizier's Administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a Review of the Measures already adopted, and now in Agitation, for the Regulation of this Country, which I have not a Doubt will afford the most satisfactory Evidence of the happy Effect of your Arrangements.

Upon the last Paragraph of your Commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my Address of this Date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an Acquittal of the Responsibility with which you charged me; and, as you have candidly rested your Decision on my Conduct on the ultimate Effect of my Exertions to realize the Honourable Company's Balance, conformably to the Assurances I had repeatedly given on that Head, I am encouraged to hope for that Testimony of your Approbation which it has ever been equally my Study and Ambition to merit, and which with me must ever constitute an essential Part of any Satisfaction I could look for in the most successful Discharge of my Duty.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 7th Sept' 1782.

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Sir,

Lucknow, the 9th Sept' 1782.

In the Course of the Discussion with the Nabob and the Ministers, upon the further Claim of the Honourable Company, as stated by the Accomptant General, they mentioned the Right, which they conceived his Excellency derived from the Treaty, to charge the Company with the Expence of Abdul Rahaman Cawn's Corps, and seemed to intend making it the Subject of an immediate public Address to you; I have however, for the present, taken upon me to prevent such an Application being made, wishing to be favoured with your previous Sentiments upon it.

If the Honourable Board are disposed to admit these Pretensions, no embarrassing Consequence could attend the public Assertion of them; but if, on the other hand, they deem it inexpedient to admit the Claim, and wish to avoid a public Decision upon it, I apprehend it would be most advisable to stop it altogether here; which I have no Doubt I should be able to effect, if you are pleased to approve of my so doing. At all Events, I flatter myself you will approve of the Motive which induced me to trouble you with this Intimation; and that you will believe me, with the greatest Respect, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

The Honourable the Gov^r Gen^l.

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inform you, that all the unlicensed Gentlemen formerly resident at Lucknow have, in obedience to your Orders, taken their Departure, excepting Mr. Orr, Captain Darell, and Mr. Scott.—The former acquaints me, that he has received an Authority through Mr. Wombwell to continue at Lucknow.—Captain stays only until the Rains are over, for which he has your Permission; and Mr. Scott, from whom I beg leave to lay before you a Letter, with Surgeon's Certificate, is preparing with all possible Expedition, consistent with the reduced State of his Health, to fulfil your Commands.

Lucknow,
16th Sept' 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Nath. Middleton,

Ref^t at the Court of the Vizier.

Richard Johnson, Esquire, acting Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

In obedience to the Governor General's Orders (which I did not conceive extended to my Removal, before I received Replies from Calcutta) the Beginning of last May, I have since then been using every Means to clear my Concerns, in order to withdraw myself from his Excellency's Dominions.

This I would have accomplished ere now, had it not been for the bad State of Health I have laboured under since February last. My Disorders Mr. Murchison has attended to with the most attentive Care, without being able to remove them; but gives me Hopes, from the present Change of Season, they may come to a Crisis. He imagines my Removal from immediate Assistance may be attended with Danger to my Life, before he sees a Probability of my Recovery; and as such

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he

he has given me his Sentiments, which I have inclosed you. I beg leave to request you will inform the Governor General and his Excellency, that as soon as I can be moved with any Safety, that I shall, in obedience to their Orders; hoping that they will afford my People every just Support for their collecting my outstanding Advances, which were made before I ever knew of such an Order intended to be published. This makes my Situation peculiarly hard, and leaves me every Reason to dread I shall sustain Loss of more than my own Property, the Fruits of 15 Years unwearied Toils in Business. The Balances now outstanding amount to very near Four Lacks of Rupees.

Any Enquiry you choose to make into the Truth of my Assertions shall with Cheerfulness be laid before you, by,

Sir,

Your most Obedt, &c.

Lucknow,
12th July 1782.

John P. Scott.

Mr. John Pendred Scott having for many Months been afflicted with various Complaints, and being now in a very infirm State of Health, I am induced to believe, from what I have known of his Case, that his undertaking a Journey, in his present Situation, might be attended with fatal Consequences; and I therefore strongly recommend to him not to remove from hence, till the Effects of a Course of Medicines and Regimen, now prescribed for him, can be ascertained.

Lucknow,
July 13th, 1782.

K. Murchison,
Surgeon.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXVIII. (A.)

Book 106. Page 443.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st December 1774.

Fort William, the 21st December 1774.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

RESUMED the Consideration of the Governor General's Proposal deferred for Consideration from the 15th Instant.

The Governor General gives in the following Minute:

The Governor General, conceiving that the Reasons assigned for Mr. Middleton's Recall from his Station of Resident at the Court of the Vizier will of course operate to preclude him from the Nomination now before the Board, moves, That the Honourable Mr. Frederick Stuart be nominated to the Office of Resident at the Court of the Vizier, and Agent on the Part of this Government.

In making this Proposition, the Governor is in part influenced by one Consideration, which at any other Time, or on any other Occasion, would have had little Share in directing his Judgment. His Estimation of Mr. Stuart's Abilities and Judgment is very high, but he considers that at this particular Time, the Connections of Mr. Stuart, and the Opinions commonly entertained of the Dignity and Credit of his Family, will have greater Weight on the Mind of the Vizier, whose Pride and Ambition are his predominant Qualities, and whose Fears may be alarmed by the late Measures of this Government, which for want of a due Knowledge of the Motives that produce them, he may conceive to proceed from a Disposition in this Administration adverse to him, and to the Engagements subsisting between him and the Company, than any other Qualifications which might fall to that of the Person who might be entrusted with the Charge of the Negotiations between him and this Government, and thereby keep him steady in his Attachment to the Company, and punctual to his pecuniary Engagements, which at this Time are the chief Object of our Concerns with him.

For Mr. Stuart's Assistance in the Discharge of this Trust, which, from the Variety of Accounts now depending with the Vizier, and from the Probability of other incidental Affairs which may occupy his Attention, is likely to be a laborious one; the Governor General proposes, that Sir John D'Oyley be appointed to accompany him in the Quality of his Assistant, for which Office he is peculiarly qualified by an ample Acquaintance with the Persian Language, having, since the Absence of Mr. Redfearn the Persian Translator, whose Assistant he now is, transacted all the Business of that Office with much Ability and Assiduity.

(Signed)

W. H.

Mr. Francis delivers in the following Minute on the Governor's Question :

Before I give my Answer to the Governor General's Proposition, I beg leave to observe upon the Minute with which it is introduced, that when I gave my Voice for the Recall of Mr. Middleton, it was not upon the Idea of any Offence or Demerit in him. I had no Reason to think personally ill of him at that Time ; I have Reason to think personally well of him at present : My Ground was public ; I understood that he was the Public Resident of the Company at the Vizier's Court. I asked to see the whole of his Correspondence with this Government. I was then told that he was the Private Agent of the Governor, who refused to communicate the whole of his Correspondence to the Board. I thought that an Office of that Nature should not be continued, and that the Person who holds it ought to be recalled to the Settlement, in order that the Board might obtain from him those Explanations which were refused by the Governor. If his Conduct in this Respect should prove satisfactory to the Board, I should think him a very proper Person, from all that I have heard of his private Character, and seen of his Proceedings, to come under the favourable Consideration of the Board for the Office of Public Resident. As the Governor General however has proposed that the Appointment should be immediately made, and as the Necessity of the immediate Appointment has been repeatedly urged to the Board, I yield to the Governor's Proposal to have it determined this Day. I mean not to agree to the Nomination of a Resident proposed by the Governor General for affirmative Reasons, which I think ought to influence my Judgment in this important Choice. My Respect for Mr. F. Stuart however, and for the high Connections which he has in England, oblige me to say, that if I do not accede to the present Nomination, it is not owing to any personal Disrespect to him, or Inattention to them ; on the contrary, I should think myself happy in having an Opportunity, where the Public Service did not, in my Judgment, require from me more than barely having no Objection, to shew him the real Respect I feel for his Person and high Family. This Voice of course includes a Negative to the Nomination of Sir John D'Oyley, whose Assistance otherwise, I do not doubt, would have been indispensably necessary to Mr. Stuart on the Knowledge and use of the Persian Language.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell declares his Sentiments as follows :

I am for the Nomination of Mr. Stuart. Independent of those Particulars which have weight with the Governor General, from a long Residence in the Country, I have had Opportunities of becoming acquainted with all the Servants of the Company, and from my Knowledge of the Service, I can venture to affirm, there is not a single Character in it, that can boast superior natural Talents to Mr. Stuart ; and if the Consideration alone of understanding the Persian Language is to sway in Appointments of Importance, and where it is more absolutely necessary than in a subordinate Sphere, it is an Objection against the first Characters of the Settlement, and incapacitates them from all political Intercourses. For these Reasons I do sincerely and heartily wish, for the Promotion of the Public Service, that Mr. Stuart should be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, and Sir John D'Oyley, his Assistant.

Colonel Monson's Opinion, viz.

My Motives for giving my Opinion for the Recall of Mr. Middleton from the Vizier's Court, did not arise from any Disrespect to him ; but considering him as a Person in a Public Character, I thought his Correspondence necessary for the Inspection of this Board, and as that was denied, I judge proper to give my Opinion for his Recall. With regard to Mr. Stuart, the Gentleman now proposed to be his Successor, I respect him as a Man of distinguished Rank ; his Abilities I honour, as they are represented by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell to be of an extraordinary Extent. These Considerations have their due Consequence with me ; but when I reflect, that Mr. Stuart has not as yet appeared in any Public Character, I must consider him at present as a Person improper for this weighty Charge, which has for its Object the cementing of the Friendship between the Company and the Vizier, and the obtaining large Sums of Money said to be due from him ; and therefore I must refuse my Assent to the Governor's Proposal.

General Clavering delivers his Opinion in the following Words :

It having been determined by the Board to recall Mr. Middleton, for Reasons that have been so properly assigned both by Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis, it now only rests with us to consider the Propriety of the Governor General's Recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Frederick Stuart for this Appointment ; in which Nomination, however desirous I am of shewing my personal Regard for this Gentleman, and my Respect for his Family, I think it my Duty only to consider the Fitness of the Person to take charge of so great a Trust as will be reposed in him ; and as I have another Person in my Eye whom I imagine the Board will deem fitter for such an Employment, from his general Knowledge of Business, and his particular

particular Acquaintance with the Persian Language, I am under the Necessity of giving my Negative to the Governor General's Proposition.

Resolved by the Majority of the Board, That the Governor General's Proposition be not agreed to.

(a) [General Clavering now proposes, That Mr. John Bristow be appointed Resident at the Vizier's Court, as qualified for it from his general Knowledge of Business, and his particular Acquaintance with the Persian Language.

The Governor General objects to this Proposition, because in his Judgment Mr. Bristow is not qualified for the Office, neither by his Knowledge of the Persian Language, nor by any distinguished Abilities.

Agreed, that the Question above proposed by General Clavering, be put.

Mr. Francis delivers the following Reply :

I am happy in hearing a Gentleman named for this high Office, to whose Appointment I can safely give a positive Approbation. I know him to be a Man of Sense, Industry, and Judgment. I have positive Reasons to think that he understands the Persian Language, as well from the Assistance he has favoured me with in the Letters I have received and answered, as from his Public Office of Translator to the Khalsa. This Office implies Knowledge of Business, Knowledge of Accounts, and Knowledge of Language. I do not insist upon his English Connections, though in this Respect few Gentlemen are better connected than Mr. Bristow. I agree to the Proposition.

(Signed) P. Francis.

I beg leave to explain to the Board, that by the Word *positive*, used in this Minute, I mean no more than a contradistinction to *negative*, which I had used in my former Minute.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—I cannot assent to the Nomination of Mr. Bristow, for the following Reasons ; because I think when a Proposition from the Chair is over-ruled, there ought to be very good Grounds for such a Measure. The Preference given to the General's Nomination undoubtedly speaks Inattention to the Governor ; besides, in this Particular, I think the Governor should have been considered, as he is the Channel of Public Correspondence, and should be supported as the Head of this Government in the Eyes of the Princes of India. This Character he will scarcely maintain, if a Gentleman, in opposition to his Sentiments, goes the Public Agent to the Court of the Vizier.

(Signed) R. B.

Colonel Monson.—I assent to the General's Nomination, as I suppose Mr. Bristow to be a Person qualified for the Trust from the Station which he now fills.

The Governor General dissents from the Proposition.

Agreed by a Majority of the Board, That Mr. Bristow be appointed Resident at the Court of Sujah Doula.]

Mr. Francis moves, That the Resident at the Vizier's Court be allowed an Assistant out of the Company's covenanted Servants.

Agreed, That an Assistant be allowed him accordingly.

A P P E N D I X, N° XXXIX.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

(a) Vide supra, P. 514.

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A P P E N D I X, N° XL.

Book 113.

Letter from the Governor General to the Honourable Court of Directors, and Inclosures.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

On the River Ganges, 21st February 1784.

HAVING had Occasion to disburse from my own Cash many Sums, for Services which, though required to enable me to execute the Duties of my Station, I have hitherto omitted to enter in my public Accounts, and my own Fortune being unequal to so heavy a Charge, I have resolved to reimburse myself in a Mode the most suitable to the Situation of your Affairs, by charging the same on my Durbar Accounts of the present Year, and crediting them by a Sum privately received, and appropriated to your Service in the same Manner with other Sums received on Account of the Honourable Company, and already carried to their Account.

The Particulars of these Disbursements are contained in the inclosed Accounts, N° 1, 2, 3, and 4, of which N° 5 is the Abstract.

I shall subjoin a brief Explanation of each.

The Sum of the Account N° 1 is the Difference between the Allowance of 300 Rupees a Month, which was the customary Pay of the Governor's Military Secretary, and that which I allowed to Lieutenant Colonel Ironside during the Time that he acted in that Capacity, on account of his superior Rank. It was referred to your Honourable Court in One of the General Letters of the Year 1773 or 4; but I presume that it was overlooked, in the Pressure of other more important Matters which at that Time occupied your Attention.

N° 2 and 3 are explained in the Accounts themselves.

N° 4 consists of Three several Kinds of Charges, which I confess to have been unauthorised, but which I humbly conceive neither to be of a private Nature, nor unworthy Subjects of the Bounty of a great and rising State.—The First is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the Subsistence of the Pundits, who were assembled in Calcutta, and employed during Two Years in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws for your Use. The Sum allotted to them was, as I recollect, One Rupee per Diem; a larger Recompense was offered, but refused; nor would they receive this, but for their daily Support: They had indeed the Promise of some public Endowments for their Colleges, which yet remain unperformed.—The Second is the Amount of sundry Monthly Salaries paid to some of the most learned Professors of the Mahomedan Law, for translating, from the Arabic into the Persian Tongue, a Compendium of their Law, called the Hedaya, which is held in high Estimation, and Part of a more voluminous Work, which I could not prosecute. Your Honourable Court is in Possession of a Part of the English Version of Hedaya, made by Mr. James Anderson, and a subsequent Part of the same Work has been lately translated by Mr. Hamilton. These Gentlemen are both engaged in the Completion of it, and are both eminently qualified for it. It would exceed the due Bounds of this Letter, to expatiate on the Utility of this Work; yet I may be allowed to vindicate the Expence of it by One summary Argument, which is, that while the Mahomedan Law is allowed to be the Standard of the Criminal Jurisprudence of your Dominion, under the Controul and Inspection of your English Servants, it seems indispensably necessary that the Judges of the Courts should have a more familiar Guide for their Proceedings than the Books of the Arabic Tongue, of which few have Opportunities of attaining a competent Knowledge; and as necessary that your Servants should possess the Means of consulting the Principles on which those Judgments are founded, which, in their ultimate Resort, and in extraordinary Cases, may fall within their immediate Cognizance, and of the Laws of which they are the Protectors.—The Third Charge is that of an Academy, instituted for the Study of the different Branches of the Sciences taught in the Mahomedan Schools. After a Trial of about Two Years, finding that it was likely to answer the End of its Institution, I recommended to the Board, and obtained their Consent, to pass the subsequent Expence of the Establishment to the Account of the Company, and to erect a Building for the Purpose at my own immediate Cost, but for a Company's Interest Note granted me for the Reimbursement of it. It is almost the only complete Establishment of the Kind now existing in India, although they were once in universal Use, and the decayed Remains of these Schools are yet to be seen in every capital Town or City of Hindostan and Decan. It has contributed to extend the Credit of the English Name, and to soften the Prejudices excited by the rapid Growth of the British Dominion; and it is a Seminary of the most useful Members of Society.

I humbly submit the Propriety of carrying these Expences to your Account, by the Consideration, that it was not possible for me to have been influenced, in incurring them, by any Purpose of my own Interest. Something, perhaps, may be attributed to the Impulse of Pride, in the Share which I might hope to derive of a public Benefaction; but certainly not to Vanity or Ostentation, since I believe it to be generally conceived, that the whole Expence, of which the greatest Part is yet my own, has been already defrayed from the Treasury of the Company.

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I will candidly confess, that when I first engaged, both in this and the preceding Expence, I had no Intention of carrying it to the Account of the Company. Improvident for myself, zealous for the Honour of my Country, and the Credit and Interest of my Employers, I seldom permitted my Prospects of Futurity to enter into the View of my private Concerns. In the undisturbed Exercise of the Faculties which appertained to the active Season of my Life, I confined all my Regards to my public Character, and reckoned on a Fund of Years to come for its Duration. The Infirmities of Life have since succeeded, and I have lately received more than One severe Warning to retire from a Scene to which my bodily Strength is no longer equal, and threatens me with a corresponding Decay in whatever Powers of Mind I once possessed, to discharge the laborious Duties and hard Vicissitudes of my Station. With this Change in my Condition, I am compelled to depart from that liberal Plan which I originally adopted, and to claim from your Justice, for you have forbid me to appeal to your Generosity, the Discharge of a Debt which I can, with the most scrupulous Integrity, aver to be justly my Due, and which I cannot sustain.

(a) [If it should be objected, that the Allowance of these Demands would furnish a Precedent for others of the like Kind, I have to remark, that in their whole Amount they are but the Aggregate of a contingent Account of Twelve Years; and if it were to become the Practice of those who have passed their Prime of Life in your Service, and filled, as I have filled it, the first Office of your Dominion, to glean from their past Accounts all the Articles of Expence which their Inaccuracy or Indifference hath overlooked, your Interests would suffer infinitely less by the Precedent, than by a single Example of a Life spent in the Accumulation of Crores for your Benefit, and doomed in its Close to suffer the Extremity of private Want, and to sink in Obscurity.]

I have thought it proper to complete the present Subject, by the Addition of a Charge which I intended to have submitted regularly to the Board; but which, if divided at this Time from the others, might have admitted an unfair Construction. It is in the Account N^o 6, and consists of Charges incurred for Boats and Budgerows provided by me, for my own Use, on such public Occasions as require my Departure from the Presidency on extraordinary Services.

My Predecessors have always had an Establishment of this Kind provided for them, - and my Successor will have a Provision devolve to him, superior in Convenience and in Elegance to any that I have yet seen, and furnished with a Coft which would not be credited by those who have seen the Subjects of it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Yours most obedient and
most faithful Servant,

Warren Hastings.

D U P L I C A T E.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Hire of Houses occupied by his Aides de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to January 1784.

1778

1778
August 1. To Amount charged for by the Executors of John Stewart, Amount
of the Rent of the House occupied by the Governor General's
Aides de Camp, from the 1st December 1775 to the 1st August
1778, being 32 Months, at 600 Arg' per Month 19,200
Interest on 1,800 Arg' for 29 Months, at 10 per

Interest on 1,800 Arg' for 29 Months, at 10 per

Cent. is

Cent. is	—	—	485
Do. on 1,800 for 26 Months, at 10 per Cent. is			390

Do. on 1,800 for 23 do.	—	345
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Do. on 1,800 for 15 do.		375
Do. on 1,800 for 20 do.	—	300

Do. on 1,800 for 17 do.	—	255
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Do. on 1,800 for 14 do.	—	210
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Do. on 1,800 for 11 do.	—	165
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Do. on 1,800 for 8 do.	—	—	120
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Do. on 1,800 for 5 do.	—	75
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Do. on 1,800 for	2 do.	—	30
------------------	-------	---	----

2,325 0 0

21,525 0 0

1,722 0 0

23,247 ○ ○

343 I 8

Interest from 1st August to 23d September 1788

23,590 1 8

(a) Vide supra, P. 540.

1782
April.

Paid Mr. Alexander for Mr. Scott for the Rent of the House occupied by the Governor General's Aid de Camp, from 28th May to 1st July 1771, is 1 M° and 4 Days, at 260 S^{rs} per Month
Assessment for June 1781 — —

294 10 6
11 4 0

Do. Mr. Fairfax Moresby for the Rent of the House occupied by the do. for May and June, at 350 Sic^{rs} per Month, — —

305 14 6

354 13 6

S^{rs}
Batta 16 per Cent.

700 0 0
112 0 0

812 0 0

Dec.

Do. Messrs. Alexander and Colvin, Attornies to Mr. J. P. Scott, as per Bill for do. for January, February, March, and April, 1782, at 260 Sa^{rs} per Month — —
Tax for 4 Months — —

1,040 0 0
45 0 0

Batta 16 per Cent.

1,085 0 0
173 9 6

1,258 9 6

Do. Mr. Fairfax Moresby, as per Bill for do. for July, August, September, and October, 1782, at 350 Sa^{rs} per Month, — —

S^{rs} R^{rs} 1,400 or

1,624 0 0

2882 9 6

1783.
June.

Do. Mr. F. Moresby, as per Bill for do. from 1st November to 31st March 1783, is 5 Months, at 350 S^{rs} per Month — —

Batta 16 per Cent.

1,750 0 0
280 0 0

2,030 0 0

Due to Mr. Fairfax Moresby for do. from 1st April to 31st December 1783, is 9 Months, at 350 S^{rs} per Month, — —

S^{rs} 3,150 0 0 or 3,654 0 0
Current Rupees 33,323 8 0

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

(Errors excepted)

W^m Larkin,
Att^y Att^y for the
Honble. Warren Hastings.

D U P L I C A T E.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Diet and other Charges of Pundits employed in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws, for the Salaries of Persons employed in translating Books of the Mahommedan Law, and other Charges incidental to the same; and for the Wages and other Expences of the Madrassa or Mahommedan Academy.

1774.
July.

Paid the undermentioned People for translating the Futwah Alemgereee, viz.

Golaum Yohya for June 1774 — —
Meer Mahomed Hossen — —
Fauj o'Din — —
Sherreul Oola — —

300 0 0
250 0 0
200 0 0
150 0 0

900 0 0

For transcribing fair :

Zewad Ullah — —
Abdullah — —

75 0 0
75 0 0

150 0 0

Ar^{rs}
Batta 8 per Cent.

1,050 0 0
84 0 0

1,134 0 0

1774.

August.	Do.	do. for July 1774	—	—	1,134	0	0
Sept.	Do.	do. August	—	—	1,134	0	0
October.	Do.	do. September	—	—	1,134	0	0
Nov.	Do.	do. October	—	1,050	0	0	1,134 0 0
	Mahomed Keamdy, Persian Translator, his Wages for 3 Months		—	—	150	0	0
			Ar	1,200	0	0	1,296 0 0
Dec.	Paid Persian Translators their Wages for November Keamdy Persian Translator's Wages from 10th November to 30th Instant, is 20 Days			1,134	0	0	
				35	15	6	1,169 15 0

1775.

January.	Do.	the Persian Translators their Wages for December 1774	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
February.	Do.	do. for January 1775	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
March.	Do.	do. — for February	—	—	—	1,188	0	0
April.	Do.	do. — for March	—	—	—	1,169	3	9
May.	Do.	do. — for April	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
June.	Do.	do. — for May	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
July.	Do.	do. — — for June	—	—	—	1,134	0	0
	Do. the Bengal Translators, for May, June, and July		—	—	—	356	6	6
August.	Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for July 1775			1,134	0	0		
	Do. Mr. Halhed for Diet to the Pundits employed in translating the Hindoo Code for July 1775			118	12	9		
	Do. Moonshy's Allowance for July and August			64	12	9		
				—	—	—	1,317	9 6
Sept.	Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for August 1775			—	—	—	1,134	0 0
October.	Do.	do. for September 1775	—	1,134	0	0		
	Do. Mr. Halhed for Diet to the Pundits employed in translating the Hindoo Code for September 1775			118	12	9		
				—	—	—	1,252	12 9
Nov.	Do. the Persian Translators for October and November 1775			2,268	0	0		
	Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits, for October			118	12	9		
				—	—	—	2,386	12 9
Dec.	Do.	do. for November	—	—	—	118	12	9
1776.								
January.	Do.	do. for December	—	—	—	118	12	9
	Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for December and January, 1776			—	—	—	2,268	0 0
February.	Do. the Persian Translators for February			1,134	0	0		
	Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January			118	12	9		
				—	—	—	1,252	12 9
March.	Do.	do. for February	—	—	—	118	12	9
April.	Do.	do. for March	—	—	—	118	12	9
	Do. the Persian Translators Wages for March and April						2,268	0 0
May.	Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits for April			118	12	9		
	Do. the Persian Translators for May			1,134	0	0		
				—	—	—	1,252	12 9

1776. June.	Paid Mr. Halhed for Pundits for May	—	—	118 12 9
July.	Do. do. for June	—	118 12 9	
	Do. the Persian Translators for June and July	2,268 0 0		2,386 12 9
August.	Do. do. for August	1,800 5 9		
	Do. Mr. Halhed for Pundits for July	118 12 9		1,919 2 6
Sept.	Do. do. for August and September	237 9 6		
	Do. the Persian Translators for September	1,134 0 0		1,371 9 6
October.	Do. do. for October	—	—	1,134 0 0
Nov.	Do. the Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for this Month	118 12 9		1,468 12 9
	For binding Books and Papers	—	—	41 9 3
Dec.	The Persian Translators their Wages for December	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for November and December	237 9 6		
	For Two Quires of Cosmere Paper for Books	13 8 0		1,611 1 6
1777. January.	Paid the Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		1,350 0 0
February.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January	118 12 9		1,468 12 9
	For 1 Book	Ar 150 8 0		
	1 do.	42 0 0		
	1 do.	9 4 0		
		201 12 0	or	217 14 3
March.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for February and March	237 9 6		
	For making Books	10 12 9		1,598 6 0
April.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for this Month	118 12 9		1,468 12 9
May.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		1,350 0 0
June.	The Persian Translators their Wages for this Month	1,134 0 0		
	Mustapha Alley Cushman	216 0 0		
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for May	118 12 9		1,468 12 9

1777. July.	Paid Mr. Halhed for Pundits for June	—	118 12 9	
	The Persian Translators, their Wages for this Month	—	1,134 0 0	
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	—	216 0 0	
			<hr/>	1,468 12 9
August.	Ditto ditto for this Month	—	—	1,468 12 9
Sept.	Ditto ditto	—	—	1,468 12 9
October.	Ditto ditto	—	—	1,468 12 9
Nov.	Ditto ditto	—	—	1,468 12 9
Dec.	Ditto ditto	—	—	1,468 12 9
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Salary for December		118 12 9	
	The Persian Translators, their Wages for January		1,134 0 0	
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies	—	216 0 0	
	1 Blank Book	—	158 3 6	
			<hr/>	1,627 0 3
1778. February.	Mr. Halhed for Pundits for January	—	118 12 9	
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for February	—	216 0 0	
			<hr/>	334 12 9
March.	Ditto for March	—	216 0 0	
	Mr. Halhed for Pundits Wages for February	—	118 12 9	
			<hr/>	334 12 9
April.	Ditto ditto for this Month	—	—	334 12 9
May.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	334 12 9
June.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	334 12 9
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month		216 0 0	
	1 Blank Book	—	120 6 9	
			<hr/>	336 6 9
August.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month	—	—	216 0 0
Sept.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
October.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Nov.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Dec.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
1779. January.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
February.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
March.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
April.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
May.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
June.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
July.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
August.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
Sept.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	—	216 0 0
October.	Ditto ditto ditto		216 0 0	
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, for this Month,			
	House Rent	100		
	Charges	300		
	— Ars. 400	or	432 0 0	
			<hr/>	648 0 0

1779.	Paid Mustapha Alley Cushman for this Month				—	200	0	0		
Nov.	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for House Rent				—	100	0	0		
	for ditto				—					
						<hr/>				
						Ars.	300	0	0 or 324 0 0	
Dec.	Mustapha Alley Cushman for this Month				—	216	0	0		
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for									
	October and November last				600	0	0			
	Allowance of Scholars				400	0	0			
	House Rent				—	200	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						1,200	0	0		
	Deduct advanced him				—	500	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						Ars.	700	0	0 or 756 0 0	
							<hr/>			972 0 0
1780.	Mustapha Alley Cushman, for this Month					216	0	0		
January.	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for De-									
	cember and January				600	0	0			
	Allowance of Scholars				400	0	0			
	House Rent				—	200	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						Ars.	1,200	0	0 or 1,296 0 0	
							<hr/>			1,512 0 0
February.	Mustapha Alley Cushman for this Month					216	0	0		
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien, his Wages for this									
	Month				—	300	0	0		
	Allowance of Scholars				200	0	0			
	House Rent				—	100	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						600	0	0 or 648 0 0		
							<hr/>			864 0 0
March.	Mustapha Alley Cushman for this Month				—	216	0	0		
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for this Month,									
	Wages				Ars.	300	0	0		
	Allowance of Scholars				200	0	0			
	House Rent				—	100	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						600	0	0 or 648 0 0		
							<hr/>			864 0 0
April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	for this Month	—				864 0 0	
May.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
July.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
August.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
Sept.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
October.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
Nov.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—				864 0 0	
							<hr/>			76,500 4 3
1781.	Mustapha Alley Cushman for this Month					216	0	0		
January.	Mowlavee Mudged Dien for this Month,									
	his Wages				—	Ars.	300	0	0	
	Allowance of Scholars				200	0	0			
	House Rent				—	100	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						600	0	0 or 648 0 0		
							<hr/>			864 0 0

1781.							
Feb.	Paid Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month					864	0 0
March.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto					864	0 0
April.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto					864	0 0
May.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto				864	0 0	
	Mowlavey Mudged O'Dien for keeping another School for 25 Days, at 470 per Month	—	391	10	9		
	House Rent a 51 : 8 per Month	42	14	9			
			434	9	6		
	Batta 8 per Cent.		34	12	3		
	Given to Mowlavies Effup and Mufruf 2 Khillats, containing 4 P ^a	—				469	5 9
			375	0	0	or	405 0 0
							1,738 5 9
June.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month	—	216	0	0		
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for keeping a School	200	0	0			
	Wages	300	0	0			
	House Rent	100	0	0			
			600	0	0		
	Ditto for keeping another School	470	0	0			
	House Rent	51	8	0			
			521	8	0		
			1,121	8	0	or	1,211 3 6
							1,427 3 6
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for the Month		216	0	0		
	Mowlavee Mudged O'Dien for keeping a School	200	0	0			
	Wages	300	0	0			
	House Rent	100	0	0			
			600	0	0		
	Ditto for keeping another School	470	0				
	House Rent	51	8				
			521	8	0		
			1,121	8	0	or	1,211 3 6
							1,427 3 6
August.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
Sept.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
October.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
Nov.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
Dec.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
1782.							
January.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
February.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
March.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
April.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
May.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
June.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6
July.	Ditto ditto ditto	—				1,427	3 6

1782. July.	Paid Mowlavey Mudged O'Din for keeping a School			200	0	
	Wages			300	0	
	House Rent			100	0	
				<hr/>		
						600 0
	Do. do. for keeping another School			470	0	
	House Rent			51	8	
				<hr/>		
						521 8
				<hr/>		
				1,121	8	or 1,211 3 6
	Making new Straw Cook Rooms and necessary Houses at Madrissa for Mowlavey Mudged O'Din and the Scholars Ar ^t . 150 or					
				162	0	0
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			216	0	0
				<hr/>		
						1,589 3 6
August.	Mowlavey Mudged O'Din; for keeping a School			200	0	
	Wages			300	0	
	House Rent			100	0	
				<hr/>		
						600 0
	Do. do. for keeping another School			470	0	
	House Rent			51	8	
				<hr/>		
						521 8
				<hr/>		
				1,121	8	or 1,211 3 6
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			216	0	0
				<hr/>		
						1,427 3 6
Sept.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month					216 0 0
October.	To Mowlavey Mudged O'Din, for keeping a School and House Rent for last Month			1,211	3	6
	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			216	0	0
				<hr/>		
						1,427 3 6
Nov.	Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month					216 0 0
Dec.	Ditto	ditto	ditto			216 0 0
1783. January.	Ditto	ditto	ditto			216 0 0
February.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—		216 0 0
March.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—		216 0 0
April.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	216	0	0
	A Dorogah's Wages for 7 Months at 50 S ^a R ^a per Month for superintending the Building			406	0	0
				<hr/>		
						622 0 0
May.	To Mustapha Alley Cufhnavies for this Month			—		216 0 0
June.	Ditto	ditto	ditto	216	0	0
	To a Bengal Moonshy for this Month S ^a R ^a or			69	9	6
				<hr/>		
						285 9 6
July.	To Mustapha Ally Cufhnavies for this Month			216	0	0
	To a Bengal Moonshy for this Month					
	S ^a R ^a 60 0 0 or			69	9	6
				<hr/>		
						285 9 6

1783.						
August.	Paid to a Bengal Moonshy for this Month,	—			285	9 6
Sept.	Ditto ditto ditto	—	285	9 6		
	Bengal Paper and Ink for the Moonshy	—	2	5 0		
					287	14 6
October.	Mustapha Alley Cushmanies for this Month		216	0 0		
	a Bengal Moonshy ditto	—	69	9 6		
					285	9 6
Novem.	Ditto ditto ditto	—			285	9 6
Decem.	Ditto ditto ditto	—			285	9 6
					108,827	9 6

Deduct.

1772.						
August.	Received from the Khalsah Treasury for					
	the Allowance of the Mowloves, &c.					
	of the Madriffa, from 1st May 1781, to					
	31st August 1782	—	20,258	10 3		
Decem.	Ditto ditto for October 1782	—	1,211	3 6		
					21,469	13 9

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

Current Rupees 87,357 11 9

Errors excepted,

W^m Larkins, Acting Att^y for the
Hon^{ble} Warren Hastings.

D U P L I C A T E.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor for the Salary of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Ironside, during the Period in which he acted as Military Secretary.

1773.						
Jan. 15.	Paid his Salary from April to December 1772, S ^m 4,950, or		5,494	8 0		
Feb. 28.	Do. do. — — for January 1773		619	6 0		
March 30.	Do. do. — — for February		559	7 0		
April 30.	Do. do. — — for March		619	6 0		
May 31.	Do. do. — — for April	540				
	Do. do. — — for May	558				
					1,098	
					Batta 11 per Cent.	120
						1,218 12 6
					Current Rupees	8,511 7 6

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

Errors excepted,

W^m Larkins, acting Attorney for the
Honble. Warren Hastings.

D U P L I C A T E.

An Account of Charges disbursed in the Office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772, to 1st January 1784.

1773.						
	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 1st September 1772, to					
	the 30th June 1773, is 10 Months, at A. R. 150 per Month, is					
	Arcot R ^s 1500, or	—			1,620	0 0
Jan.	2 Duftories from 19th to 31st Dec. 1772, at 6, 14 6 6, or	—	15	9 0		

1773. April.	Bookbinders Attendance	—	—	2	2	6
June.	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	14	6	0
	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 30th June to 31 Dec. 1773, is 6 Months, at 150 A. R' per Month, is A. Rupees 900, or	—	—	972	0	0
1774. Feb.	Mr. Bird, his Allowance from 1st October 1773, to the 1st of February 1774, is 4 Months, at 250 A. R' per Month, A. R' 1000, or	—	—	1,080	0	0
	1 Duftories Wages for January and February 1774	—	—	10	12	9
March.	1 Do.	—	—	5	0	0
	4 Do. — for 15 Days	—	—	14	0	0
	A. R'	19	or	20	8	3
April.	1 Do.	—	—	5	0	0
	1 Do. from 17th January to 30th April is 3 M ^o 13 D.	13	12	0		
	2 Do.	—	—	14	0	0
	1 Do. for 10 Days	—	—	2	6	3
	1 Do. for 6 Days	—	—	1	6	6
	A. R'	36	7	9	or	39 6 6
May.	6 Duftories for this Month	—	A. R'	33	8	0
	Paid Mr. Bird his Allowance from 1st February to 1st June 1774, is 4 Months, at 250 A. R' per Month, is	—	—	1000	0	0
	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance from 31st Dec. to the 30th June 1774, is six Months, at A. R' 150 per Month, is	—	—	900	0	0
	A. R'	1900	0	0	or	2,052 0 0
	6 Duftories for this Month	32	6	6	or	35 0 0
						2,087 0 0
July.	Bookbinders to bind Books	—	—	17	6	3
	5 Duftories for this Month, A. R'	28	0	0	or	30 3 9
						47 10 0
August.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for July 1774,	—	A. R'	150	or	162 0 0
	5 Duftories for this Month,	34	or	36	11	6
						198 11 6
Sept.	5 Do. Do.	—	—	A. R'	30	15 6 or 33 7 3
October.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for August, September, and October 1774, at A. R' 150 per Month, is	—	A. R'	450,	or	486 0 0
	Do. Mr. Bird's, from 1st June to 31st October, is 5 Months, at 250 per Month, is 1,250, or	—	—	1,350	0	0
	5 Duftories for this Month,	—	A. R'	34,	or	1,836 0 0
						36 11 6
						1,872 11 6
Nov.	Do. Mr. P. Laforte, his Allowance for this Month, S' R' 140, or	—	—	162	6	6
	5 Duftories, A. R' 41, or	—	—	44	4	6
						206 11 0

1774. Dec.	Paid Mr. Laforte his Allowance for this Month, Curr' R'	162	6	6		
	5 Duftories — — A. R' 41, or	44	4	6		
					206	11 0
	Do. Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for November and December 1774 — — C. R'	324	0	0		
						530 11 0
1775. January.	Do. P. Laforte his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6		
	Do. Mr. Henry Griffith's Allowance —	162	0	0		
February.	Do. Mr. W. H. Bird's Allowance for November and December 1774, at 250 per Month, A. R' 500, or	540	0	0		
	5 Duftories for this Month — 41, or	44	4	6		
					908	11 0
	Do. P. Laforte's Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6		
	6 Duftories — — —	44	4	6		
					206	11 0
	Do. Mr. Bird's Allowance from 1st January to 1st April 1775, is 3 Months — A. R' 750 0 0					
	Advanced Do. for April and May 500 0 0					
		A. R' 1,250 0 0 or	1,350	0	0	
March.	P. Laforte for this Month	162	6	6		
	6 Duftories — — 41 0 0					
	Bookbinders — — 1 1 3					
		42	1	3	or	4 5 7
						1,557 13 6
April.	Paid Mr. Henry Griffith his Allowance for February and March — —	324	0	0		
	Do. P. Laforte for this Month — —	162	6	6		
	Bookbinders Work — — 0 7 0					
		41	0	0		
		41	7	0	or	44 12 0
						531 2 6
May.	Paid P. Laforte his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6		
	Do. Henry Griffith; Do. for April and May —	324	0	0		
	W. H. Bird as an Advance of his Allowance for June, July, and August 1775, at Arcot Rupees 250 per Month — 750 0 0 or	810	0	0		
	6 Duftories for this Month 41 0 0	44	4	6		
					1,340	11 0
June.	P. Laforte his Allowance for this Month —	162	6	6		
	Henry Ryeen's Salary from 15th April to the 31st May 1775, at 200 S ^a R' per Month, is 300, or — —	348	0	0		
	Thomas P. Broughton's Allowance from January to May 1775, at 100 S ^a , is 500	580	0	0		
	Henry Griffith's Allowance for this Month	162	0	0		
	6 Duftories for this M ^o . A. R' 41 0 0					
	Binding three Books — 4 5 0					
		45	5	0	or	48 15 0
						1,301 5 6

1775. July.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6			
	Henry Ryeen's Allowance for June	232	0	0			
	Tho' P. Broughton's is	116	0	0			
	Bookbinder — —	1	1	3			
	6 Duftories for this Month	41	0	0			
	A. R' 42 1 3 or	45	7	0			
					555	13	6
Auguft.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6			
	Henry Griffith's ditto for July	162	0	0			
	Henry Ryeen's is	232	0	0			
	Binding 3 Books	4	10	0			
	6 Duftories for this Month	41	0	0			
	A. R' 45 10 0 or	48	15	6			
					605	6	0
Sept.	Paid P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6			
	Henry Ryeen's ditto for Auguft	232	0	0			
	Henry Griffith's Allowance for ditto	162	0	0			
	6 Duftories for this Month A. R' 41 0 0 or	44	4	6			
					600	11	0
October.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	162	6	6			
	Henry Ryeen's ditto for September	232	0	0			
	B. Rodrigue's ditto from July 1772 to March 1773, is 9 Months a 300 S ^{rs} per M ^o	2,700	0	0	or	3,132	0 0
	6 Duftories for this Month A. R' 41 0 0 or	44	4	6			
					3,570	11	0
Nov.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for October and November — — —	464	0	0			
	Mr. Bird's ditto from September to December, 4 Months at 250 per Month	A. R' 1,000	0	0	or	1,080	0 0
	Mr. Tho' Elwoods his Salary for October	174	0	0			
	P. Laferte his Allowance for this M ^o —	162	6	6			
	6 Duftories for this Month	41	0	0			
	Bookbinder and Silk	0	5	6			
	A. R' 41 5 6 or	44	10	6			
					1,925	1	0
Dec.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month	232	0	0			
	Mr. Tho' Elwood's ditto for November	174	0	0			
	P. Laferte ditto for this Month	162	6	6			
	6 Duftories —	41	0	0			
	Bookbinder's Work and Gold						
	Thread, &c. —	3	2	0			
	A. R' 44 2 0 or	47	10	6			
1776. January.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month	232	0	0			
	T. M. Elwood's do. for December —	174	0	0			
	P. Laferte do. for this Month —	162	6	6			
	5 Duftories do. do. A. R' or —	38	14	0			
					607	4	6

1776.

February. Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month

S ^r Rupees	200	0	0	or	232	0	0
Bryan Glover's Salary from November 1774 to February 1776, being 15 Months, at 500 A. R' per Month, is A. R'	7,500	0	0				
Batta 8 per Cent.	600	0	0				
					8,100	0	0

Henry Griffith's Salary from September 1775 to February 1776, is 6 Months, at 150 per Month A. R'	900	0	0	or	972	0	0
Peter Laferte his Allowance for this Month					162	6	6
5 Duftories for this Month, A. R'	36	0	0				
Bookbinders Work	—	3	0	0			

A. R' 39 0 0 or 42 2 0

9,508 8 6

Paid Mr. W. H. Bird his Allowance for January and February

Henry Griffith's Salary for this Month					540	0	0
Henry Ryeen's ditto	—	—	—		232	0	0
Peter Laferte his Allowance	—	—	—		162	6	6
5 Duftories for this Month	36	0	0				
Silk	—	—	—		0	3	6
	36	3	6	or	39	1	9

1,135 8 3

April. Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

Henry Griffith's	—	—	—		162	0	0
Bryan Glover's Allowance for February and March 1776	—	—	—		1,080	0	0
5 Duftories for this Month A. R'	36	0	0	or	38	14	0
T. M. Elwood's Allowance for January, February, and March S ^r Rup'	450	0	0	or	522	0	0
Peter Laferte his Allowance for this Month					162	6	6

2,197 4 6

May. Paid Henry Ryeen's ditto

Mr. Bird's Allowance for March and April, at 250 A. R' per Month	—	—	—		540	0	0
Mr. Glover's Allowance for April and May, at 500 A. R' per Month	—	—	—		1,080	0	0
T. M. Elwood's Allowance for April					174	0	0
B. Rodrigues his Allowance from 26th March to the 31st May 1776, is 2 Months 4 Days, at 200 per Month							

S ^r R' 426 10 8 or	494	15	0
P. Laferte his Allowance for this Month	162	6	6
5 Duftories for this Month A. R'	36	0	0
	38	14	0

2,722 3 6

June. Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month

Henry Griffith's for May	—	—	—		162	0	0
T. M. Elwood's	—	—	—		174	0	0
P. Laferte's for this Month	—	—	—		162	6	6
Binding 2 Books A. R'	2	7	8				
4 Duftories for this Month	29	0	0				

31 7 8 or 33 15 9

764 6 3

[illegible]

1776.	Paid B. Glover's Allowance for November and December		1,080	0	0	
Dec.	T. M. Elwood's Allowance for November		174	0	0	
	Henry Ryeen's for this Month		232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's for November		232	0	0	
	H. Griffith's for October and November		324	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month		162	6	6	
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R. 29		0	0	or 31	5 0
						2,235 11 6
1777.	Paid W. H. Bird's Allowance for November and December		540	0	0	
Jan.	Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month		232	0	0	
	T. M. Elwood's for December		174	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's for ditto		232	0	0	
	Peter Laferte's for ditto		162	6	6	
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R. 29		0	0	or 31	5 0
						1,371 11 6
Feb.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month		232	0	0	
	B. Glover's for January		540	0	0	
	T. M. Elwood's for ditto		174	0	0	
	B. Rodrigues for ditto		232	0	0	
	P. Laferte's for this Month		162	6	6	
	Samuel Hick his Allowance from 15th November 1776, to 31st January 1777, is 2 M ^o 15 D. at 100 S ^a Rupees per Month		250	0	0	
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month A. R. 29		0	0	or 31	5 0
						1,661 11 6
March.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Salary for this Month		232	0	0	
	W ^m H. Bird's for January and February		540	0	0	
	B. Glover's for February and March		1,080	0	0	
	T. M. Elwood's for February		174	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's for ditto		232	0	0	
	P. Laferte for March		162	6	6	
	A Ream of large Post		14	0	0	
	Green Cloth, &c. to cover a Desk		7	8	6	
	8 Pen Knives		16	0	0	
	Gold Thread to bind some Papers		1	0	0	
			38	8	6	
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month		29	0	0	
	A. R. 67		8	6	or 72	15 0
						2,493 5 6
April.	Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month		232	0	0	
	B. Glover's ditto ditto		540	0	0	
	T. M. Elwood's ditto for March		174	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's ditto ditto		232	6	6	
	P. Laferte's ditto for this Month		162	6	6	
	Cotton, &c. for the Packet		6	2	0	
	Gold Thread for binding Books		2	0	0	
	Silk ditto		0	2	0	
	Bookbinders Work		6	14	0	
	Sand		1	4	0	
	Curwah for covering the Books		3	0	0	
	Iron File, and mending a Lanthorn		1	0	0	
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month		29	2	0	
	A. R. 49		6	0	or 53	5 3
						1,393 11 0

1777.	
May.	<div> <div> <div>Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>W^a H. Bird's for March and April</div> <div>— 540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for April</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for April and May</div> <div>— 464 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R^e</div> <div>29 0 0 or 31 5 0</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>1,673 5 0</div> </div>
June.	<div> <div>Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Glover's for May and June</div> <div>— 1,080 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for May</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for June</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's ditto</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Bookbinder's Work</div> <div>— 0 8 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Silk</div> <div>— 0 2 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Seers of Sand</div> <div>— 3 12 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Wax Cloth for dispatching Packet</div> <div>— 5 3 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>29 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>A. R^e</div> <div>38 9 0 or 41 10 3</div> </div> <div> <div>1,991 10 3</div> </div>
July.	<div> <div>Paid Henry Ryeen's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for June</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's ditto</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Cotton to Pack up the Letters</div> <div>1 1 3</div> </div> <div> <div>1 Dozen of Ink Powder</div> <div>— 6 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>29 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>A. R^e</div> <div>36 1 3 or 38 13 3</div> </div> <div> <div>908 13 3</div> </div>
August.	<div> <div>Paid T. M. Elwood's Allowance for July</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Glover's for July and August</div> <div>— 1,080 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte ditto</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R^e</div> <div>29 0 0 or 31 5 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1,749 5 0</div> </div>
Sept.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>— 540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for August</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Mr. Touchet for 25 Reams of large Post as per Bill A. R^e</div> <div>625 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1 Tolah of Silk</div> <div>— 0 2 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1½ Cubicfts of Gurrah for Packet</div> <div>— 0 3 3</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>— 29 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>654 5 3 or 706 10 9</div> </div> <div> <div>1,652 10 9</div> </div>
October.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>— 540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for September</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages ditto A. R^e</div> <div>29 0 0 or 31 5 0</div> </div> <div> <div>977 5 0</div> </div>
Nov.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>— 540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's ditto for October</div> <div>— 174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>— 232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages A. R^e</div> <div>29 0 0 or 31 5 0</div> </div> <div> <div>977 5 0</div> </div>

1777.	
Dec.	<div> <div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for November</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages</div> <div>A. R' 29 0 0 or</div> <div>31 5 0</div> </div> </div>
	977 5 0
1778.	
Jan.	<div> <div>Paid Mr. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for December</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages</div> <div>ditto A. R' 29 0 0 or</div> <div>31 5 0</div> </div>
	977 5 0
Feb.	<div> <div>Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div></div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for January</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages</div> <div>ditto A. R' 29 0 0 or</div> <div>31 5 0</div> </div>
	977 5 0
March.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for February</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages</div> <div>A. R' 29 0 0 or</div> <div>31 5 0</div> </div>
	977 5 0
April.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for March</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Glue and Silk</div> <div>—</div> <div>0 9 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>29 0 0</div> </div>
	<div> <div>A. R' 29 9 0 or</div> <div>31 14 9</div> </div>
	977 14 9
May.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for April</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for ditto</div> <div>— —</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>4 Duftories Wages</div> <div>— — A. R'</div> <div>34 9 0</div> </div>
	1,212 9 0
June.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for May</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's ditto</div> <div>— —</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Wax Cloth, Gurrahs, &c.</div> <div>2 12 3</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39 0 0</div> </div>
	<div> <div>A. R' 41 12 3 or</div> <div>45 1 9</div> </div>
	1,223 1 9
July.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for June</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's ditto</div> <div>— —</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>— —</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages</div> <div>A. R' 39 0 0 or</div> <div>42 2 0</div> </div>
	1,220 2 0
August.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for July</div> <div>— —</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's ditto</div> <div>— —</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages</div> <div>A. R' 39 0 0 or</div> <div>42 2 0</div> </div>
	1,220 2 0

1778.	
Sept.	<div> <div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for August</div> <div>—</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's ditto</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages do.</div> <div>—</div> <div>39 A. R' or 42 2 0</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>1,220 2 0</div> </div>
Oct.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for September</div> <div>—</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's do.</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1 Tolah of Gold Thread and 3 To-</div> <div>lahs of Silk</div> <div>—</div> <div>A. R' 2 4 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39</div> <div>0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>41 4 0 or 44 8 9</div> </div> <div> <div>1,222 8 9</div> </div>
Nov.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for October</div> <div>—</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's do.</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Silk and Gold Thread</div> <div>—</div> <div>A. R' 2 2 6</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39</div> <div>0 0 or 42 2 0</div> </div> <div> <div>44 4 6</div> </div> <div> <div>1,222 4 6</div> </div>
Dec.	<div> <div>Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>T. M. Elwood's for November</div> <div>—</div> <div>174 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for November and December</div> <div>—</div> <div>464 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>P. Laferte's for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1 Tolah of Gold Thread</div> <div>—</div> <div>1 14 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39</div> <div>0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>40 14 0 or 44 2 6</div> </div> <div> <div>1,454 2 6</div> </div>
1779.	
Jan.	<div> <div>Paid Mr. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's do.</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages do.</div> <div>A. R' 39</div> <div>0 0 or 42 2 2</div> </div> <div> <div>814 2 0</div> </div>
Feb.	<div> <div>Paid B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's do.</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>B. Rodrigue's for January and February</div> <div>—</div> <div>464 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Gold Thread and Silk</div> <div>—</div> <div>2 2 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Mending a Key</div> <div>—</div> <div>0 5 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39</div> <div>0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>A. R' 41 7 0 or 44 12 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1,280 12 0</div> </div>
March.	<div> <div>Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance for this Month</div> <div>—</div> <div>540 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Peter Laferte's do</div> <div>—</div> <div>232 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Gold Thread and Silk</div> <div>—</div> <div>2 2 0</div> </div> <div> <div>5 Duftories Wages for this Month</div> <div>39</div> <div>0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>A. R' 41 2 0 or 44 6 9</div> </div> <div> <div>816 6 9</div> </div>

[illegible]

1779. Dec.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	5 Duftories Wages do.			A. R ^a 34 8 0 or	37	4	3	
								501 4 3
1780 Jan.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	Rattaining 2 Chairs			A. R ^a 0 10 0				
	5 Duftories Wages			— 35 14 6				
				A. R ^a 36 8 6 or	39	7	3	
								503 7 3
Feb.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	Silk			— 0 8 0				
	5 Duftories Wages			— 38 0 0				
				38 8 0 or	41	9	3	
								505 9 3
March.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's do.			—	232	0	0	
	Silk			— 0 2 0				
	5 Duftories Wages			— 38 0 0				
				A. R ^a 38 2 0 or	41	2	9	
								505 2 9
April.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	Silk			— 0 2 0				
	5 Duftories Wages			— 38 0 0				
				A. R ^a 38 2 0 or	41	2	9	
								505 2 9
May.	Paid Mr. B. Glover's Allowance from November							
	1779 to March 1780, is 5 Months, at 500							
	per Month			A. R ^a 2,500 or	2,700	0	0	
	P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	Guzzy and Gunah			— 0 7 6				
	4 Bundles of Tape			— 3 12 6				
	5 Duftories Wages			— 38 0 0				
				42 4 0 or	45	10	0	
								3,209 10 0
June.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	5 Duftories Wages			A. R ^a 38 0 0 or	41	9	0	
								505 0 9
July.	Paid Mr. S. Skardon from 1st September 1779 to							
	June 1780, is 10 Months, at 300 per Month							
				S ^a R ^a 3,000 or	3,480	0	0	
	P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month			—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's			—	232	0	0	
	Mending a Chair			— 0 14 0				
	Tape			— 0 11 0				
	5 Duftories Wages for this Month			— 38 0 0				
				A. R ^a 39 9 0 or	42	11	9	
								3,986 11 9

1780.	
Aug.	Paid Mr. P. Bowen's Allowance for May, June, and July 1780, at 300 R' per Month, S' R ^{up} 900 or 1,044 0 0 J. M. Playdell do. do. do. 1,044 0 0 P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 5 Duftories Wages A. R' 38 0 0 or 41 0 9 <div style="text-align: right;">2,593 0 9</div>
Sept.	Paid Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Cloth and Skin — A. R' 1 0 0 5 Duftories Wages — 38 0 0 <div style="text-align: right;">39 0 0 or 42 2 0</div> <div style="text-align: right;">506 2 0</div>
Oct.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Silk, &c. — 0 7 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 26 0 0 <div style="text-align: right;">A. R' 26 7 0 or 28 8 9</div> <div style="text-align: right;">492 8 9</div>
Nov.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 J. M. Playdell's Allowance for August and September, S' R' 600 — or 696 0 0 Cloth — 0 2 6 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 <div style="text-align: right;">A. R' 30 6 0 or 32 12 6</div> <div style="text-align: right;">1,192 12 6</div>
Dec.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's — — 232 0 0 Samuel Skardon's for August, September, Octo- ber, and November, at 300 per Month, S' R' 1,200 — or 1,392 0 0 Cloth — 0 5 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 <div style="text-align: right;">28 5 0 or 30 9 3</div> <div style="text-align: right;">1,886 9 3</div>
1781.	
Jan.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month — 232 0 0 B. Rodrigue's do. do. do. 232 0 0 P. Bowen's Allowance from August to Decem- ber 1780, is 5 Months, at 300 per Month, S' R' 1,500 — or 1,740 0 0 George Nesbit Thompson's Allowance for Octo- ber, November, and December 1780, at 300 S' R' 900 — or 1044 0 0 Silk, &c. — 0 9 0 4 Duftories Wages for this Month 28 0 0 <div style="text-align: right;">28 9 0 or 30 13 6</div> <div style="text-align: right;">3,278 13 6</div>

178i.
Feb.

Feb.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigur's	—	232	0	0
	George Nesbit Thompson's Allowance for Ja-				
	nuary and February 1781	—	696	0	0
	Silk	—	0	3	0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	28	0	0	
		<u>28</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	or <u>30</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
					1,190 7 0

March.

March.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for March and April	—	464	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	464	0	0
	Cloth and Silk	—	0	9	0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	28	0	0	
			28	9	0
			or	30	13 6
				958	13 6

May.

May.	Paid Peter Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0
	G. N. Thompson's for March and April	—	696	0	0
	The following Writers who attended in Writing the Papers of the Europe Dispatch by the Neptune:				
	Marianor Victoriane, 54 Days, at				
	200 S ^t R ^s per Month	—	360	0	0
	G. Bobjen for 14 Days	—	93	5	4
	Robert Sloper for 41 Days	—	273	5	4
	Reginaldo Abren 18	—	120	0	0
	Manuel Gomes 17	—	113	5	4
	George Rowe 12	—	80	0	0
	J. Peirara 16	—	106	10	8
	Joseph Bruce 20	—	20	0	0
	Diego Percira 9	—	60	0	0
			<hr/>		
		S ^t R ^s	1,226	10	8 or 1,422 14 9
	Silk	—	0	6	0
	Marble coloured Paper, $\frac{1}{4}$ Quire	—	6	7	6
	4 Duftories Wages for April and May	—	56	0	0
			<hr/>		
		A. R ^s	62	13	6 or 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0
			<hr/>		
			2,650 12 9		

June.

June.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0
	P. Laferte's	—	232	0	0
	Peter Bower's, from January to June 1781,				
	is 6 Months, at 300, is S ^a R ^e 1800 or	—	2088	0	0
	Thomas D. Abren, for 1 Month 4 Days, at				
	200 S ^a	—	262	15	0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month,	28 0 0 or	30	3	9
			<u>2,845</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

July.

July.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0
	B. Rodrigue's	—	232	0	0
	G. N. Thompson's, for May and June	—	696	0	0
	Silk	—	0	4	0
	3 Duftories Wages for this Month	21	0	0	
			21	4	0
			or	22	15 3
					1,182 15 3

Aug.

Aug.	Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
	B. Rodrigue's	—	232	0	0	
	3 Duftories Wages	—	A. R ^e 21	0	0	or 22 10 6
						<u>486 10 6</u>

1782.									
July	Paid P. Bower's Allowance for June	—	348	0	0				
	B. Rodrigue's do. for July	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's do. do.	—	232	0	0				
	5 Duftories Wages	A. R ^e 38 0 0 or	41	0	9				
								853	0 9
Aug.	Paid P. Bower's Allowance for July	—	348	0	0				
	G. N. Thompson's, from January to August 1782, is 8 Months, a 300 per Month,	S ^r R ^e 2,400 0 0 or	2,784	0	0				
	B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's	—	232	0	0				
	3 Duftories Wages	A. R ^e 24 0 0							
	2 Do. for 15 Days	— 11 7 0							
		A. R ^e 35 7 0 or	38	4	3			3,634	4 3
Sept.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's	—	232	0	0				
	3 Duftories Wages	— 24 0 0							
	1 Do. for 26 Days	— 8 9 6							
		32 9 6 or	35	3	3			499	3 3
Oct.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's	—	232	0	0				
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	A. R ^e 34 0 0 or	36	11	6			500	11 6
Nov.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0				
	Skins for covering Books	— 6 0 0							
	Cloth and Silk	— 1 0 0							
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0							
		A. R ^e 41 0 0 or	44	4	6			508	4 6
Dec.	Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0				
	Bookbinder and Silk	— 0 7 6							
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0							
		34 7 6 or	37	3	6			501	3 6
1783.									
Jan.	Paid P. Bower's Allowance from August to December 1782, is 5 Months, at 300 R ^e per Month,	S ^r R ^e 1,500 0 0 or	1,740	0	0				
	B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0				
	P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0				
	2 Skins for binding Books	— 1 1 3							
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0							
		A. R ^e 35 1 3 or	37	14	3			2,241	14 3

	1783.	Paid P. Bower's Allowance for January	—	348	0	0	
Feb.		B. Rodrigue's do. for February	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		Bafta, 2 Cubits	—	0	4	0	
		4 Duftories for this Month	—	34	0	0	
				34	4	0 or	36 15 9 848 15 9
March.		Paid P. Bower's Allowance for February	—	348	0	0	
		B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
		Silk and Book binder's Work	0 14 3				
		4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0				
				34	14	3 or	37 11 0 849 11 0
April.		Paid P. Bower's Allowance for March	—	348	0	0	
		B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
		4 Duftories Wages A. R'	34 0 0 or	36	11	6	848 11 6
May.		Paid P. Bower's Allowance for April	—	348	0	0	
		B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
		Leather and Cloth for binding Books	0 1 0				
		4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0				
				34	1	0 or	36 11 6 848 11 6
June.		Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
		Wax, Cloth and Baftah	2 2 6				
		4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0				
		A. R'	36 2 6 or	39	0	9	503 0 9
July		Paid B. Rodrigue's Allowance for July	—	232	0	0	
		P. Laferte's do.	—	232	0	0	
		A small square Lanthorn	2 8 0				
		Silk, Gurras, &c.	1 0 0				
		4 Duftories Wages for July	34 0 0				
				37	8	0 or	40 8 0 504 8 0
Aug.		Paid P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month	—	232	0	0	
		B. Rodrigue's do.	—	232	0	0	
		1 Glass Ink Pot	0 13 0				
		1 Pair of Snuffers	1 1 3				
		Silk and Guzzy, Cloth, &c.	0 13 9				
		4 Duftories Wages for this Month	34 0 0				
		A. R'	36 12 0 or	39	11	0	503 11 0

1783 ^r	
Sept.	Paid Mr. P. Bower's Allowance for May, July, and August, a 300 S ^r R ^r 1,200 0 0 or 1,392 0 0
	P. Laferte's Allowance for this Month 232 0 0
	B. Rodrigue's do. — 232 0 0
	1 Red Skin for covering a Book 0 8 0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month 34 0 0
	A. R ^r 34 8 0 or 37 4 3
	1,893 4 3
Oct.	Paid Mr. Bower's Allowance for Sept. and Oct. S ^r R ^r 600 0 0 or 696 0 0
	B. Rodrigue's do. for this Month — 232 0 0
	P. Laferte's do. — 232 0 0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month A.R ^r 34 0 0 or 36 11 6
	1,196 11 6
Nov.	Paid B. Rodrigues his Allowance for this Month 232 0 0
	P. Laferte's do. — 232 0 0
	Cloth and Red Skin for binding Books 0 12 9
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month 34 0 0
	34 12 9 or 37 9 3
	501 9 3
Dec.	Paid P. Bowers his Allowance for November — 348 0 0
	B. Rodrigue's do. for December — 232 0 0
	P. Laferte's do. do. — 232 0 0
	Silk for binding Books 0 4 0
	4 Duftories Wages for this Month 34 0 0
	34 4 0 or 36 15 9
	848 15 9
	Current Rupees 1,49,870 11 9

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

(Errors excepted.)

W^m Larkins,
Acting Attorney for the
Honourable W. Hastings Esq.

D U P L I C A T E.

Abstract of various Charges disbursed by the Governor General, from 13th April 1772 to 1st of January 1784, for the Service of the Honourable Company, not before carried to their Account.

An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Salary of Lieutenant-colonel Gilbert Ironside during the Period in which he acted as Military Secretary	8511 7 6
An Account of Charges disbursed in the Office of the Governor General, from 1st September 1772 to 1st January 1784	1,49,870 11 9
An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Hire of Houses occupied by his Aides de Camp, from 1st December 1775 to 1st January 1784	33,323 8 8
An Account of Sums disbursed by the Governor General for the Diet and other Charges of Pundits employed in compiling the Code of Hindoo Laws; for the Salaries of Persons employed in translating Books of the Mahomedan Law, and other Charges incidental to the same; and for the Wages and other Expences of the Madrassa, or Mahomedan Academy	87,357 11 9
An Account of Sums disbursed for Budgerows and Boats for the Governor General's Use	59,156 5 9
	Current Rupees 3,38,219 13 5

Fort William,
the 31st December 1783.

(Errors excepted.)

W^m Larkins,
Acting Attorney for the
Honourable Warren Hastings Esq.

D U P L I C A T E.

Account of Sums disbursed for Budgerows and Boats for the Governor General's Use.

1781.

MARY YACHT.

March.	Bought from Captain Thornhill, as per Bill, — S ^r	8,000 0 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	1,280 0 0		
		<u>9,280 0 0</u>		
	Repairing and Stores, supplied by Captain Sampson as per Bills,			
	In June 1781	1,310 6 6		
	July	2,012 3 9		
	December 1782	2,806 14 9		
	July 1783	1,706 13 3		
	August	4,200 14 0		
		<u>12,037 4 3</u>		
	Due to the Estate of the late Captain Sampson on this Account —	303 5 0		
		<u>12,340 9 3</u>		
			21,620 9 3	

NEW BUDGEROW.

	Amount of Mr. David Cuming's Bill for building the same S ^r	28,018 9 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	4,482 15 6		
		<u>32,501 8 6</u>		
	Paid Mr. W. Williams as per Bill, for 1 Pair Vase lamps, S ^r	70 2 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	11 3 6		
		<u>81 5 6</u>		
	Due to the Estate of the late Captain Sampson for Sundries supplied to ditto —	630 1 6		
		<u>33,212 15 6</u>		

1783.

Charges since incurred.

June.	500 Dunnah Mats	—	—	34 12 9	
July.	A small Lanthorn	1 8 0			
	1 Carpet	4 0 0			
	1 Chest	2 0 0			
	Gurrey Cloth	0 7 0			
	Oil	0 4 0			
	Making 2 Curbah Cover- ing Cloths	23 10 0			
		<u>31 13 0</u>	or	36 14 3	
	Wages to				
	1 Larang, for July				
	1783	15 0 0			
	11 Lascars	77 0 0			
	1 Wooluck hired to at- tend the Budgerow in going to Chinifurah	26 11 0			
		<u>118 11 0</u>	or	128 2 9	165 1 0

1783.
Aug. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	15	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budgerow	44	8	0
Lamp Oil	—	0	6 6
Towels, 12	—	1	3 6
			<hr/>
			138 2 0
			11 0 9
			<hr/>

149 2 9

Sept. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	12	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
			<hr/>

A. R. 89 0 0 or 82 9 0

1 Manjee, from 19th June to 30th September, is 3 Months and 12 Days, at 8 per Month A. R. 27 3 0 or 25 2 9

2 Golooyeas, for D^o at 8 — 27 3 0 or 25 2 9

32 Dandies, for D^o, at 96 per Month 326 6 9

Deduct paid by Mr. Cuming 459 5 3
100 0 0

359 5 3

1 Dorogah, from 24th June to 30th September, is 4 Months 7 Days, at 10 per Month — 32 5 3 or 30 0 0

1 Frosh, from D^o to D^o, at 5 — 16 2 9 or 15 0 0

1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budgerow A. R. 46 0 0 or 42 11 0

Batta 16 per Cent. 447 3 0
71 8 3

518 8 6

Oct. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	—	—	12	0	0
11 Lascars	—	—	77	0	0
1 Manjee	—	—	8	0	0
2 Golooyeas	—	—	8	0	0
32 Dandies	—	—	103	8	0
1 Dorogah	—	—	10	0	0
1 Frosh	—	—	5	0	0
Lamp Oil	—	—	0	4	0
1 Wooluck hired to attend the Budgerow for 14 Days	—	—	20	1	0
					<hr/>

Batta 8 per Cent. 243 13 0
19 8 0

263 5 0

Charges since incurred.

Nov. Wages for this Month:

To 1 Larong	12	0	0
11 Lascars	77	0	0
1 Manjee	8	0	0
2 Golooyeas	8	0	0
32 Dandies	103	8	0
1 Dorogah	10	0	0
1 Frosh	5	0	0
Lamp Oil	0	4	3
			<hr/>

Batta 8 per Cent. 223 12 3
17 14 6

241 10 9

1783.									
Dec.	Wages for this Month :								
	To 1 Larang	12	0	0					
	11 Lascars	77	0	0					
	1 Manjee	8	0	0					
	2 Golooyeas	8	0	0					
	32 Dandies	103	8	0					
	1 Dorogah	10	0	0					
	1 Frosh	5	0	0					
	Lamp Oil	0	4	3					
					223	12	3		
	Batta 8 per Cent.				17	14	6		
								241	10 9
	Amount of Mr. Griffith's Bill for a Budgerow,								
	purchased from him on June 1781	S ^r	2500	0	0				1,614 3 6
	Deduct the Amount at which she was sold by								
	public Auction	S ^r	165	0	0				
					2335	0	0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.				373	9	6		
								2,708	9 6
	Fort William,								
	the 19th January 1784.							Current Rupees	59,156 5 9

A P P E N D I X, N^o XLI.

Book 112. Page 898.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th December 1779.

Fort William, the 13th December 1779.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Edward Wheler,

} Esquires.

Sir Eyre Coote on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

READ the following Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of Council.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

I have delayed thus long addressing you on the Subject of the first Object of my Business at this Court, in the Hope of being able to inform you that I had obtained from his Excellency sufficient Supplies for the Exigencies of the present Year. I have had frequent Conferences with him upon the Subject, but have found him uniform and determined in a Refusal of any more Tuncaws than those obtained by Mr. Middleton, prior to my having Charge of this Appointment. The inclosed Paper No. 1 will shew you what they are, and for what Services they are granted. No. 2. is an Estimate of the whole Demands upon the Nabob for this Year. From these Accounts it will appear, that the whole Amount required for the Expences of the Year is Rupees 1,36,12,108 : 12, and the Amount granted Rupees 68,82,000.

I have in vain laid before him the ruinous Consequences of a Dismission of any Part of the Troops who are now employed under the Command of British Officers, the certain Deficiency in the Collections, and the laying of his Country open to foreign Marauders.

(a) [I have in vain urged him on the glaring Impropriety of refusing Tuncaws upon the same Districts as last Year, and giving them to his own Troops without Discipline to support his Government, and always ready to plunder every Country to which they had been sent. His Answer has been invariably, that while he had the Means of providing for the Demands of the Company he has never refused it, but he is now deprived of that Ability by the Drought which has obliged him to give Deductions to the Amount of Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees, and even now the Aumils are desirous of being released from their Engagements, upon the Plea of Inability to comply with them. His Family, and that of his Father and Grandfather, after repeated Promises made to them and broken, are still unprovided for; that he did not believe the Council meant to seize the Expences of his Table and Household, which was all that was now left him. When I

(a) Vide supra, P. 541.

quitted him, I declared I did not imagine the Governor and Council would give Consent to the Reform of the new Brigade, and the other present Establishments for his Collections; that if they were not dismissed they must be paid, and from the Sources of that Country, for the Protection of which they were raised. That I would leave him for the present to consider the Means of granting the Supplies, in the Hope of an Answer more likely to be pleasing to our Government. A Day or Two after I received a Letter from him, a Translate of which, No. 3, I think it necessary to lay before you. As I have never been able to induce his Excellency to adopt any other Sentiments than those he first declared, and have received another Letter from him, expressing much Dissatisfaction at my Urgency on a Point he had determined on, and would not give up unless he should be compelled by the Governor and Council, I have thought it needless to press him further at present, but, at his Request, have transmitted a Letter from him to the Governor General, setting forth his Distress.

In this Situation it only remains for me to lay before you the following Extract of Mr. Nathaniel Middleton's Letter of the 5th Instant, the Day on which Charge was delivered to me.

"When I have of late pressed his Excellency for further Assignments, he has pleaded Inability to answer the very heavy Demands which will this Year fall upon him, on account of the Drought which was unfortunately happened to the almost total Destruction of the Khurreff Harvest, and the consequent Diminution of his Revenue. I am concerned to confess there are but too good Grounds for this Plea. The Misfortune has been general throughout the whole of the Vizier's Dominions, obvious to every Body, and so very fatal have been its Consequences, that no Person of either Credit or Character would enter into Engagements with Government for farming the Country, without a very heavy Direction * in the last Year's Jumma, which his Excellency has been compelled to allow to all who have hitherto been appointed to Farms; and some who have engaged under these Circumstances, have, to my Knowledge, made most urgent Applications to the Nabob and his Ministers to be released from their Obligations, and allowed to relinquish their Farms, which they found they could not hold but at a certain Loss to themselves. You will be soon convinced by undoubted Testimony, and loud Complaints from every Quarter, of the Reality of this Misfortune, which has necessarily been the Means of delaying the general Settlement of this Country, and of preventing my hitherto getting Assignments for more than Rupees 68,82,000; but how far its Operation and Effects preclude the Nabob from answering the Demands upon him in public Account, you will be the best able to judge from the Statements you will obtain of his estimated Revenue."

* Sic in Orig.

As it appears from the whole of this Extract that Mr. Middleton had met with Obstacles from a Reason assigned which no human Foresight could prevent, I hope your Honourable Board will not imagine I have been remiss and inattentive. Nothing but a compulsive Order from me upon an undefined Right could obtain the Collection of a Rupee, more than I have Tuncaws for; and nothing but a decisive and speedy Instruction from you, when the Time elapsed may not occasion a material Loss in the Revenue, can possibly procure the Grants necessary for the current Disbursements from my Treasury.

Upon this Principle it is needless to add, that no Bill from the Presidency can possibly be answered, since the Demands on the Treasury upon the present Establishment exceed the expected Income, and the last Drafts of the Honourable Board, and their Order for the Payment of Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees to Captain Popham, which has been complied with, have so effectually drained the Treasury, that I have not yet been able to pay the First Brigade for October.] Upon the Estimate of the present Year, that of the Troops under the Command of British Officers, paid by Mr. Wombwell, exceeds the last Years by Rupees 4,25,533 : 12 : 6, and the Excess of the Estimate of the temporary Brigade is Rupees 8,13,559 : 13 : 9. The Paymasters, upon being applied to by me, declare, that the Reason of this Excess is, that the last Year's was only what was supposed would be the Expence, and the present Year's Estimate is made upon the actual Disbursements of last Year. As his Excellency did not start any Objections to particular Articles of these Estimates, but to the whole, from a want of Revenue to pay them, I have not thought proper to curtail any Thing. Your Letter under Date the 25th August last has occasioned the Inclusion of the Army's Donation, and the Loss by Exchange I thought but a proper Demand.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I should not relax in my Endeavours to prevail upon his Excellency to grant the Tuncaws required, but he seems to be unmoveable in his present Resolution. He is now preparing for his Departure to meet the General, and I imagine will not return before the Arrival of decisive Instructions from your Honourable Board.

Lucknow,
the 19th November 1779.

I have the Honour to be with Respect,
(Signed) E. Purling.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

(a) ["Governor General.—I understand the Substance of the Vizier's Letter to be a preemptory Refusal to grant Assignments but for the Expence of the regular Brigade stationed

(a) Vide supra, P. 542.

at Cawnpore; a Demand for the Recall, or Reduction of the Troops stationed at Rohilcund for his Service in that District, and his new-acquired Dominions in the Doaub; and for the Dismission of the Corps established in his own immediate Service, under the Command of British Officers; viz. Those severally commanded by Major Hannay, Captain Osburne, and the Body Guard under Captain Mordaunt, for the Purpose of substituting additional Establishments of Horse and Foot, under his immediate Command, for the Service of the Revenues. These Demands, the Tone in which they are asserted, and the Season in which they are made, are all equally alarming, and appear to me to require an adequate Degree of Firmness in this Board, in opposition to them. Without further Comment, I shall proceed to recommend the following Draft of a Letter to be written to Mr. Purling, which, if agreed to, may serve as the Substance of One to be written on the same Subject to the Nabob."]

Draft of a
Letter to
Mr. Purling.

To Mr. C. Purling, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

* Sic in Orig.

We have received your Letter of the 19th November, stating the Objections of the Nabob to the immediate Discharge of the Sums due from his Government, for the Expences of the current Year. The Principle on which these Objections are made appears to us to be repayment * to the Nabob's Engagements with the Company, and with the intimate Connection of his Interests and theirs, that we cannot hesitate a Moment to declare them totally inadmissible; and as we have no Doubt of the Nabob's Ability to furnish the Sums absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year, we require you to repeat the Demand in Writing. To give Weight and Efficacy to your Requisition, we have judged it expedient to advise him formally, by Letter, of your being authorized to make it, and that we expect his ready and cheerful Acquiescence in it. In the present Circumstances of his Government and ours, to disband any Part of the Troops that we maintain for his Service is a Measure no less improper for him to suggest than it would be for us to adopt. He stands engaged to our Government to maintain the English Armies which, at his own Request, have been formed for the Protection of his Dominions; and it is our Part, not his, to judge and to determine in what Manner, and at what Time, these shall be reduced or withdrawn; but, were it otherwise, this is not the Time to propose it, when we are threatened with external Dangers common to both, which require rather an Augmentation than a Diminution of the Means which we possess for repelling them. That this gives us Cause for the most alarming Suspicions, since he cannot be ignorant that the Marattas, our Enemies, and the ancient Enemy of his Government and Family, are in Arms, and a War unavoidable; that, at such a Juncture, a Proposition for disbanding any Part of his Forces cannot fail to encourage them to attack his Dominions; that the Advice of his Ministers, who have instigated him to make it, will, we persuade ourselves, appear to him as insidious as it is dangerous; and that, we hope, he will dismiss them from his Service and Confidence, as unworthy of both.

Fort William,
the 15th December.

We are, &c. &c.

Governor General.—I would further propose that a Copy of this Letter, or such other as it shall be agreed to write upon this Occasion, be transmitted to the Commander in Chief, and that he be requested to assist with his personal Influence and Application to the Nabob, to give it Effect.

Ordered, That this Subject lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheler.

Appendix to Consultation the 13th December 1779.

ACCOUNT of the Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlas, and for what Purposes.

List of Assignments.

Dooaub and Corah	—	—	—	26,00,000	0	0
Rohilcund	—	—	—	25,00,000	0	0
Azim Ghur	—	—	—	1,00,000	0	0
Khyzabad	—	—	—	3,32,000	0	0
Sundeelah and Mullihabad	—	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Allahabad	—	—	—	3,00,000	0	0
Khyragur	—	—	—	2,00,000	0	0
Furruckabad	—	—	—	6,00,000	0	0
Mahoul	—	—	—	50,000	0	0
					68,82,000	0 0

For what Purposes granted.

Balance of the Vizier's Account of 1176	—	—	20,60,608	2	0
Army Subsidy	—	—	31,20,000	0	0
Saudit Allee's Stipend	—	—	3,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rahmaun Cawn's Roffallah	—	—	3,30,000	0	0
Pensions to the Rohillah Chiefs	—	—	61,578	0	0
				58,72,186	2 0

Balance in favour of the Tuncaws granted for Loss by Exchange and unavavoidable Balances — — — 10,09,813 14 0

(Errors excepted)

Lucknow, 19th November 1779.

(Signed)

C. Purling.

ESTIMATE of the Funds to be required from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah for the Public Services of the Year 1187.

Balance due to the Honble. Company the End of } Bhaudun 1186	—	—	20,60,608	1	9
Army Subsidy	—	—	31,20,000	0	0
Temporary Brigade	—	—	26,13,559	13	9
Cavalry Brigade	—	—	10,80,000	0	0
				36,93,559	13 9
Vizier's Troops under British Officers as per Estimate	—	—	16,87,333	12	6
Saudit Allee's Stipend	—	—	3,00,000	0	0
Rohilla Stipend	—	—	61,578	0	0
Loss by Exchange	—	—	6,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rahmaun Cawn's Ruffallah	—	—	3,30,000	0	0
Donation to the Army	—	—	10,00,000	0	0

Army Debts, viz.

Brigadier General Goddard	—	—	3,44,478	0	0
Major Webber	—	—	2,49,611	0	0
Captain Bourke	—	—	30,464	0	0
Lieutenant Collins	—	—	1,18,876	0	0
Lieutenant M ^c Intosh	—	—	15,680	0	0
				7,59,109	0 0

Rupees

1,36,12,188 12 0

(Errors excepted)

Lucknow, the 19th November 1779.

(Signed)

C. Purling.

A GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Expence of the Vizier's Troops under the Command of British Officers, agreeable to the Estimates received from the Gentlemen in the Service of his Excellency, for the Fussullee Year 1187.

			Per Month.	Per Annum.
Arrears of the Year 1186	—	—		1,28,436 14 6
The Arsenal	—	—	8,951 0 0	1,07,412 0 0
Three Battalions of Sepoys (Major Hannay)	—	—	48,402 0 0	5,80,824 0 0
Light Infantry	—	—	38,065 0 0	4,56,780 0 0
Body Guard	—	—	21,962 2 8	2,63,456 0 0
Interpreter and Aid de Camp	—	—	2,536 12 9	30,441 9 0
Commissary of Musters	—	—	923 3 3	11,078 7 0
Paymaster's Office	—	—	2,702 6 6	32,428 14 0
Auditor's Office	—	—	3,365 8 0	40,386 0 0
Surgeon	—	—	3,000 0 0	36,000 0 0
Total Expence for One Month	—	—	1,29,908 1 2	
Total Expence for One Year	—	—		16,87,333 12 6
		(Signed)	John Wombwell,	Paymaster and Auditor.

Translation of a Letter from the Vizier to the Resident at his Court.

The Friendship between the Honourable Company, Mr. Hastings Governor General, Supreme Council, and myself, has not the least Shadow of Disunion: Dominion, Property, and Honour are but one and the same to us.

The Situation of my Affairs, respecting the present Time, I informed Mr. Middleton of, both by Writing and Conversation, and I now proceed to lay the whole before you.

During these Three Years past, the Expence occasioned by the Troops in Brigade, and others commanded by European Officers, has much distressed the Support of my Household, inasmuch that the Allowance made to the Seraglio and Children of the deceased Nabob has been reduced to one-fourth Part of what it was, upon which they subsisted in a very distressed Manner for these Two Years past; the Attendants, Writers, Servants, &c. of my Court have received no Pay for these Two Years; and there is at present no Part of the Country that can be allotted to the Payment of my Father's private Creditors, whose Applications are daily pressing upon me. All these Difficulties I have for these Three Years past struggled through, and found this Consolation therein, that it was complying with the Pleasure of the Honourable Company, and in hope that the Supreme Council would make Enquiry from impartial Persons into my distressed Situation; but I am now forced to a Representation. From the great Increase of Expence, the Revenues were necessarily farmed out at a high Rate, and Deficiencies followed yearly. The Country and Cultivation is abandoned; and this Year in particular, from the excessive Drought of the Season, Deductions of many Lacks have been allowed the Farmers, who were still left unsatisfied, and I have received but just sufficient to support my absolute Necessities; and for this Reason many of the old Chieftains, with their Troops and useful Attendants of the Court, were forced to leave it, and now there is left only a few Foot and Horse for the Collection of the Revenues; and should the Zemindars be refractory, there is not left a sufficient Number to reduce them to the Obedience of my Collectors. The late raised Brigade at Futtaghur is not only quite useless to my Government, but is moreover the Cause of much Loss both in the Revenues and Customs, the detached Bodies of Troops under other European Officers being nothing but Confusion to the Affairs of Government, and are entirely their own Masters.

In this distressed State of my Affairs, it is just and requisite that Mr. Hastings, General Sir Eyre Coote, and the Supreme Council should give me Relief. This Year I cannot possibly provide for the new Brigade at Futtyghur, the Corps of Horse, and other detached Bodies of Troops in my Country. I hope you will consider well these Representations, and explain them in a Manner you may judge proper to the Governor General and Supreme Council. On my Part, Country, Property, and Life are devoted to the Will of the Honourable Company; and I hope they will therefore do Justice to these my Complaints, and prevent my falling into Distress, by not having wherewith to support the necessary Expences of my Household. For the Expence of the Brigade at Cawnpore, and other Disbursements, I have given Tuncaws and Orders upon my Country. The Remainder of my Revenue, on account of the Drought, has fallen so short as not to be sufficient for my necessary Expences, being deficient to the Amount of Fifteen (15) Lacks, and the above Provision will bring upon me this Year very great Distress. What can I say more?

A P P E N D I X, N° XLII.

Book 115.

Letter from the Vizier to the Governor General.

69. From the Vizier: Received 21st April 1785.

Whatever you said to Raja Gobind Ram upon every Point, the said Raja has fully written it to me. My Friend, from the Beginning of the Friendship between the noble Chiefs of the Company, and the exalted Gentlemen of Council, and my deceased Father and myself, no Deficiency ever appeared; and after the Death of my deceased Father I have constantly remained, and still remain, employed from my Heart and Soul in preserving this Friendship more than formerly; and on the Part of the Gentlemen also the System of Intimacy was preserved. In many Concerns, the Distresses which from various Causes had happened, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, after learning, applied himself to relieve my Situation, and settled a Plan by which the Company's Money would properly be paid by my Ministers, and the Company and all the English Gentlemen would receive Credit.

After his Departure, you, from your Kindness, were favourable to my Concerns, and preserved the Plan and Agreement which had been settled between him and myself, and with the greatest Friendship you wrote to me the completest Confirmation; and Major Palmer, in obedience to your Orders, gave repeated Consolation to me and my Ministers. I am convinced that the good Situation of my Concerns will be increased by your Favour. Conformably to the Agreement to pay the Company's Money, which was settled between me and the late Governor General, my Ministers have to this Time paid the Kists, and no Deviation has happened; you may learn this from Mr. Wombwell. And I, considering the Discharge of the Company's Debt to be the most necessary of all Affairs, pay it from the Receipts of the Country and the Loans of the Bankers, and I apply myself to nothing but the Discharge of the Company's Debt and the Preservation of your Friendship. You told Raja Gobind Ram that to this Time the Money had not been regularly paid, according to the Agreement which had fixed Kists for the Company's Money: This Order astonishes and confounds me, because from last Year to this Time, whatever Agreement had been made for the Payment of the Company's Money, my Ministers have paid conformably to the Kists, and are in future ready to pay, by the Blessing of God, according to the Engagements of Payment; but your Favour and Countenance is requisite. This Order must certainly have been caused solely by the Representations of interested Persons; and I from this am much afflicted, that notwithstanding the regular Payment of the Money according to the Kists, you should give such an Order upon the Representations of interested Persons, otherwise such Orders could not have proceeded from your exalted Mind, because many Days have not elapsed since you, in Writing, gave me Confidence on every Point; and whilst the Money were * regularly paid, you would not give such Orders: At any Rate, I hope from your Favour the Observance of this Rule, never to listen to the Representations of interested Persons, because in such Cases the Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers and Ministers are dispirited. With respect to the Brigade at Futtyghur, you say that you had, agreeably to my Request, sent Orders for it to march to Behurghurra; but to this Time Hyder Beg Khan has not advanced the Money for their Expences. My Friend, my Request, whatever it be, is known to you. In all Concerns there is One Word upon which I rely, that whatever Agreement was made between me and Mr. Hastings, and the Plan which was settled, and you have repeatedly written that you have approved of and preserved that Engagement and Plan, in that Engagement†, out of Consideration to my Distresses, whatever is promised with respect to the Removal of that Brigade is well known to you; and you also have written to Major Palmer, who has given me Confidence that you, from your Kindness for my Relief, do not approve of keeping an increased Army in this Country; but that now, until the Doubts from the West are removed, the Futtyghur Brigade must remain. I also, who desire only your Satisfaction, approved of this Advice, because, as the Reduction of my Expences, and the Relief of my Concerns, is your Wish, it will be done at a proper Opportunity. When your Letter for the Futtyghur Brigade to remain a little Time longer here was received by Major Palmer, and the Major, agreeably to your Orders, told me, that this Year, besides One Crore and Five Lacks of Rupees, which had been engaged for the Payment of the Company's Money, no more would be demanded, I was entirely set at Ease by your Kindness. You now order, that I should make Advances for the Expences of the Brigade. My Situation is not hidden from you; why should I for ever trouble you, that this Year I pay from the Receipts of the Country, and the Loans of the Bankers, for the Discharge of the Company's Money, what has been engaged. Do you yourself order, from your Favour and Kindness, whatever may be adviseable towards the Relief of my Concerns. The Affairs of my Country and Property, and of the Company's Government, through Friendship are the same. Such Matters depend upon your Kindness. You will learn full Particulars from the Letters of

Major Palmer. (a) [With respect to the Expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered Manner; I now write plainly, that I have no Ability to give Money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many Lacks of Rupees to the Bankers for the Payment of the Company's Debt. At the Time of Mr. Hastings's Departure I represented to him, that I had no Resources for the Expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings, having ascertained my distressed Situation, told me, that after his Arrival in Calcutta he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the Expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every Person except the Gentlemen in Office here. At this Time, that all the Concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every Point given Fate to my Mind, according to Mr. Hastings's Agreement, I hope that the Expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every Person residing here beyond the Gentlemen in Office. Although Major Palmer does not at this Time demand any Thing for the Gentlemen, and I have no Ability to give them any Thing, yet the Custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here they will in the End ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled.] Mr. Hastings wrote to me for the Abolition of Captain Frith's Battalion. At that Time the Disturbances of the Seiks existed in the Neighbourhood of Berelly, and my Army was stationed on the Ghauts of the River, at those Places, which at this Season are always fordable. This Year many other Ghauts were fordable, and the Seiks crossed over to plunder, which is their Custom. My Army, which was already there, came upon them, and punished them, and they, finding no Strength to remain, crossed back again, and returned; but it became necessary to guard all Ghauts, and I therefore stationed for the Defence of the Berelly Ghauts, my old Battalions, which were fixed at Kherrabad, and the other Mahuls; and I sent the Battalions of Captain Frith, which were newly raised for the Settlement of the Mahuls of Kherrabad, &c. Those Battalions went under the Command of a Commandant belonging to me, and no English Gentlemen went there. In these Four Battalions, according to the Rule of all my Battalions, there are Three thousand Men, and the Expence of them, including the Artillery, is 35,000 Rupees in each Month. For a little Time I thought this Expence advisable for the Execution of Two important Objects, the Settlement of the Country, and the Expulsion of the Seiks, which by the Blessing of God have both been effected: I have now determined to disband them after satisfying them; but I consider it proper to guard the Ghauts until Chyte; till when the Fords continue; after that, when the River be full, so large an Army will not be wanted at the Ghauts. In this Case I request your Advice, that as the Army is on a reduced and saving Establishment, if you chuse, I will keep the Battalions until Chyte; or if you order, I will dismiss them immediately. Captain Frith will have no Concern in the Battalions, Commandants belonging to me will command them. With respect to Lieutenant Polhill's Battalion, which with other Gentlemen, is in Attendance on the Prince, you ordered me to learn his Royal Highness's Wish, and that if he should be desirous to keep them they might remain a little Time with him. Upon learning his Desire, I, conformably to your Instructions, have consented to retain the Battalion a little Time, but I did not speak about retaining Lieutenant Polhill, and the other Gentlemen, nor does he continue with me in this Command; I merely wrote to you in Obedience to his Royal Highness's Desire, requesting that Lieutenant Polhill alone might remain; the Approbation and Refusal of which depend entirely upon your Pleasure; I have no Ability to maintain the Battalion with the Gentlemen: I desire nothing but your Satisfaction, and hope that such Orders as relate to the Friendship between the Company and me, and as may be your Pleasure, may be written in your own private Letters to me, through Major Palmer, or in your Letters to the Major, that he may, in obedience to your Orders, properly explain them to me, and whatever may be settled, he may first in secret inform you of it, and afterwards I may write to you, having learnt your Pleasure: In this Way the Secrets will be known to your Mind alone, and the Advice upon all the Concerns will be given in a proper Manner.—For further Security, I trouble you again with my Request, that you will not listen to the Representations of interested Persons with respect to my Concerns; for in this Case, my Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers, from whom I have borrowed many Lacks towards paying the Kists to the Company, are alarmed.—I labour from my Heart and Soul to preserve your Satisfaction, and you from your Kindness are inclined to maintain the Plan and Agreement which has taken place; therefore to give Entrance to interested Persons, is laying the Basis of Disagreement. I hope from your Favour that in the Concerns between me and you, no interested Person may be admitted to hear the Secrets between the Company and myself, and your Orders.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 544.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XLIII.

Book 81. Page 51.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th July 1783.

Fort William, 28th July 1783.

At a Council ; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Edward Wheler, } Esqrs.
 John Staples, }
 Mr. Macpherson indisposed.

Secret Dep.
 Monday.

THE Governor General.—Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson having sent in their Answers to the Charges against them, which I understand are now in Circulation, I hope the Board will allow me to propose that their several Opinions should be given upon those Charges before my own, on account of the peculiar Circumstances of these Accusations in their relation to myself.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Middle-
 ton's De-
 fence.
 Mr. John-
 son's De-
 fence.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Fort William, 28th July 1783.

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 12th Instant, through your Secretary, accompanied with a Paper of Charges against me, arranged under Sixteen separate Heads, which I am required to answer.—

At a Period so distant from that at which I delivered over the Charge of my Office to Mr. Bristow, I must be permitted to observe I was as little prepared to receive as to answer Charges against me for my Conduct in the Discharge of that Office, as the Honourable Board, when they informed me of that Gentleman's Appointment to succeed me, communicated not the least Hint of Displeasure, or Disapprobation of my public Conduct; and unconscious myself of having merited Censure, I had not a Doubt but my Removal was in consequence of the Orders, which I understood had been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Restoration of Mr. Bristow to the Residency at Oude.—But however unexpected this Call upon me may be, I am very far from complaining of any Occasion afforded me of explaining my Conduct where it may have been misunderstood: On the contrary, I acknowledge my Obligation to the Honourable Board, for permitting me to state collectively my Conduct in the Close of the important Trust I have been honoured with for such a Series of Years. If I cannot vindicate my Conduct for the Period I stand accused, I shall be less forward in claiming Indulgence from the Honourable Board; as a Succession (with some Interruptions) of Nine Years Residence and Intercourse with the Court and Provinces of Oude, must impress an Idea of local Experience, and continued Approbation, which would leave no other Construction upon Misconduct than a wilful Neglect of my Duty, amounting to little less than a premeditated and determined Breach of Trust, loaded with Ingratitude and Treachery to the Interests of my Employers.

The Charges before me regarding my Conduct for the Fussullee Year 1189—that is, from the 23d September 1781, when my Instructions upon the Chunar Treaty were delivered to me, to the 23d of October 1782, when I delivered over Charge to my Successor Mr. Bristow.

They generally aim to establish, 1st. That I did not effect the various Objects of the Treaty. 2dly. Disobedience of some subsequent, though connected Orders; and, 3dly. Inattention to my Duty upon some Heads more connected with a Discharge of current Business, than bearing any relation to the Treaty.

Conceiving these Three Divisions to involve and describe the Outline of my Charges, I shall take them up in this Succession to speak to them collectively, as my Correspondence during that Year to which I shall occasionally refer, will on Examination, I think, be found to have answered in Detail the major Part, if not the whole, of what is now before me.

In replying to my first Division of the Charge, Non-execution of the Treaty, and Instructions that accompanied it, I shall best avoid Confusion, and shorten what I wish to urge, by taking up unitedly the Treaty and Instructions, and briefly stating, in the opposite Column, what was done upon them, premising to lead the Attention of the Board, that the grand Object was to liquidate the Nabob's Debt of accumulating Balance to the Company, which the Governor General's Recollection will confirm. To obtain this Liquidation, the Nabob was persuaded to agree to sundry Arrangements in his Government and Finance, without which it was deemed impracticable to provide adequate Resources to accomplish it within the Year 1189, which, although unexpressed, was understood to be the Period for the Attainment of this grand Object; nor could it possibly be expected to take less, because the

Vide Pre-
 amble to the
 Governor
 General's
 Instructions
 on the
 Treaty.

[P p]

Regula-

Regulations of a Land Revenue (other Resources there are not in Oude) can scarcely operate within the Period of a Year.

For a clearer understanding of my Conduct, it may not be unnecessary to advert to the Situation and Power of a Resident at the Court of Oude, that his Success or Failure in the Services expected from him, may be measured by the Means he shall appear to possess—the only just Criterion.

The Resident, from his Appointment, is the sole Agent from an Ally to the Court he resides in, with Two obvious and peculiar Lines of Duty. One is the political Correspondence for Information of our Government, and the Preservation of a good Understanding between the allied Parties. In addition to this, within these few Years another Object of very material public Concern has become an Appendage of his Office—the receiving the current Claims and Balances due to the Company.

To effect this last Object, he is competent to no positive Act of his own Authority, but is limited to obtain what Success he may, from his Influence over the Nabob's Chief Minister.

The current annual Claims varied from 70 to 130 Lacks of Rupees, which the Revenues of the Country, as will appear by Reference to former Accounts, never answered to, seldom yielding to the Resident's Treasury beyond from 60 to 80 Lacks; the Consequence of which was, that the Balance was annually accumulating, instead of decreasing, by the annual Receipts (a.) [When I took charge of the Office of Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company, this Balance upon the Resident's Book, closed to the End of the Fuffullee Year 1187, was 32 Lacks, exclusive of 10½ Lacks, Army Donation. In the Year 1188 it increased 12 Lacks, making 44 Lacks, when the Governor General arrived at Benares the Beginning of 1189. To discharge so much of this Balance as was due to the Company therefore was the Object of the Treaty; and to insure the Accomplishment of it in the shortest Time possible, a Plan was laid down, one Part of which was the Suspension of sundry Current Claims upon the Nabob, such as Mr. Wombwell's Office, and the temporary and Cavalry Brigades, which together amounted to so heavy an Expence, that, with the Continuance of them, even the current annual Claim could not be answered, much less the abovementioned Balance liquidated. (b.) [But the Year 1180, from unforeseen Events, was already began ere the Treaty was signed, and these large Bodies could not be removed without some previous Notice; between Two and Three Months were assigned them for Preparation, in which Time it was supposed sufficient Funds would have been forthcoming for their Discharge. The paying them off involved another Balance of Arrears to them respectively, not included in the Balance of 1187 and 1188 to the Company. These Arrears farther swelled in their Amount, because the monthly Collections, to the Period of their Discharge, were not equal to their Pay and Arrears, and a Provision for the other indispensable Disbursements of my Office, which obliged me to devise other Means of liquidating them; accordingly, after a long Negotiation, attended with much Difficulty, I accomplished a Loan at the Beginning of the Year, on my own Credit, of 10 Lacks, without which Exertion the Resources of the whole Year would have been clogged with the encreasing Amount of these Arrears.] While the Effect of my Negotiation was yet in Suspense, another Balance, before * we heard of, amounting to upwards of 26 Lacks, was sent up from the Presidency. Why this Balance was unknown to the Resident, to the Governor General, and consequently not included at the signing the Treaty, will be shewn in its proper Place. I had pledged myself to the Governor General for realizing the Company's Balance, which of course meant the Balance in Agitation before us at the signing of the Treaty, which had this for its declared Object.]

Notwithstanding which I realized both, as well as the Arrears, then also unknown, and further replaced the Failure of the Assignment on Furruckabad, &c. amounting altogether to 138 Lacks of Fyzabad Siccas, near a Crore and a Half of Current Rupees, instead of 60, 70, or 80 Lacks, which had been the utmost Exertion of the Management of former Years.

The following short Sketch of the gross Amount realized by me, will now clearly explain the foregoing.

Amount Assignments for current Claims, the first Instalments of which I was forced to anticipate by an Advance of 10 Lacks,	—	—	76,00,000
Amount Balance, agitated at the signing of the Treaty, deducting Army Donation,	—	—	44 00,000
Amount further Balance from the Presidency,	—	—	26,00,000
		Rupees of Shorts,	1,46,00,000

This might suffice to shew, that the main Object of the Treaty and my Instructions was fulfilled.—But I now proceed to the separate Heads of them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 546.

(b) Vide supra, P. 544.

1st Par. Regards the Separation of the Vizier's personal Disbursements from the public Accounts.

2d Par. Regarding the Reform of the Sebundy and Moreyna Troops into regular mustered Establishments.

3d Par. Regarding the Reduction of the Nabob's Moreyna Troops.

4th and 5th Pars. Regarding the Vizier's Selection and Appointment of his Commander, under certain Provisions, and the Resident's Concurrence with the Minister in the Choice of Aumils and Collectors.

6th Par. Regarding the Institution of Court of Adawlut.

7th Par. Authorizing Military Aid to be required from Cawnpore, when Emergency should require it.

8th Par. Regarding the Removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.

This was attended to. Vide Letter from the Resident, N^o 2, and Translation of a Letter from the Minister, N^o 3.

This was also done. Vide the above Vouchers.

This also was done; proved by the Minister's Offer of Nine Lacks (expressly Savings from the Moreyna Reductions) for the Maintenance of Three of the Company's Regiments proposed to be introduced in their Stead. Vide Resident's Letter, N^o 4.

These Paragraphs convey eventual Directions, to enforce which no Contingency occurred. They were my Guide in concurring with the Minister in the Choice of Aumils and Collectors, when any new ones were appointed, and dictated the Principle on which I concurred with the Minister in the Measure of increasing the Farms of Almas Ally Cawn, or rather, which was the Fact, restoring to him what he had before held. His Responsibility was unquestionable, and his Attachment to the English, of which he gave seasonable and unequivocal Proofs during the Benares Insurrection, proved him worthy of our Confidence.

The Governor General distinguished him on this Occasion with honorary Testimonies of his Approbation.

My Instructions on this Head, recommending this rather as a Matter for the future Consideration than immediate Adoption, I did little more in it than lay the Foundation of such Institution.

This I availed myself of, as explained at length hereafter in my Reply to the Third Division of my Charge.

Major Scott's was the only Regiment undirected by any immediate Order of the Board. And the Necessity of this arose from the Execution of my Orders to Fyzabad.

This was attended to; vide Resident's Letter, N^o 5 and 6.

The foregoing appears to me to comprehend the Substance of the Chunar Treaty, and the Instructions given me upon it, which I have in this Place abstracted, for the sake of shortening my Address, but subjoined at large in the Appendix. I have stated what was done; I must rest with the Honourable Board to decide how far I have performed my Orders.

I shall now state the Circumstances of the Balances which I am charged for not realizing. I have said, that the Balance, as it stood on the Resident's Books at the signing of the Treaty, was the Balance I stood pledged to the Governor General to realize. It afterwards appeared, that upon adjusting the general Books at the Presidency, a separate Balance, accumulated in a Course of Seven Years, was due from the Nabob for Military Stores, &c. supplied from the Company's Magazines, Difference of Coinage, and other Heads therein particularized, amounting to 26 Lacks, to the 30th of April 1779. But from Circumstances unknown to me, no Intimation of any such Claim had ever before been given to me or my Predecessors. Notwithstanding this, and its coming to me unaccompanied with any Order of the Board, I proposed in my Letter of 21st February 1782, N^o 8, to recover it, and did actually bring the Amount to Credit in my Accounts for 1189, as stated in my Address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September 1782, N^o 9.

But after this, when the General Books at the Presidency were brought up another Year, a further similar Claim appeared for 14 Lacks* for Military Stores, &c. supplied the Nabob to that Period, the 30th April 1780. This came too late to be included within the Year 1189†. I had already exceeded my Pledge, and accepted Responsibility from 44 to 70 Lacks, above Half as much again. I could not venture, at so advanced a Period, or more properly the Close of the Collections, to extend to 84 Lacks. The new Resources, formed on new Savings, could not operate without End, nor in such great Proportions, within the first Year. Moreover, had I been possessed of Resources to enable me to include it, I met a greater Opposition from the Nabob and his Minister, on the second Claim, than I had experienced on the first. Upon explaining the first Account to them, when I came to the Charge of Military Stores, they

* This is the gross Difference; but after reducing the total Balance, by deducting the Batta, it would become something short of 7 Lacks.

† It reached me at Patna in August. The Year begins in September.

* Sic in Orig. they demanded to have their Deliveries of Military Stores, and the Charge of the Candahar Horse with the Bombay Detachment, set against it. When * much Difficulty I prevailed so far, as to induce them to suspend this Claim, assuring them that it would be duly and equitably considered in future Accounts, which the Governor General's Assurances afterwards to the Nabob confirmed.—This served once, but would not a second Time; when the Demand of 14 Lacks became repeated on the same Grounds, so far from acquiescing, they called on me then to perform the Assurances I had given them on the former Occasion, by setting against the Account the Amount of their Delivery of Stores, &c. which they would be satisfied to have estimated by any Mode of Valuation the Board would prescribe. They agreed, that if I would not agree to this, they must conclude that their Claims were not meant to be considered, in which Case, "I might at once take the Country, since Justice was out of the Question." This was their passionate Language. I for the present yielded to it, and referred the Claim to the Consideration of the Board, who alone could decide upon it.

Vide full
Explanation
in Letter
7th Sept.
N^o 9.

† Sic in Orig. (a) [Let me here be permitted to observe, that had the whole Claims and Expectations of the Year been persisted in, they would have amount† to near double the Nabob's net Revenue, viz.

Current Claims,	—	—	—	76,00,000
Chunar Balance, including Donations,	—	—	—	55,00,000
Further Balance to April 1779,	—	—	—	20,00,000
Ditto, April 1780,	—	—	—	14,00,000
Major Palmer's Claims	—	—	—	82,00,000
				<u>2,53,00,0000</u>

Gross Settlement,	2,25,00,000	Upwards of Two Crores and a Half, besides Arrears to Troops recalled, and Failures above explained, for which the Minister raised 25 or 26 Lacks more. The Nabob's net Revenue, to my Knowledge, never exceeded a Crore and a Half, but generally fell very short of that Sum.]
Deduct Charges,	80,00,000	
Net Revenue,	1,45,00,000	
of nominal Revenue never completely realized.		

The second Division which I have made of my Charges, is Disobedience of subsequent, though connected Orders, which alludes to my Conduct at Fyzabad. In this I stand accused of disobeying the Governor General's peremptory Commands, which I now proceed to reply to.

Upon the Nabob's Letter to the Honourable the Governor General, forwarded under Date the 2d December 1781, I received the Orders under Date the 26th of the same Month; my Disobedience whereof is made the Foundation of this Charge.

Vid. my
Letters from
Fayzabad.

I had given the strongest Hopes of liquidating the Company's Balance, for which I stood pledged, from the Fruits of this Negotiation; and that I should be able to conclude it in Fourteen Days. I performed it within Ten Days after my Arrival at Fayzabad; and I trust, when the Nature of this Business becomes duly considered, my Conduct in the Execution of it will not appear any more a criminal Disobedience of Orders, than it was a Breach of Promise on these Orders; as I understood the Case, the Nabob had a Claim of Inheritance of his Father's Treasures upon the Begums. The public Treasury was unquestionably his Right, with the Dominions and Government that devolved upon him at his Father's Death. However, from Considerations of Respect and Attention to the Begums, the Company (upon their yielding up a Part of the Treasures of the Deceased, declaring it to be the whole) agreed to stand between them and any Attack from the Nabob, and further guaranteed Jagheers for their Subsistence. The Influence of the Company's Resident at the Court of the Vizier became the Pledge and Security of his Excellency's Agreement with his Family, and would probably have continued to the present Hour, had it not appeared that these Begums and their Agents had used the Property and Power, thus increased and preserved by our Mediation, as Instruments against us. They fomented and joined in the Plan of a general Extirpation of the English. In return for which, the Company's Guarantee was withdrawn. I was no longer to yield to them the Protection of my Office, but leave the Nabob to the Recovery of his Rights; my Part being to take effectual Care that such Recovery should be converted to the Liquidation of the Company's Balance, and generally to assist the Nabob in effecting the Object. All this I did. I arrived at Fayzabad the 10th January, in Three Days; on the 13th, at Day-break, I put the Nabob in full and quiet Possession of the Kella and Palace of the Begums, who were consequently at his entire Mercy and Devotion. In Seven Days more, on the 20th, the Business was concluded. Under that Date, I informed the Governor General of my Success, to which he replied in Terms that encouraged me to hope my Conduct and complete Success in that very delicate Business had met his Approbation; and that the Justification of my first Proceedings, offered in my Address of the 5th February, would be admitted. The whole Business took up but Ten Days. I had promised fourteen from the Day of March.

Vide Letters
N^o 10 & 11.
Vide Letter
N^o 12.

(a) Vide supra, P. 551.

I set

I set out the 4th from Lucknow, which carries me Two Days beyond my Promise : But had it taken Twenty Days, or even a Month, it could not, I flatter myself, be termed a long or unwarrantable Delay, when the Importance of the Business, and the peculiar Embarrassments attending the Prosecution of it to its desired End, are considered. The Nabob was Son to the Begum we were to proceed against. A Son against a Mother must at least save Appearances in his Mode of proceeding. The Produce of his Negotiation was to be received by the Company. Receiving a Benefit, accompanying the Nabob, withdrawing their Protection, were Circumstances sufficient to mark the English as the principal Movers in this Business. At a Court where no Opportunity is lost to throw Odium upon us, so favourable an Occasion was not missed to persuade the Nabob that we instigated him to dishonour his Family for our Benefit. The Impressions made by such Suggestions constantly retarded the Progress, and more than once actually broke off the Business, which rendered the utmost Caution on my Part necessary, especially as I had no Assistance to expect from the Ministers, who could not openly move in the Business. In the East, it is well known that no Man, either by himself or his Troops, can enter the Walls of a Zenanâ, scarcely in the Case of acting against an open Enemy, much less of an Ally, an Ally acting against his own Mother. The outward Walls, and the Begum's Agents, were all that were liable to immediate Attack. They were dealt with, and successfully, as the Event proved. I therefore confidently trust, if it shall appear to the Honourable Board, as it does to me, that the Spirit and main Object of my Orders were strictly adhered to and fulfilled, that they will not longer hold me criminal for a Deviation from the precise Letter of them.

Of this Delicacy a noble Instance was shewn to our infinite Credit at Bidjei Gheer,

The Third and last Division of my Charge relates to the current Business of my Office, unconnected with the immediate Objects of the Treaty ; this includes Want of political Information, exemplified in the Flight of Almas Ally Cawn ; Employment of Troops ; Disorders in the Nabob's Country, &c.

In Answer to this Charge, I must be permitted to observe, that besides the general Information contained in my List of my Public Correspondence hereto subjoined †, immediately after my Arrival at Lucknow, on the 2d October 1781, I gave a complete and particular Detail ‡ of the spreading of the Rebellion (influenced by Rajah Cheyt Sing) throughout the Country, with the Testimony of Colonel Hannay and other Officers, which was afterwards confirmed in fuller Detail, by the Depositions taken on the Spot by Sir Elijah Impey. After this nothing new in that Line occurred, the Rebellion every Day, and in every Quarter, subsiding, not encreasing. Those who rose in support of the Begum, my Letters from Fayzabad stated, but they rose and fell with the Business ; excepting One of the Aids sought by the Begums in Bulbudder Sing, who, in spite of all our Efforts to crush him, continued his Resistance, and fell only Two Months ago.

† N^o 13.
‡ Vide Letter 17th October N^o 14.

The Death of Nudjiff Cawn, with all the Consequences, probable and actual, attendant on that Event, I duly noticed in a Series of Letters, to which I beg leave to refer §.

The supposed Rebellion and Flight of Almas Ally Cawn, I informed the Board, upon my Return to Lucknow in September, was a premature Report, as I had always considered and treated it. ||

The only material Occurrence worthy the Honourable Board's Information relative to the Nabob's interior Government, was the Assassination of Mirza Abdoola Beg, Aumil of Gorruckpore ; which proceeded not from any Disorders in the Country, but an unfortunate Dispute with Two of his own immediate Dependents. This Accident was duly communicated to the Board, as well as the Measures that had been taken to avert any bad Consequences, under Date the 27th May 1782 ¶.

§ N^o 15, containing Letters of the following Dates ; viz.
24th Feb.
9th April.
10th April.
Two Letters, 15th ditto.
14th Sept.
15th ditto.
19th ditto.
|| Vide Letter of the 7th Sep. N^o 16.
¶ Vid. Letter N^o 82.

To the other Article, Employment of Troops, I have to observe, that there were fewer Regiments on Service in the Nabob's Country, during the Year 1189, than in many, I believe I might affirm any, the preceding Years since the present Nabob's Accession to the Musnud, although more might in Reason have been expected to be wanted, upon withdrawing of the Stations of Futty Ghur and Daranaghur. The English Regiments under Colonel Hannay across the Gogra, Captain Gall in Rohilcund, Major Clarke at Allahabad, and Captain Plowden at Lucknow ;—these regular and other Troops occupied the whole Country in every Direction in former Years. Notwithstanding Major Crabb's Regiment at Khyrabad, Major Lucas's across the Gogra, Two Regiments in the Doawb, and others were employed, and still more wanted ; instead of all these, in a very turbulent Year, when a Rebellion had spread across the Country, only Four Regiments were employed ; of these Four, Major Nailor's had been called over during the Heat of the Insurrection at Benares, and sent to Colonel Hannay's Relief, even before I reached Lucknow.—Another, Major Griffin's, was, in consequence of the Orders regarding the Fayzabad Business, called in to put the Begums Jaghires into the Nabob's Hands. A Third moved in consequence of the Orders of the Board respecting Furruckabad, although first called in by me in consequence of the Fayzabad Business ; which had brought Bulbudder Sing into the Begum's Jaghire. The Fourth was obtained by my Assistant Mr. Johnson, on an Application to Colonel Blair, in my Absence, upon his having returned the 23d Regiment (late Major Naylor's) to Dinapore.

[Q q]

These

These are all the Regiments that I directly or indirectly used (*a*). I say, all, because I take it for granted the new Treaty Regiments stationed at Lucknow, for particular Purposes explained in the Treaty, can have no Reference to my Charge.

In a State of almost general Revolt, and the total Recall of 18 Regiments and Battalions of Infantry, and Two of Cavalry, I might, without exposing myself to the Charge of making too free an Use of the Power given me by my Instructions (*b*), have called in as many Troops at least as were used in Times of Peace and Quiet, when all these were in being, and fully stationed for the Nabob's Service; consequently I must hope, I shall not appear criminal in the Judgment of the Honourable Board, when I shew that myself and Assistant in my Absence, of our own Motion only called in Two Regiments, and One of those in Exchange for another returned into Cantonments.

I cannot conclude this Address without offering my Apology to the Honourable Board for the long Intrusion I have been compelled to make upon them. I will not trespass longer on their Time; but here close what I have to urge in Vindication of my Conduct on the Charges preferred against me.

If in the course of the foregoing Recital, supported by the several Vouchers I have annexed, I shall have shewn, that I accomplished the grand Objects of the Treaty by liquidating not only the Balance I stood pledged for, but the new Claim from the Presidency; that I effected the several Regulations prescribed by my Instructions to bring about this Liquidation by the total Resumption of the Jaghires (excepting Fayzoola Cawn's only), and the Arrangement and Reduction of the Mooteyna; that I further fulfilled the Objects of my Orders respecting the Begums at Fayzabad, within Ten Days after my Arrival there; and finally that I discharged the current Business and Duties of my Station by realizing the current Claims, quelling the Insurrection extending from Benares to the Extremity of Rohilcund, and subduing such other Disturbances as are perpetually arising from the Turbulence of the Zemindars without the Aid of more Troops than shall be found to have been employed in former Years; I assure myself, from the Justice of the Honourable Board, that they will declare me fully acquitted of the Responsibility with which I was charged at the Conclusion of the Treaty, and deem me warranted in the Belief I had formed, that my Recall was the necessary Consequence of Obedience to the Orders of the Court of Directors in favour of my Successor, and not for any Delinquency or Misconduct on my Part.

Earnestly intreating the Honourable Board to relieve my anxious Suspense, by indulging me with as early a Decision on my Conduct as may suit with their more important Occupations,

I have the Honour to subscribe myself, with the highest Respect,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Calcutta,
30th June 1783.

P. S. I have thought it unnecessary to mention that I have made no Distinction, in quoting my Public Correspondence, between Letters addressed to the Board and to the Governor General; the Orders of the Honourable Board of the Third July 1781 (never since revoked) precluding the Necessity of such Distinction.

Vide Orders
N^o 21.

Such Subjects as could not, without Interruption, be brought into this collective Statement of my Conduct, I have placed opposite the Charges they respectively regard, and request they may be received as a Part of my Answer to the Charges.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

List of Appendix.

- No. 1. Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with his Answers.
2. Letter from Resident, 11th February 1782, inclosing Letter from Vizier respecting Revenue and Mooteyna Reform.
3. Translation of a Letter from the Minister to Resident on the same Subject.
4. Letter from Resident, 10th March 1782, proposing Three English Regiments to be maintained from Mooteyna Savings.
5. Ditto, 25th March 1782, explains of what had been done in the Treaty and Instructions.
6. Ditto, 17th August 1782, respecting Removal of unlicensed Europeans from Lucknow.
7. Chunar Treaty, and Instructions to the Resident.

(*a*) I should have mentioned that Major Nicol's Regiment when relieved at Lucknow, was directed to take the Route of Khyfabad, on its Return to Cantonments, instead of proceeding the direct Road. Such Alteration of the Route was of Importance to the new Aumil, who was then entering on his Charge, and could not make more than Three or Four Days Difference in the Arrival of the Regiment at Cawnpore.

(*b*) Of calling for Troops when I wanted them.

8. Letter from Resident, 21st February 1782, noticing Company's new Balance 26 Lacks, and Proposal to realize it.
9. Letter from Resident, 7th September 1782, Answer to Board's Letter of 11th July 1782; Recapitulation of my Conduct in the Execution of the Treaty, and Answer to Board's Complaints.
10. Ditto, 20th January 1782, informing of the Conclusion of the Fayzabad Negotiation.
11. Letter from the Governor General, in Reply to the above, dated 27th January.
12. Letter from Resident, 5th February 1782, Exculpation of my first Proceedings at Fayzabad.
13. List of Resident's Public Correspondence, from Conclusion of Chunar Treaty to my Recall.
14. Letter from Resident, 17th October 1781, Narrative of Rebellion spread by Cheyt Sing.
15. Series of Letters from Resident, different Dates, respecting Nudzif Cawn's Death, and Consequences.
16. Letter from Resident, 7th September 1782, Refutation of the Report of Almas's Ally Cawn's Flight.
17. Letter from Resident, 17th September 1782, advising complete Execution of Mooteyana Reform by stationing an Agent of my own in each Aumildarry, suggesting the Expediency of carrying the Article of the Treaty respecting Fayzoola Cawn into Execution.
18. Letter from Resident, 30th December 1781, forwarding Account of Current Claims and List of Assignments taken to satisfy them for the Year 1189.
19. Extracts of Letters from Resident, under several Dates, communicating the Intrigues and suspicious Conduct of Fayzoola Cawn.
20. Extract of Letter from the Honourable Board, 11th July 1782, respecting Buruckabad.
21. Letter from the Honourable Board, dated 3d July 1781, informing of the Honourable the Governor General's intended Expedition, and ordering me thenceforward to consider him as the Board.
22. Letter from the Resident, 27th May 1782, Assassination of the Aumil of Gorruckpore—Measures taken in consequence.

No. I.

Charges against Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, with his Answers.

Charge the 1st.

For leaving unexecuted the several Articles of the Governor General's peremptory Orders and Instructions to you, dated at Chunar the 20th September 1781, notwithstanding these Instructions enjoined and commanded your strictest Obedience, and were, both by the Vizier's formal Agreement, on which they were founded, and by the Tenor of them, intended to be carried into immediate Effect, the Object of them being the Reduction of the Vizier's Debt to the Company, which was in a constant State of Accumulation; and a consciousness of it seemed implied in your First Letter from Lucknow, dated 4th October 1781, which contained the following Words: "We have not yet been able to enter on any Business of any Moment, but you may rest assured no Time shall be unnecessarily consumed." And in your Letter of the 12th October, where you write in the most pressing Terms for the Recall of the late temporary Brigade, as being a Part of the Reform; and notwithstanding the Governor General, on the 26th December following, finding that you had not to that

Answer to the 1st Charge.

This I have fully answered in my First Division of my Charges in the accompanying Address. I arrived at Lucknow only on the 2d of October; a Letter therefore of the 4th, however expressed, could not mean to acknowledge a Consciousness of Neglect or unnecessary Delay, since it must be evident to every one that much more than Two Days would be required to concert the Means of carrying such weighty Points into Execution. If I wrote pressing on the 12th, respecting the Troops removed by Treaty, it must be adverted to, that I could not with Propriety enforce our Claim upon the Nabob for his Part of the Treaty whilst it was in his Power to plead that the previous Steps, upon which his Conditions were founded, had not yet taken place; and further, if on the 26th December it did appear that the Regulations had not been fulfilled, it must be remembered that I had the whole Year before me, within which Period I entertained the most sanguine and well-grounded Expectations of accomplishing the grand Object of the Treaty. Rough and hasty Measures might have

• Sic in Orig.

Time taken any Steps towards accomplishing the Treaty in the Points in which the Vizier had engaged the Interference of our Government, wrote to you, that “ the Reformation of the Vizier’s Army, and the new Settlement of his Revenues, were Points of immediate Concern, and ought to be immediately concluded;” and added, “ I now demand and require you most solemnly to answer me: Are you confident in your own Ability to accomplish all these Purposes, and the other Points of my Instructions? If you reply that you are, I will depart with a quiet and assured Mind to the Presidency, but leave you a dreadful Responsibility if you disappoint me. If you tell me that you cannot rely on your Power, and the other Means which you possess, for performing these Services, I will free you from the Charge. I will proceed myself to Lucknow, and I will myself undertake them.”—“ I confidently reply that I am fully competent to undertake and effect the Completion of the Reform upon the Grounds stated in my Answer to the Fourth Paragraph, and therefore again repeat that your coming here is unnecessary.” Your Answer to the Fourth Paragraph admits, that you have erred in supposing that the Reform was not meant to take place that Year; and adds, that “ the Instant the Fyzabad Business is finished, which cannot take more than One Fortnight from the Day of marching there, I shall take such Steps as the Means in my Power will admit of, towards procuring from the Nabob Orders to each Aumil to pay his gross Revenues to the Ministers, and to receive the Pay of their Troops, being reduced into regular mustered Establishments, from the General Treasury; and should he refuse, I will issue my own, together with those of the Ministers to that Purpose;” and further, “ that these Three Points complete the Heads of your (the Governor General’s) Recommendation to the Nabob.” Upon the Strength of these Assurances, the Governor General desisted from his Intention to visit Lucknow, as he hoped it would be unnecessary, and returned immediately to the Presidency, leaving upon you the Responsibility he had denounced.

Charge the 2d.

For giving not only precipitate and unwarranted Assurances, as above quoted, but contradictory Information of Facts; for, by your Letters of the 11th February 1782 to the Governor General, you say, you enclose from the Vizier, “ informing him of the Compliance with the only Points that remained unfinished of his Part of the late Agreements, &c.” and add, “ I have, in Confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received One from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform; from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Re-

“ fult,

have caused a total Failure—I succeeded without them—I was confident I should succeed—I therefore, without a Moment’s Hesitation, made the Answer stated in this Charge; and the Event, when weighed upon my present Representation, will, I trust, shew that I was well grounded and justified in so doing. With regard to the Measures prescribed by the Treaty, I understood that I was directly to interfere in the Nabob’s Management further than might be necessary to ensure the Liquidation of the Company’s Balance, which my Instructions hold out to me as the Drift and chief Aim of the Treaty. This End I obtained; the Responsibility I must therefore again express my Hope stands discharged by my Accounts of 1189 having not One Anna Balance upon them all. Preceding annual Accounts had many Lacks Balance on them.

Answer to the 2d Charge.

However my Anxiety to discharge my Duty to the Public, and acquit myself of the Responsibility with which I stood charged, may have made me precipitate in stating my Proceedings, or however Inaccuracy of Style, or the Want of connecting Expletives, may have caused my Informations sometimes to appear contradictory, I shall not seek to occupy much of the Honourable Board’s Time in attempting to give a better Gloss to my Words. My chief Study and Hope have been to obtain their Approbation to my Actions; for which Reason I have endeavoured to bring them in a collective View before them as clearly as it has laid in my Power; for any Inaccuracies, Omissions, or

“ sult, and that every Part of this Govern-
 “ ment will now be in a State of Regularity
 “ and Tranquillity scarcely ever before ex-
 “ perience.”

“ I also trust that you will now deem every
 “ Wish expressed in your Instructions to me
 “ performed.” Again, in your Letter to the
 Governor of the 10th March following, you
 say, “ Having succeeded in the Impression
 “ which I wished to make on the Ministers,
 “ and the Reduction which has been made in
 “ the Nabob's Mooteyana Troops strengthen-
 “ ing the Ground I had argued on, I availed
 “ myself of this Opportunity to propose an
 “ Establishment of the Company's Troops.”
 In your Letter to him of the 20th of that
 Month, you say, “ In order to complete the
 “ Check you have directed over the Mootey-
 “ ana and their Payment, I have been neces-
 “ sitated to appoint an Aumeen to receive and
 “ remit to me the Collections of Letafut Ally
 “ Cawn's Jaidads, &c.” And in your Letter
 of the 25th March 1782, addressed to the Go-
 vernor General, you defined the particular
 Manner in which the several Parts of your In-
 structions had been carried into Execution;
 but by your Letter of the 17th September
 1782, addressed to the Board, you only then
 declare, that you had stationed an Agent of
 your own in each Aumildarry throughout those
 Provinces as Muster-master of the Mooteyana
 Troops, and say, “ that you could not with
 “ Propriety have taken so decisive a Line in
 “ this Business at an earlier Period, as the
 “ Nabob and Ministers returning to the Ca-
 “ pital so late as the Month of October, found
 “ themselves obliged to continue the Aumils
 “ already in Employ in their respective Trusts,
 “ or risk by new Appointments at that ad-
 “ vanced Season, the Loss of the whole Collec-
 “ tions on the Keeriff or First Crop, amounting
 “ to Two Fifths of the Aumial Revenue, and
 “ the same Circumstances involved the Necessi-
 “ ty of leaving their Agreements nearly in the
 “ Form in which they stood in the preceding
 “ Year. Hence it became difficult and danger-
 “ ous to take any immediate Steps for the In-
 “ troduction of the Governor General's Ar-
 “ rangements, beyond laying the Foundations
 “ of a future Reform, which was duly at-
 “ tended to; and these I can now securely
 “ build upon, as, by availing myself of this
 “ early Period, every Amil is apprized of the
 “ Terms on which he embarks, and left with-
 “ out Excuse for any Failure in his Engage-
 “ ments.” And then deferring till September
 1782, what you thought it too late in the
 Season to carry into Execution in October
 1781, although you had urgent and positive
 Orders for doing it immediately, and although
 you reported the actual Performance thereof
 to have been passed in your Letters above
 quoted.

or Contradictions, not affecting my essential
 Duty, I must crave their Indulgence. But as
 it is my sincere Desire to yield the Honour-
 able Board the utmost Satisfaction I am able
 upon every Head on which I stand accused; I
 will intrude upon them a few Moments in re-
 spect to the Two contradictory Letters alluded
 to in this Charge. The Case was thus: On
 the 11th February * I addressed the Governor
 General, and enclosed the Nabob's Letters,
 stating that the Plan of œconomical Arrange-
 ments, directed by the Treaty, had been as far
 executed as it then could, that is, by the Court's
 having issued Orders throughout the Country
 consonant to the Modes laid down. The Efficacy
 of those Orders, and the Mode of execut-
 ing them, could not be immediately ap-
 parent. In the Execution, the Irregularity
 and Confusion, and in some Points the Dupli-
 city, of Eastern Government, ultimately be-
 came too obvious; I then confirmed what they
 had done, by joining throughout Agents of my
 own. This I informed the Board of, under
 Date 17th September (a), without observing to
 connect it with had been written before, as now
 explained; which Omission I trust is the Extent
 of the Crime the Honourable Board will see
 fit to charge me with under this Article.

* Vide N^o 2.

(a) Vide No. 17. Note, In this Letter it is proposed that Four of the Company's Regiments should be in-
 troduced, amounting to 12 Lacks *per annum*, in lieu of the reduced Mooteyana, the Savings of which had be-
 fore been declared only equal to the Maintenance of Three Regiments.

Charge the 3d.

For these and other Contradictions and Inconsistencies particularly pointed out to you in the Governor General's Letters, dated 1st and 3d January 1782.

Answer to the 3d Charge.

This being a Part of the foregoing Charge, containing no new Matter, my Answer of course includes it.

Charge the 4th.

For not reporting to the Governor General, or to the Board, the Progress which you had made from Time to Time in your Endeavours to comply with his Instructions; and if you met with any Impediments in the Execution of them, for omitting to state these Impediments, and to apply for fresh Orders upon them.

Answer to the 4th Charge.

Annexed is my List of Public Correspondence. It contained Information of all the Impediments I met with. I do not recollect meeting with any material Difficulties or Impediments, or I should undoubtedly have represented them, and applied for fresh Orders.

Charge the 5th.

For Disobedience to the Governor General's peremptory Orders of the 26th December 1781, contained in the following Words: "I approve the Nabob's Resolution to deprive the Begums of their ill-employed Treasures. In both Services it must be your Care to prevent an Abuse of the Power given to those that are employed in them. You yourself ought to be personally present. You must not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance, but must prosecute both Services until the Begums are at the entire Mercy of the Nabob, &c." Whereas by a Letter from Major Naylor to the Governor General, dated at Camp Kella Fyzabad, 14th January 1782, it is declared as follows: "After my Arrival, a Couple of Days passed in Negotiation, but without Effect; and the Party in the Town, collecting and hourly gaining Strength, at length, after mature Deliberation, it was resolved that I should, with my Regiment and Four Guns, storm the Town, which I effected the 12th in the Morning." And by this Disobedience of the Order, which forbade any Negotiation or Forbearance, you allowed Time for Opposition, which evidently had been meditated, to take its full Effect, and for the Concealment of the Wealth (*a*) which was in the Begum's Possession, as is acknowledged by your Letter of the 18th January to the Governor General. Your Letter of the 5th February is not a sufficient Exculpation from this Charge, as the Forbearance alluded to was before the Attack of the Kella, and not "after the Begums were to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob," which is the Time it alludes to. It might be good Policy, after they were so reduced, to observe a temporizing Conduct, because the Treasure was then concealed, and none but the Accessaries to its Concealment were acquainted with the Places where it was deposited.

Answer to the 5th Charge.

This stands fully answered and explained in my Second Division of my Charges in the accompanying Letter.

(*a*) Note, The Treasure of the Begums had been concealed long before we arrived at Fayzabad, and the Two principal Eunuchs, who alone were privy to its Concealment, had taken refuge in the Begum's private Apartments upon the Alarm of our Approach; from whence, under the Circumstances stated in my Answer to the Second Division of my Charge, it would have been extremely difficult, perhaps absolutely impossible, to have secured them by any other Means than by Negotiation. Their Escape would probably have defeated One great Purpose of this Business, as even the Begums themselves did not know where their Treasures were concealed.

Charge the 6th.

For neglecting to realize the whole of the Vizier's Debt to the Company at the End of the Year 1189 Fuffulee, notwithstanding your repeated Assurances that it should be completely liquidated by that Time, and in particular the Assurances contained in your Letter to the Governor General, dated 6th December 1781, "that from the Begums alone you had no Doubt of the complete Liquidation of the Company's Balance."

Answer to the 6th Charge.

A Reference to my Accounts for 1189 would leave me little to say in Answer to this Charge; I have however further explained myself on this Subject in my Reply to the First Division of my Charges. The Amount received from the Begums did precisely discharge the Balance alluded to on the 6th December. It amounted to 44 Lacks, and was the Balance I had pledged myself for.

Charge the 7th.

For neglecting to secure the Means of liquidating this Debt, by only taking Tuncaws, or Assignments upon the Country for the Sum of Rupees 76,37,458, when you must have known that the Demand on the Vizier for that Year (1189) would amount to more than double that Sum.

Answer to the 7th Charge.

My Reasons for limiting the Company's Assignments for the Year 1189 to Rupees 76,37,458, are stated at large in my Addresses of the 30th December 1781, and 7th September 1782*, to which I refer. They were equal to the estimated Amount of the Current Claims. The Company's Balance was to be paid from Fayzabad; and these Two comprehended all the then known Company's Claims upon the Nabob. *N^o 18 and 9.

Charge the 8th.

For omitting, according to annual Custom and the positive Orders of the Board, to send down to them a regular Account of the Demands upon the Vizier for the Year 1189, and of the Assignments taken to satisfy those Demands, and for accepting the Assignments without the Authority of the Board.

Answer to the 8th Charge.

Upon referring to my Address of the 30th December 1781, No. 18, it will appear that the Account of the Demands on the Vizier for the Year 1189, together with a List of the Assignments taken for the Satisfaction of them, were as usual forwarded, and afterwards particularly referred to by me under Date the 7th September, No. 9, in Answer to a similar Charge conveyed by the Board's Commands of the 7th July preceding; the Assignments not being objected to, I deemed an Authority for accepting them.

Charge the 9th.

For omitting to take any Notice of the additional Balance of Rupees 26,48,571, stated by the Accountant General to be due from the Vizier to the Company on the 30th April 1780, and not charged to him by the Resident, although such a formal Intimation of it from the Accountant General, as you received, was at least a sufficient Authority to have induced you to apply for the Board's Orders concerning *, had you been otherwise dubious about admitting it; and although it arose from positive Charges and Demands upon the Vizier, which ought to have been carried immediately to his Account, and could not be in the least affected by any Counter-claims of the Vizier, which, if allowed to be just, he might equally receive Credit for in Account at any future Time after they had been so allowed.

Answer to the 9th Charge.

This Amount I recovered and brought to Credit, as stated in my First Division of my Charges. Upon referring to my Address of the 21st of February 1782, No. 8, the Honourable Board will perceive, that I did at that Period notice this Balance, and that although unfurnished with any Orders for realizing it, and the Claim itself opposed with Counter-demands, I did not neglect to make the best Provision I could for it. I am happy the Board notice the Nabob's Counter-claim, as it affords me their Sanction for the very same Words which I used to the Court at Lucknow on this Occasion.

Charge the 10th.

For anticipating the Revenues of the Vizier's Country, and burthening them with an enormous Load of Interest, by mortgaging Assignments upon them to the Shroff, at the Usury of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to accomplish a Remittance of the above additional

Answer to the 10th and 11th Charge †. † Sic in Orig.

In Answer to this Charge ‡, I shall only state the Particulars of the Transaction to which it § applies, and leave to the Justice of the Honourable Board to decide upon the Merits or Demerits of my Conduct in the Share I had in it. ‡ Sic in Orig.
§ Sic in Orig.

The

•Sicin Orig. tional Balance to the Presidency by the Means of their Bills within the Year 1789*, after having omitted to include the said Balance in the regular Assignments.

Charge the 11th.

For loading the Vizier's Revenues in like Manner with the further usurious Charge of 2 per Cent. per Menssem, in order to anticipate the Liquidation of the Excess of Disbursements beyond the Amount which you had received Assignments for at the Beginning of the Year 1189, by mortgaging to the Shroffs the Balances of the Assignments uncollected at the End of the said Year 1189.

The last Collections of the Balances of the Assignments annually granted for the Satisfaction of the Company's Claims upon the Nabob usually run Two Months, and often more, into the new Year, which Time elapses before the Amils can adjust their Accounts at the Capital, and be ready to depart upon their new Agreements. In order therefore to prevent the Nabob from appearing to have failed in his Part of the Execution of the Treaty of Chunar, by which he was to liquidate his Debt to the Company within that Year, and to the Performance of which, this customary Delay would have given a false Appearance, this Agreement joining in its Issue with an Advantage to the Company by a more speedy Payment and Supply, it was mutually agreed (a) to raise the Amount of the outstanding Balances from the Shroffs, they to grant Bills or Pauts as wanted for Payment at Lucknow, or Remittance to the Presidency, in Exchange for, or in Advance upon, the said Balances, which thenceforward became payable to them, the Nabob allowing them the customary Interest of the Country for their Money while they remained out of it.

The Shroffs, upon the Strength of the English Faith, accepted the Proposal, and accordingly granted the Bills for the whole Balance, as brought to Credit in my Accounts to the last Day of August transmitted to the Board. The original Deed for the Security of the Shroffs was authenticated by the Seals of the Nabob and the Ministers; and, as a further Security and Satisfaction to them, I also was compelled to yield them an Obligation under my own Signature, by which, with the Nabob's Acquiescence, I stood pledged to see the Conditions of the Agreement, as stated above, duly performed. I think it necessary in this Place to observe, that I afterwards prevailed upon the Shroffs to return me the Obligation I had executed, upon Almas Ally Cawn's having, at the Solicitations of the Minister, become their Security.

The Balances thus realised by these Means, it was again proposed to the Shroffs to agree to a further Advance in like Manner of Twenty-six Lacks, to make up the Difference of Balance stated in the Nabob's Accounts at the Presidency; the Advance to be upon similar Terms with the Negotiation for the Balances of the Assignments. To this they also agreed, pointedly repeating that they were stimulated by their Faith upon the English. The Nabob and Ministers signed this Agreement, but not the Resident.

The Security and Funds for Repayment of this latter, were chiefly the resumed Jaghires or alienated Estates from the Government Lands, which before formed no Part of the Nabob's Revenue, and consequently the assigning them, which in no Shape curtailed his Power or usual Resources, or interfered with those Lands upon which the Assignments for

(a) The Measure suggested and actually concluded by the Minister, I only gave my Sanction to it.

the Company were granted, could not, any more than in the preceding Case, be deemed an Anticipation of the Nabob's usual Revenue; and that it did not affect his Powers, is proved by the separate Grant of the Company's Assignments for the Year 1190, made at the same Time, and issued with the Orders for the Payment of the Shroffs.

Charge the 12th.

For endeavouring to conceal from us the Knowledge of the Rebellion of Almas Ally Cawn, the Vizier's principal Renter, by studiously avoiding the Mention of his Disobedience and Flight, which, from the Treasures and Forces he carried with him, threatened to involve the Vizier's Country in a State of Warfare.

Answer to the 12th Charge.

This Rebellion and Flight I never believed, but always denied. When I left Lucknow with the Governor General's Permission in June 1782, I left Almas Ally Cawn peaceably occupied in the Duties of his Aumildarry, and so I found him on my Return the Beginning of September following.

My Letter of the 7th of that Month, No. 16, informed the Board that I had found the Reports of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight premature. Under the Influence of this Statement I cannot be held criminal, since I could not endeavour to conceal what I did not know or believe existed.

Charge the 13th.

For afterwards pursuing Measures to increase the Power of Almas Ally Cawn (already too formidable for a Subject), by procuring for him, on his Return to Lucknow, a Grant of additional Districts, on the Condition of his becoming bound to the Shroffs for the Payment of the Tuncaws or Assignments in their favour, and thereby realising your own Security to them for the Liquidation of those Tuncaws.

Answer to the 13th Charge.

I pursued no Measure to this Effect. The Minister himself did this first, and asked my Concurrence afterwards. This Concurrence I could not deny him upon the Grounds of the Treaty, and the 4th and 5th Articles of the Instructions I acted under. If he was too great for a Subject, it would seem to me it was so much to our Benefit, after the Proof he gave of his Attachment to the English when the Combination appeared, and was deemed universal against us. I at this Moment believe him possessed of the same favourable Sentiments towards us. I hope the Day is far off to prove this Assertion.

Charge the 14th.

For neglecting to advise us of the Disturbance at Daranagur, when Two of the Vizier's Battalions were attacked and dispersed by a Body of Fyzoola Cawn's Horse; and the Consequences might have been more serious from this Effect, although it appears to have proceeded from a private Fray, and was * authorised and unknown by Fyzoola Cawn.

Answer to the 14th Charge.

This Charge has also been laid against my Assistant. He was at Lucknow when the Event happened—I was at Patna. He has given his Reasons for not addressing the Board on this Head.

Charge the 15th.

For neglecting on every other Occasion of Disaffection or Disturbance in the Vizier's Aumils to report them to the Board, although considerable Detachments were made from † Brigade to quell such Disturbances by your own Requisition, or that of your Assistant, Mr. Richard Johnson.

Answer to the 15th Charge.

I have said that no considerable Events of the Nature here alluded to did occur, excepting what my Letters regarding Colonel Hannay, and the subsequent ones respecting the Begums and the Fayzabad Business, stated. The Detachments I obtained from the Brigade, I have also explained and stated at Length in my Third Division of my Charge in the accompanying Letter.

Charge the 16th.

For concealing from us a Knowledge of the State of the Vizier's Dominions, and when you

Answer to the 16th Charge.

I know no essential Occurrence that I omitted to inform the Board of, far less that I attempted

you knew them to be under such precarious Dependence as to require the constant Awe of Military Force to prevent a Civil War, from the Machinations of rebellious Zemindars; when you knew likewise that we were surrounded by Enemies (the Peace of the Mahrattas not having then been ratified at Poona); for endeavouring at such a Crisis to increase the Number of our Enemies, and consequently an Expedition, in concert with the Vizier, to deprive Fyzoola Cawn of his Zemindarry, although you acknowledge in the same Letter, that "the Possession * of Fyzoola Cawn are so
 " situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat whenever he might
 " choose to attempt it. And again, that there
 " can be no Doubt but Zabita Cawn, with
 " whom he is closely connected, and keeps up
 " a constant Intercourse, would seize any
 " Opening which might yield him the faintest
 " Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilcund."

* Sic in Orig.

tempted to conceal. No Force I ever employed during the Year was considered by me to be employed to prevent a Civil War, excepting what I stated from Fyzabad; and even there, no Part of the Country ever promised to rise exclusively of the Begum's own Jaguire. The Turbulence of the Zemindars or Jageirdars never to me bore the Appearance of tending to a Civil War; Disturbances arising from Disputes among the Zemindars themselves, or with the Officers of Government upon withholding their Revenue, could not deserve that Name. Such happened almost every Day, but they were never considered in any serious Light, and subsided with the first Efforts of Government to subdue them. With regard to Fyzulla Khan, he was particularly mentioned in the Treaty and my Instructions. He has long caused great Uneasiness to the Nabob, who constantly combats the Policy of that Chief's Position. I communicated in several Letters (vide No. 19.) my increasing Distrust of him: Nothing but a proper Time was understood to be required to delay the Change in his Situation, as agreed upon in the Treaty. The Inexpediency and Danger of continuing Jagheirs so fully proved in September 1781 applied most directly to his Situation: There appeared to me an urgent Necessity at all Events for checking the Conduct he was pursuing, which evidently aimed at Independency and an Increase of Strength, by Connections with Powers notoriously disaffected to the Vizier's Government. Early Periods are best to act upon well * Suspicions well grounded; and I was † no Obstacle which could, in my Judgment, operate as a valid Objection against the Measure I proposed. Hostilities with the Mahrattas on this Side of India (although the Peace was not ratified at Poona) had ceased, and our Detachment, which had been acting against Mahadajie Sindia, in consequence returned within the Provinces. The Powers to the Westward were too much occupied with their own Dissensions, and the Events succeeding the Death of Nudjif Cawn, to be able, or attempt, to afford any Assistance to Fyzulla Cawn. The Nabob's own Country was in Peace: This therefore, to my Judgment, appeared as favourable and unexceptionable a Conjuncture as was ever likely to occur, to enforce the Article of the Treaty respecting this Chief, which was to give him a Stipend in Money equal to the Income of his Jageer instead of Land. It did not absolutely follow that a Rupture was to ensue; and it would have been his own Fault if it had happened. These were my Motives for the Recommendation contained in my Letter of the 17th September, No. 17. To which I shall only further add, that I stated the Case, and left the Period, Mode, and Approbation, or total Rejection, to the Board.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

Calcutta,
30th June, 1783.

No. II.

No. II.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour herewith to transmit a Letter addressed to you by the Nabob Vizier, informing you of his Compliance with the only Points that remain unfinished of his Part of the late Agreement made with you, by having changed the Mode of the Receipt of his Revenues, now ordered to be all paid at the Huzzoor, to the Ministers by whom all the Tuncawdars and Mooteynah, &c. are to be paid, the Nabob first paying himself the Expences of his private Purse, estimated at the Medium Receipts of the last Three Years.

I have, in confirmation of the above-mentioned Letter, received one from the Minister, informing me of the Accomplishment of this Reform, from which, with the total Resumption of all Jagheers, which is now perfectly completed, I have every Reason to hope for the most beneficial Result, and that every Part of this Government will now be in a State of Regularity and Tranquillity before * experienced.

* Sicin Orig.

I also trust that you will now deem every Wish expressed in your Instructions to me fully performed.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

Lucknow,
the 11th Feb. 1782.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

A true Copy, Nath. Middleton.

Translation of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Middleton.

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 1st Rubbee ul awal; you write, "That, correspondent to the Tenor of the Purwannahs issued to the Aumils by his Highness, in conformity to the Treaty, to remit their Revenue to the Presence, that the Pay of the Mooteyna and Tunkadars might in future be issued from thence, I also should issue my Orders:" Correspondent to his Highness's Perwannahs, I have written Letters to the Aumils. In future, the Pay of the Mooteyna and Tuncawdars will not be issued by the Aumils, but by the Officers of Government at the Presence appointed for that Purpose. It is expedient that you also notice this to the Aumils in the same Manner.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Upon the Spirit of your former Orders, relative to the Appointment of a Detachment under Sir John Cumming, for the Support and Protection of the Vizier's internal Government, and your subsequent Letters declaratory of your Sense of the Footing on which the subsidiary Brigade must be understood to remain with his Excellency, I have had repeated Conversations with the Ministers, endeavouring to shew the Impropriety of making Detachments from the Frontier Brigade, originally intended solely for the Nabob's Dominions against a foreign Enemy, for the Assistance of the Aumils, or rather ordinary Services of the Collections, and to convince them of the Impossibility of continuing that Practice, now that the whole effective Force of the Country was reduced to One Brigade, without perverting the obvious Design of its Establishment, and thereby risking Consequences to the Honourable Company's Arms and his Excellency's Government, which is † equally behoved them and myself to avoid; as, from † Sicin Orig. the frequent Calls for such Aid, the Nature of the Service, and the very remote Distance to which the Troops were occasionally sent, either ‡ the necessary Attention to their Discipline ‡ Sicin Orig. could be paid, nor their Rejunction effected upon any Emergency which might call for the immediate Exertion of the whole Force of the Brigade.

Having succeeded in the Impression which I wished to make on the Ministers, and the Reduction which has been made in the Nabob's Mooteyna Troops strengthening the Grounds I had argued upon, I availed myself of this Opportunity to propose an Establishment of the Honourable Company's Troops, which should at once obviate the Necessity of applying to the subsidiary Brigade for Assistance, and enable the Nabobs § make still further Reduction on his § Sicin Orig. Mooteyna and Sebundy Establishments. Three Regiments, with their Guns and complete Artillery Establishments, I am of opinion would answer this Purpose, and the Ministers are now so thoroughly convinced of the Utility of it, that they have authorised me to submit the Measure to your Consideration, with an Assurance that they will cheerfully co-operate with me in carrying it into immediate Execution, should it meet with your Approbation.

To leave as little as possible for future Discussion, and that no Dispute might arise about the Payment of this Establishment, I proposed a Subsidy of 25,000 Rupees per Menssem for each Regiment, or 75,000 for the whole; which Terms will be agreed to, and I hope be deemed satisfactory by you, as they will be fully adequate to every possible Expence of the Establishment, without Staff or Commanding Officer, which, I presume, you will not consider necessary, as the

the Regiments must of course always be stationed, and employed separately, to make them answer the Purpose for which they are intended.

I lose not a Moment, Sir, in communicating this proposed Arrangement to you in its present Stage, that I may immediately receive your Sentiments and Commands upon it; and I am happy in the Opportunity which it, at the same Time, affords me of evincing to you the Attention which has been paid to your Orders respecting the Reduction of the Nabob's Mooteyna, as well as the instant beneficial Effect of them, since the Expence of the Establishment I now propose it to be defrayed from that Fund, without the smallest additional Charge to the Nabob's Government.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
True Copy, (Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Lucknow,
the 10th March 1782.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands, under Date the 27th February.

I had carried the original Treaty down with me, in obedience to your Orders of the 19th December, but having determined, upon Receipt of your First above-mentioned Letter, to return immediately to my Station, I have brought it back with me, and shall now forward it by the first safe Conveyance.

In obedience to the Explanation you require of the general Assertion, that the Objects of the late Treaty have been fulfilled; I now proceed to recapitulate unitedly what I have hitherto in detached Letters taken the Liberty of submitting to you; and for Regularity I shall take up the Paragraphs of your Instructions accompanying the Chunar Treaty, in the Order they stand.

Paragraph the First requires the Execution of the several Articles of the Treaty, being Five in Number.

The First has been fully effected by the complete Payment of all Arrears and the March of the temporary and Cavalry Brigade into the Provinces. Nothing remains but the Return or Adjustment of the Value of the Stores furnished by the Nabob when the temporary Brigade was first established, of which only Nine Pieces of Field Artillery have yet been returned by Colonel Morgan. The enclosed is a Letter from the Nabob upon the Subject.

Mr. Wombwell's Office has been fully paid off and discharged, and all the Arms and Stores of the different Corps delivered to the Nabob; and asserts* for the Payment of the extra Regiment stationed at Lucknow included† the Assignments for the Current Year.

The Second Article relates to the Resumption of the Jaguirc Lands. This has been fully effected. The Three most considerable are now under my Charge. The Bow Begums, Salar Jung and Letafutally Cawns, a Measure I was driven to enforce on account of the Mode on which the First Resumption of the Jaguircs was conducted, which by leaving the resumed Lands in the Farm of those who before held them on behalf of the Jaghuirdars, little more than a Shadow of the intended Change was effected.

The Third Article, which includes the Jaguirc of Fizulla Cawn among the rest, * hitherto been deferred by the Postscript to your general Instructions, which forbids it until Circumstances† may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted than the present more material Pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or Allowance in Ready Money to that Chief in lieu of his Jaguirc Lands, situated and peopled as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and as such permit me to recommend it to your Consideration.

The Fourth Article, as far as regarded this Office, was fulfilled *h. ee.*

The Fifth and last Account, being only a Provision for a future eventual Contingency, was liable to no Exertion here.

The Counterpart of the Treaty, being the Arrangements which the Nabob pledged himself to effect towards introducing Œconomy into his Finances, consisting chiefly in Three Points, the Reduction and Regulation of his Mooteyenah Troops, the Reparation of his Private Purse from the Public Funds, and placing the latter under the separate Management of the Ministers. The first of these Measures is in as great forwardness as it is possible; Pay and Muster Masters having been appointed to the whole, and the Saving already made produced a Fund equal to defray the established Charge of Three Regiments, as proposed in my Address of the 10th Instant. The other, of separating and limiting the Privy Purse, was immediately effected upon my Return here from Chunar, and with that the separate Public Funds placed under the Ministers.

I now proceed to the Continuation of the Paragraphs of your Letter of Instructions.

The Second is only claiming my implicit Obedience to what follows, to fulfil which has been and shall be my constant Study.

The 3d Paragraph is a Recapitulation of the chief Object of the Treaty, being the shortest possible Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company. To this Purpose I have secured Assignments which I deem adequate to the full Discharge of all Demands by the End of the present Fussullee Year, which, considering the Greatness of the aggregate Amount, is, I apprehend, as soon * have been expected.

* Sic in Orig.

The 4th Paragraph is partly answered above. The Reduction has chiefly been in the Infantry, so as to bring in our Troops to supply the Deficiency, upon which Subject my Proposal is before you. The Corps under this Denomination here, are chiefly Nudjeebs, and employ § for the Garrisons of the Aumils, Forts, Kutcherries, and Tanahs; the Corps of Cavalry could not so easily be diminished, or immediately reformed: They consist mostly of Moguls, entertained for the State and personal Security of the Aumils, who they generally attend in Person; and such is the refractory Disposition of the People, who have never yet been properly controuled, that was not some immediate visible standing Force with the Aumil, at his Command, to enforce his Orders, he would neither be respected or obeyed, and consequently unable to fulfil the Duties of his Charge.

§ Sic in Orig.

The Sebundy is a separate Establishment from the two above mentioned, being a Charge of generally about 4 per Cent. upon the Collections of the different Aumils; for a Duty executed by a Set of Peons, not military disciplined Men, who are stationed upon the Corps † and Fields all over the Country for their Protection. These, from the Nature and present State of this Government, appear to me absolutely and indispensably necessary for the Collections, and can neither be embodied or formed into any regular fixed Establishment; but the new Year will afford an Opportunity of reducing their Numbers, and of bringing this Part of the Plan into greater Perfection.

† Sic in Orig.

The 5th Paragraph, regulating the Mode of paying the Mootteynah, has been completely established, notwithstanding the Complaints and Obstruction brought against it by the Aumils, who are by it subject to a Check and Controul which they are not pleased with, and deprived of an ideal Proportion of Authority over their Men, by the Interference of the Pay and Muster Master.

To the 6th Paragraph, which regards the Nabob's Choice of Officers, I have only to observe, that no Vacancies have occurred which can have afforded Room for an Exertion of its Clause.

The 7th, regarding the Choice of Aumils, can only come under Execution at the Commencement of the Year, when Aumils are named. The few Instances of Change which have accidentally occurred by the Résumption of the Jaguirc have been conducted under the Spirit of this Order.

Upon the 8th Paragraph I have written a strong Letter to the Nabob, recommending most earnestly to him to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Dominions, beginning of ‡ a Sudder ul Hukk at the Capital, of the Effect whereof I shall hereafter inform you. I have not urged an instant Adoption of the Plan, as it appears more mentioned as a Point you wish to be brought about by degrees, than expect to see immediately enforced; nor is the Government here yet sufficiently regulated, to promise just now the beneficial Consequences which are the Objects of such an Institution.

‡ Sic in Orig.

The 9th Paragraph conveys a discretionary Power eventually to be exercised, an Occasion for which hath not hitherto occurred.

The Notice directed by the 10th Paragraph, has been publicly given to every Person coming under its Description, who have signified their having received the Order.

These complete your Instructions; since which you have directed as an additional Article, that the Nabob should be supported in his Claim upon the Bow Begum for the Inheritance of the late Vizier's public Treasure. This has also been done, Forty-five Lacks have been recovered, and the Begum's chief Agents are now under severe Restraint for the Remainder of what they engaged to produce.

Trusting that from this Explanation you will be satisfied that I have done all that the Time I have had, and the Circumstances I have been under, would admit, I remain with profound Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

Lucknow,
the 25th March 1782.

(True Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I was duly honoured with your Commands of the 24th July, which a necessary Reference to Lucknow prevented my replying to before.

I have already had the Honour to inform you that your Orders had been repeatedly notified to all the unlicensed Gentlemen residing at Lucknow, who severally assured me of their Obedience thereto; and when I left that Place the End of June last, some had taken their Departure, and the rest appeared to be preparing to do it with all possible Speed.

[T t]

I learn

I learn from Mr. Johnson, that on Receipt of your Letter Messrs. Scott, Orr, Marfack, Carvalho, and Darell, were yet at Lucknow; The two former Gentlemen were positively to depart by the End of this Month at furthest, and Messrs. Marfack and Carvalho were then on the Point of setting out. Captain Darell, whose Health I am informed is still in a very indifferent State, having your Permission, will remain till the End of the Rains.

Besides the above-mentioned Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. Bird are, I understand, resident at Furruckabad; but I have not signified your Orders to them, being uncertain how far they might be considered to fall under their Description. These are all the Dependents of our Government that I know of, residing within the Vizier's Jurisdiction, without public Appointments, or the express Licence of the Board.

I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I never made any Promise whatever to Mr. Scott, or gave him any Hopes of continuing at Lucknow, excepting such as he might have derived from my consenting to forward a Recommendation to you in his Behalf.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Patna,
the 17th August 1782.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(True Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

The Nabob's Treaty or Agreement with the Honourable the Governor General, original in the Persian Language, was signed and sealed by his Excellency. Having on my Behalf agreed to the Requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, without Diminution or Reserve, I must now repeat the Request which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such Proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his Assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate Object his Interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned than in the Influence which they will eventually have in the Payment of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend him to reduce the great Number of his Sebundy and other Troops to regular and complete Establishment, not to be paid by Assignments of Revenue, but in Money from the Treasury, and their Number not to exceed the certain Means of paying them; but as this may be difficult, without making a Separation of the Nabob's public and private Funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private Purse no more than a fixed monthly Sum for the Expences and Household; and that the Remainder of the Net Collections be left in a public Treasury, under the Management of his public Ministers, and the Inspection of the Resident, for the Discharge of his military and civil Disbursement. This Advice is not meant to affect the Assignments annually made, and which must be annually renewed for the Payment of the past Debt, and the current Demands of the Company.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

Having on the 19th Instant entered into certain Engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending to relieve his Finances of a Burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other Clauses, the Execution of which is entrusted to you, I herewith enclose an authentic Copy of the same for your Guidance. The Nabob on his Behalf has subscribed and sealed an Agreement in your Presence, and in the Presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the better Administration of his Affairs, of which I also transmit you an authentic Copy.

To these Papers, and to the Points consequently and necessarily dependent on them, I think it necessary to add the following Instructions, to which I require your most implicit Obedience.

I need scarcely inform you that my chief Object in my Negotiations with the Nabob has been to induce and assist him to bring his Government and Finances into such Regularity as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog instead of an Aid to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his Debt in the shortest Time possible. To this End the most essential Point is to limit and separate his personal Disbursements from the public Accounts; they must not in their total annual Amount exceed what he has received in any of the last Three Years; this Amount, in Twelve equal Parts, should be paid him monthly out of the first Receipts, and the Remainder of the Net Collections placed separately in a Public Treasury, from whence his Public Military and Civil Establishment must be paid under the sole Management and Controul of the Ministers with your Concurrence. It is of course to be understood that this has no Connection, and is in no Shape to interfere with the Company's Assignments, and the Collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual; and as by the Addition of the Jaguirc Lands, with their Revenues, to the Nabob's regular Collections, his Income will, or ought to be, considerably encreased, I shall expect that the whole of the Excess be appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company.

After settling the Amount of the personal Disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his Household, the next Point that will require your Exertions towards the general Arrangement of the public

public Charges, is the Reform of the established and Muttaena Troops, reducing them into One established Corps for the whole Service. If this Corps could be brought to consist solely of Cavalry, it would best answer mutual Benefits, leaving no Infantry in the Nabob's Service, but what may be necessary for his Body Guard; and to supply the Deficiency, should any occur *such Arrangement, our Infantry may be employed where Infantry are wanted.

*Sic in Orig.

The Corps reformed and established, their Pay must be issued from the public Treasury, no Assignments upon the Revenues to be in future granted them, and those already issued to be recalled: To complete this, all Numbers above what the real Service may require, or the actual net Receipts may be adequate to the full Payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their Arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders; but if he should nominate improper Persons, such as the Men commonly known by the Name of Orderlies, or other deriving their Influence from them, or of known Disaffection to our Government; you are in such Case to remonstrate against, and if the Vizier shall persist in his Choice, you are peremptorily, and in my Name, to oppose it as a Breach of his Agreement.

For the Management of the Collections, the Ministers, with your Concurrence, are to chuse all Amils and Collectors, and in their Choice to be guided by the Responsibility, good Reputation, and known Ability of the Persons they elect, that as far as possible Changes should be avoided.

Much is to be said, though little may now suit, upon the Subject of the Distribution of Justice in the Nabob's Dominions; for the present I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour, gradually, if it cannot be at once, to establish Courts of Adawlet throughout his Districts; the Darogas, Moulovies, and other Officers of which must be selected, as in the Case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your Concurrence. The Want of these Courts is equally hurtful to the Revenue, Government, and the Reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the Disturbances which the rebellious Example of Rajah Chyte Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's Country, I have intrusted Colonel Morgan to assist you on the Requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single Application, if any Case of Emergency shall make it needful, with such Detachments as may be necessary, exclusively of the Regiment of Sepoys, which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This Power you are not to use, but in Cases of the most urgent and manifest Necessity. It is directed, that the Regiment ordered for the immediate Protection of your Office and Person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every Three Months, and during its Stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your Orders.

It is finally my positive Order, that you do not permit any British Subject, or others claiming the Name and Protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any Part of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the Officers and Soldiers of the Army acting in their Duty, and such Persons as are officially appointed to remain there; and that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other Part of his Dominions, not falling within the Description of the above Exception, you give due Notice in Writing, that they quit the Country, allowing them a reasonable Time, not exceeding Three Months, to settle their Affairs; and in case of their Refusal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own Authority to compel them to depart.

I am, Sir,

Chunar,
23d September 1781.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

It appearing by a Letter received from your Accomptant General, dated 23d August 1781, that the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company, agreeable to his Statement, exceeds the Amount at which it stands in my Office, owing to Entries made in the Account at the Presidency, never before communicated to this Station, I have deemed it expedient, although unauthorised by the Sanction of your Orders, to avail myself of Assets nearly equal to the Excess, and shall retain them while the Accounts go through that Examination of the Nabob's Officers, for which Purpose they have been delivered to them; and as soon as they have finished and given me their Report upon them, which they assure me shall be in a very few Days, I shall do myself the Honour to lay it before you, in order to obtain your final Instructions for the Liquidation.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 21st February 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(A true Copy.)
N. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Commands of the 11th July, directing,

1st. Sundry Entries to be made in the Nabob Vizier's Accounts, as additional Claims upon his Excellency, arising from a Difference of the Statement of his Balance, on the 30th April 1781.

2dly. Expressing your Surprise that I should have limited my Assignments for the current Year to 76,37,458, while I had Information in the Middle of October, that 26,48,571 : 3 : 8 was claimed as a Difference of Balance on the 30th April 1780, and acknowledged on the Face of my own Account 55,28,512 : 12 : 11; making together a Sum of 81,77,084 : 0 : 7, unprovided for in the Assignments for 1189.

3dly. Noticing a Neglect of the prescribed Line of my Duty, in having omitted to prepare and lay before the Honourable Board Estimates of Demands and Drafts of Assignments for the Year 1189, owing to which Omission you could now only speak upon them from accidental Information.

4thly. Requiring this prescribed Rule to be fulfilled before the End of the current Year 1189, by preparing and transmitting you such Estimates and Drafts for 1190.

5thly. Expressing your Disappointment at the Prospect of so large a Balance at the Close of the current Year 1189, notwithstanding the great Aids the Nabob's Finances had received from you, to enable him to liquidate the whole of his Balance in the Course of this Year.

6thly. Observing that I have received no Part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the Cause in my Address either to the Board or the Governor General; and upon a Conception that the Payment withheld may have proceeded from an Advantage taken by the Nabob Muzzuffer Jung of your Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct, in such Case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what Money may be due to him from Muzzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other Interference with that Nabob.

In reply to these several Heads, which I have numbered for the Sake of Perspicuity, I must beg leave to solicit the Attention of your Honourable Board to the particular Circumstances I shall submit to your Consideration upon each Head separately, taking them in the Order in which they stand in your Commands.

1st. Your Directions respecting the Entries in the Nabob Vizier's Accounts shall be punctually executed in the Manner following: In the Accounts of the current Year 1189, I propose entering such Part of the new Claim as may fall within the Sum of Rupees 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, being the Difference of Balance first communicated to me as you * in the 2d Paragraph of your Commands the Middle of October. The remaining Fourteen Lacks (the whole Claim being Forty Lacks) I propose adding to the current Demands for the Year 1190, and I am encouraged to hope you approve the Motives which induce me to propose this Distinction, instead of making the whole Entry immediately as you are pleased to direct; they are these: In a subsequent Part of your Commands now before me, you call upon me to realize the Sum of Rupees 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, which I separately reply to in regular Course, and in other Letters which I shall hereafter have occasion to refer to, you are pleased to consider and hold me responsible for the due Collection of this Sum within the Term of the Expiration of the current Year. If therefore I do not hold it separated from the general Claim now transmitted, I cannot refer to what I have undertaken and executed relatively to it separately, and should involve and confound the Responsibility with which you justly charge me, upon the Grounds of my having had sufficient previous Notice of this Claim, with a much larger Sum unknown in Amount or Existence before the Receipt of your Letter. Further, were I to include the whole in the present Year, I should, while only accepting, or meant to be charged with, the Responsibility of collecting such Sum as I had timely Information of, lay myself open to the Proof of leaving a Balance this Year; which Proof I hope to obviate under the Reserves hereafter explained. And finally, were I now to include the total new Claim of Forty Lacks in the Accounts of this Year, with the above Objections, it would † of no Benefit or Use, as the Knowledge of it is come to hand at a Time when no Man can undertake ‡ it from a Country where the Collections arise solely and exclusively from the Two annual Crops, Kheriff and Rubby, both which were off the Ground long before the Receipt of your Commands, and no separate Fund existing to recur to in Default of the Collections. Upon these Grounds I hope to stand excused, and meet Indulgence, for this small and immaterial Deviation § in the Mode of executing your Orders, especially as it cannot be attended with any possible Detriment or prejudicial Consequence to the Honourable Company, the Periods of the new and the old Years, being new || so in stantaneously before us, that the Difference of Time between the divided Entries cannot exceed many Days.

Upon the Second Head, I must crave Leave to refer your Honourable Board to my Address of the 30th December 1781; a Copy whereof is included a Number in this Packet, and states my

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ Sic in Orig.

§ Sic in Orig.

|| Sic in Orig.

my Reason for a temporary Limitation of the Assignments for this Year to the Sum of 76,37,458; viz. my Expectations from the Assurances given me by the Nabob and his Ministers of a Supply from Rayzabad equal to the Liquidation of the Balance of his Excellency's Account with the Honourable Company, as apparent upon the Face of my annual Account for 1188; which Expectation, in the Result, proved to have been well founded. The Sum of 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, additional Claim arising from the Difference between the Balance of the Honourable Company's Account, as stated by your Accountant General and the Residents, of the 30th April 1780, was not included in the then Arrangement, for Reasons which I trust will claim the Consideration of the Honourable Board: First, from the Situation of the Nabob Vizier's Country and Finances at the Beginning of the current Year, as set forth in my several Addresses at that Period, but particularly in Two of the 17th and 20th of October last; of which, to save the Honourable Board Trouble, I beg leave to transmit Copies. I was forced to defer taking Assignments for the Balance of 1180, until the Nabob should recover so much of his paternal Estate at Fayzabad; consequently the same Arguments were of equal Force against including any other Balance in the first-claimed Assignments, which were calculated merely to answer the actual current Disbursements. But then reasonably may be expected to follow the Question, Why not at least have taken a Bond for this Sum, as well as the Balance of 1188? To this I beg leave, in the Second Place, to answer, that together with the Information of this Claim, unsupported and unsanctified by any Order of the Honourable Board, signifying their Approbation of it, or their Intention that it should be brought to the Nabob's Debit, until it had undergone the usual Forms of Examination in his Excellency's Offices, and obtained his Sanction, which had been the Case with all former Demands, I received Notice that it was liable to a Reduction or Diminution of near One Half its Amount; and upon laying it before the Nabob and his Ministers, they stated a Counter-claim, which has been referred by his Excellency to the Honourable the Governor General, and promised to be equitably considered. From the several Objections to this Amount as a decided Claim, I trust the Honourable Board will not hold me deserving of Censure for not realizing it; but will, on the contrary, be inclined to allow, that upon Receipt of their Order now before me, I have gone every just Length in demanding and obtaining from the Nabob a conditional Deposit of the Money, while the Heads of the Claim undergo Investigation. His Excellency has granted me Assignment for the Amount, which I have pledged and mortgaged the Collections of to Gopaul Doss Sah, and other Shroffs, who have agreed to advance the full Amount of the above-mentioned Assignments. I shall have the Honour of remitting the Amount within the Year, which is the Period stipulated by your Board for the Execution of this Order.

The Nabob's Counter-claim, as already communicated to the Governor General by the Original of the inclosed Duplicate, is for Stores, Horses, Ordnance, &c. and I have Authority from his Excellency to inform you, that he agrees to refer to the Evidence of the Returns of your own Commissaries, and the Estimations of your Board of Ordnance, or to waive all Amount and Valuation upon Return of the actual or equivalent Stores. Upon this Head I would submit one further Proposition, which is, that it appears the Honourable Company have still a further Claim for a Difference of Balance to April 30th, 1781 (about Fourteen Lacks), at least equivalent in its Aggregate to the Amount of the Nabob's Counter-claim; that the Examination and Adjustment take place upon this last Account, and the Payment of the 26,48,571 : 3 : 8 be concluded and received as a full and final Payment to the Date it alludes to; viz. to the 30th April 1780. I have no Doubt of being able to bring the Nabob to agree to this Adjustment. If this should, as I think it will, meet with your Approbation, in this Case I must request you will be pleased to order your Accountant General to separate the Amount, particular and general, of this Second Claim from the former; and here, from a Knowledge of your Justice, and a consequent Conviction that you only mean to charge the Nabob with the real Excess proved to be due from him, after deducting the Amount of any well-founded Counter-claim, I beg leave to recommend that you direct your Accountant General to draw up this Difference of Balance in Two separate Statements, each agreeing with the other; one being that as it now stands drawn up to the 30th April 1781, the other closing the Statement on the 30th September 1780, and from thence carried on to the 30th April 1781. The Reason of my proposing this Check is, that the Nabob's Accounts being all closed in September, it is much easier for him and his Officers to comprehend, admit, or answer, a Statement corresponding with the Period of their own Accounts, than one totally irreconcilable with it. Should you be pleased to think this a reasonable Indulgence, I would solicit this adjusted Statement to be made up to September 1779 and September 1780, as well as those already made to April 1780 and April 1781.

The 3d Paragraph stands answered in the First Lines of my Reply to the 2d, as in the Address I there allude to I submitted a Statement of the Nature of that you suppose to have been omitted. In further Exculpation of myself, I beg leave to recall to your Memory, that on the 15th March 1781, I was intrusted, through the acting Secretary, to correspond upon all Subjects of Accounts with the Comptroller of the Offices, who being a Member of your Honourable Board, I concluded it became unnecessary to trouble you with Repetitions on these Subjects, especially as, in obedience to Orders, I regularly transmitted Duplicates of all my Accounts to the Accountant General, until he informed me it was an unnecessary and superfluous

* from the Copies forwarded to the Comptroller ultimately coming into his Office; but I shall

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now,

* Sic in Orig.

now, conceiving it to be your Intention, address the Board directly and separately upon whatever I may in future transmit to the Comptroller of the Offices, to which End,

4th. I am now preparing the Estimates for the new Year, which only wait your Decision upon the Proposals in the 3d Paragraph of this Letter to be completed and laid before you.

Upon the 5th Article of your Commands, I have the Pleasure, in alleviation of this Disappointment you apprehend, to inform you, that I have, as per inclosed Treasury Account, not only realized the total Amount of the Assignments taken at the Beginning of the Year, but also an additional Sum equal to a complete Discharge of the Excess of Disbursement beyond the Amount estimated at the Commencement of the Year; which I have thus early effected by raising the Amount upon the Balances of the Assignments, which always run in their final Adjustment Two Months, at least, into the new Year, as all former Accounts will testify; and this Advance I have extended to the Amount disbursed, including the Excess beyond the estimated Sum above-mentioned. This Measure will, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to the Honourable Board, as it will enable me to make very considerable Remittances, much within the Period of the final accustomary Adjustment. I must avert * that I have been able to accomplish this alone by assuring the Shroffs that I should receive the fullest Support from the Honourable Board in enacting such Measures as shall appear necessary to secure to them the complete Collection of the Balances; and upon this I hope to have your full Approbation and Sanction.

*Sic in Orig.

Upon the 6th Article the Honourable Board have anticipated my Reply, by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the Cause of the total Failure in the Collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper Advantage taken by Muzzuffer Jung of the Mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his Behalf. I have therefore immediately, upon Receipt of your Orders, withdrawn all Mediation and Interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier and the Collection of the Tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the Assistance directed, by sending a Regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the Collection of the Tribute of the ensuing Year, and have added my Instructions to the same Agent to collect the Assignment of Seven and a Half Lacks, first above-mentioned, upon the Tribute and Balances due to the End of the Current Year; and as I have anticipated the Success of this Trust, by raising this Amount among the other Balances as above stated, I have the Satisfaction to reflect, that the Honourable Board will not even feel the Inconveniency arising from the Delay that the Mediation in favour of Muzzuffer Jung has occasioned.

It may be proper to explain, that the Excess of Disbursements beyond the estimated Amount has arisen from Two Causes. The First was, that the Troops of Fatty Ghur, and Mr. Wombwell's Office and Establishment, received their Pay and Allowances beyond the Date stipulated by Treaty (upon which the Estimate was made), because the Nabob's Finances not being adequate to the immediate Discharge of their Balances, and this being a previous Condition of the Treaty, their Pay and usual Disbursement went on until they could be fully paid up. Secondly, the Army Debts were rated in the Estimate at Five Lacks, and have in the Result much exceeded that Sum, which unavoidably caused the Diversion of Assets to that Channel which were expressly granted and intended for other Purposes. This unforeseen Accumulation of the Army Debt, and the Preference which it was my Duty to shew to the Honourable Company's Claims, have necessarily retarded the Payment of the late Vizier's promised Donation to the Second Brigade, which I hope will meet your Approbation, as that Sum, as well as the Fourteen Lacks unliquidated of the Honourable Company's new Claim, will be an easy Provision, with the Current Demands of the ensuing Year; the full Amount of which I have not a Doubt of being able to realize.

I am willing to flatter myself, that, under your Indulgence, I shall appear to have acquitted myself of the Responsibility annexed to my Office; your public Testimony upon which I am the more anxious to merit, as the many unforeseen and uncommon Obstacles which have occurred in the Course of this Year rendered me apprehensive that the Effects of my Exertions might fall short of your Expectations.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Lucknow,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

the 7th September 1782.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Begum having finally agreed to surrender to the Nabob the Treasures of his late Father the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, which she had hitherto retained in her Possession, his Excellency desired me to withdraw the Troops from the Killa, that the Begum might return into it, in order to deliver the Treasure. To this I consented, as also to the Re-delivery to the Nabob of the Two Eunuchs Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, without whose Presence and Assistance nothing could be effected, as they were the only Agents employed by the Begum in the secreting and depositing it; they previously pledging themselves to be present when called upon,

upon, to answer to the Accusation which I have informed them was laid against them. In the mean while the Begum has delivered over her Chelah Shumsheer Cawn, who was Phousdar of Tanda when Captain Gordon arrived there; so that I now hope the whole Business upon which I came here is in the most favourable Train.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Fayzabad,
20th January 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton. (Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Sir,

Baugulpoor, 27th January 1782.

I have received your Letter of the 20th Instant. I thank you for the good News which it contains, and for the Prospect which it has afforded me of a complete and prosperous Termination of the Measures impending.

I desire that you will endeavour to dissuade the Nabob from concluding any Settlement with the Begums until the Board or myself have been advised of the Amount of the Treasure recovered from them, and of the Balance due at the latest Period from the Nabob to the Company.

I hope to receive from you a Report of the final Issue of this Business, and of a Sum realized and in your Possession for our Relief, in-time to send Advice of both, by the Packet now under Dispatch; and I shall keep it open until the 7th of next Month, but no longer, for that Purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have had this Day the Honour to receive your Commands of the 25th ultimo, and am extremely concerned that the Mode of conducting the Fayzabad Business, as set forth in my Address of the 18th January, did not meet your entire Approbation. Permit me to assure you, Sir, it is with the greatest Reluctance I ever ventured to deviate from the express Letter of your Instructions, and I cannot accuse myself of having done it on any Occasion, where it did not appear to my Judgment that the Object and Spirit of them rendered it adviseable, and that the apparent Necessity would justify such Latitude.

In the present Instance, it was more in Appearance and Expression, than in Fact, that any Deviation was made from your Orders of the 26th December; for although I was constrained, from strict Regard to the Accomplishment of what I considered the first Object of this Undertaking, to admit of a temporary Forbearance for the Reasons assigned in my Address of the 18th ultimo, the Begums were at that Time to be considered as entirely at the Mercy of the Nabob; their Jagheers were in possession of his Aumils; their Troops dispersed at the Kella of Fayzabad, which included also the Bhow Begum's own Habitation, under the Guard of his Excellency's and our Troops.

It remained only to get possession of her Wealth; and to effect this, it was then, and is still, my unalterable Opinion, that it was indispensably necessary to employ temporising Expedients, and to work upon the Hopes and Fears of the Begum herself, and more especially upon those of her principal Agents, through whose Means alone there appeared any probable Chance of our getting Access to the hidden Treasures of the late Vizier; and when I acquaint you, that by far the greatest Part of the Treasure which has been delivered to the Nabob, was taken from the most secret Recesses in the Houses of the Two Eunuchs, whence of course it could not have been extracted without the Adoption of those Means which could induce the Discovery, I shall hope for your Approbation of what I did. I must also observe, that no further Rigour than that which I exerted could have been used against Females in this Country, to whom there can be no Access. The Nabob and Salar Jung were the only Two who could enter the Zenanah. The first was a Son who was to address a Parent, and of course could use no Language or Action but that of earnest and reiterated Solicitation; and the other was, in all Appearance, a Traitor to our Cause. Where Force could be employed, it was not spared. The Troops of the Begum were driven away and dispersed, their Guns taken, her Fort and the outward Walls of her House seized and occupied by our Troops at the Nabob's Requisition, and her Chief Agents imprisoned and put in Irons; no further Step was left, and in this Situation they still remain, and are to continue (excepting only the Remission of the Irons) until the final Liquidation of the Payment; and if then you deem it proper, no possible Means of Offence being left in her Hands, or those of her Agents, all her Lands and Property having been taken, I mean with your Sanction to restore her House and Servants to her, and hope to be favoured, I mean with your early Reply, as I expect that a few Days will complete the final Surrender of all that is further expected from the Begum.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 5th February 1782.

Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Court of the Vizier.

LIST of Mr. Middleton's Public Correspondence with the Honourable Board, from the Period of signing the Treaty at Chunar, to the 23d October 1782, when he delivered over the Residency to Mr. Brittow.

Of Date 17th October 1781, To the Honourable the Governor General.

20th }	ditto	1781,	To	ditto	ditto.
20th }					
20th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable Board.		
23d	ditto	1781,	Ditto	ditto.	
28th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
29th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable Board.		
30th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
2d November	1781,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.	
14th	ditto	1781,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
4th December	1781,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.	
12th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
17th	ditto	1781,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
19th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
22d	ditto	1781,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
24th	ditto	1781,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
27th	ditto	1781,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
30th }	ditto	1781,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
30th }					
3d January	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.	
10th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
13th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
15th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
18th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
20th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
25th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
27th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3d February	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.	
5th }	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
5th }					
6th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
7th	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
8th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
10th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
11th }	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
11th }					
16th	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
21st }	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
21st }					
24th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
6th March	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.			
10th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
11th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
14th	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
16th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
20th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
21st	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
22d	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
25th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Governor General.		
27th	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
3d April	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.			
7th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.		
8th	ditto	1782,	To the Comptroller of the Offices.		
9th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
10th }	ditto	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
10th }			To the Honourable Board.		
12th	ditto	1782,	To the Secretary to the Hon. Governor General and Council.		
12th	ditto	1782,	To the private Persian Interpreter to the Hon. Governor General.		
15th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable Board.		
26th	ditto	1782,	To the Honourable the Governor General.		
9th }	May	1782,	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
9th }					

Of Date	10th } May	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	10th }	
	12th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto ditto.
	17th ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices.
	21st ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	21st ditto	1782, Ditto ditto ditto
	24th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	27th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	4th June	1782, Ditto ditto ditto.
	18th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.
	ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	15th July	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17th August	1782, Ditto ditto ditto.
	2d September	1782, To the Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.
	7th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	7th ditto	1782, To ditto, and the Members of the Supreme Council.
	9th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	12th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	14th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	15th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	16th ditto	1782, To the Secretary to the Hon. the Governor General and Council.
	16th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	16th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	16th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	16th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	17th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto ditto.
	17th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	18th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	19th ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	20th } ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	20th }	
	22d ditto	1782, Ditto ditto.
	3d October	1782, To the Secretary to the Honourable the Board of Inspection.
	8th ditto	1782, To the Honourable the Governor General.
	15th ditto	1782, To the Honourable Board.
	22d ditto	1782, Ditto ditto
	22d ditto	1782, To the Comptroller of the Offices, &c.
	23d ditto	1782, To the Honourable Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

When I had last the Honour of seeing you, I more than once urged my Reason for thinking that the Rebellion of Rajah Chyte Sing was but a Part of a larger and more extensive Plan, which was, by the good Fortune of your Arrival, prematurely brought forward, before all the Parties to it were united, and properly Action *. In Support of this Belief, and to prove that I am far from being single in the Espousal of it, I beg leave to trouble you with some Extracts from the Letters I received from Colonel Hannay, written from the Time of the first breaking out of the Rebellion, to my Return to Lucknow. His Situation for obtaining the Knowledge he imparts, his Experience, and his Judgment to guide what he advances, must make his Sentiments of Weight and Authenticity. * Sic in Orig.

In his Letter of the 8th of September from Fyzabad, scarcity † Ten Days after he had set about obeying the Nabob Vizier's Orders to march with his Force to your Assistance, he writes " that the whole Country, on the East Side of the Gogra, was in Arms and Rebellion, his own Troops deserting, and the single Companies scarcely able to join other Detachments. The Forts of Gurruckpore, Bilma, and Dumrecagunge, taken from the Aumils by the Jemindars, and that even Hircarrahs cannot pass; so that all Communication of Intelligence from his other Detachments under Major M'Donald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Gordon, was cut off. And at End he adds, " this Town (Fayzabad) has more the Appearance of belonging to Cheyt Sing than the Vizier. The Begums have placed Guards to prevent any of my People going to the Bazar in it. Within these few Days Shake Chaun, with near 1000 Horse and Foot, has marched from hence to Benaras. They were raised here; and I must confess that, for my own Part, I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Cawn, and Behar Ally Cawn, through their Agents have stirred up all the Disturbances which extend from hence to Powey Azimgur. I have sent [X x] " Hooles † Sic in Orig.

“ Hoolah Ray to the Begum to enquire into the Reasons of my People being prevented from going into the Town, Chyte Sing's being suffered to raise Troops here, and why her Servants attempted to prevent my getting Boats to transport the Company's Guns and Horse from Amora? I have also desired she will give Orders for seizing the Family of Shake Chaan (above mentioned), and when Hoolah Ray returns I will write you his Answer. In Khyrabad, Sylack, and all the Country on the (West) Sides of the Gogra between Fyzabad and Khyrabad Budamly, in Perfection.* The Aumils flying before the Gongwars, and Cannon firing at all Hours. Chyte Sing has sent Money to Futtey Saw, Ghino Ray, Adjietmull, Zalem Sing, and all the refractory Rajahs, to enable them to raise Men. I this Moment received Gordon's Account of the Loss of his Detachment, which puts my March to join you out of the question. It happened by the Villany of the Phouzdar of Tanda, Shum Sheer Khan, a Cheelah of Behar Ally Khan, who turned his Guns upon the Detachment, and an unfordable Nulla in Front, and many Thousands of Rajepoots, who had fought them all the Way from Chowra Gaut, made the Sepoys despair. Zalem Sing, and Pretty Paul Sing, mean to attack M'Donald To-morrow with 2100 Men. Behar Ally Khan deserves Death; as the Loss of Gordon's Detachment can only be imputed to him. His Chelah would never have acted so damning a Part without Orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan, in the Chocke of Fyzabad, asks every Man who bears the Appearance of a Soldier, why he goes not to Chyte Sing for Service? I mention these Circumstances that you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob, and the necessary Steps be immediately taken to prevent what Delay will render a very serious Matter. A few Days more will lead the Ferment which is here to Lucknow. If the Nabob insists of my proceeding, I must bring every Body with me; for whoever is left behind will be sacrificed.”

On the 7th September Captain Williams writes: “ Upon my Arrival here, I found that Part of Futtey Saw's, Ghenoo Ray's, and Adject Mull's People had crossed to Manjowlay. They have been urged to this Step by Cheyt Sing, who has supplied them with a considerable Sum of Money, and promised them great Sums if they will put the whole Country into Confusion. 5000 Men are on the opposite Side of the River ready to cross. Futtey Saw has written to all his Adherents to be up in Arms. Saadit Ally and the Begums are concerned deeply in the late Business.”

In a subsequent Letter received immediately after the above, but without Date, Colonel Hannay says, “ I have before told you how violently the Begum's People inflame the present Disturbances; and in Addition to this, the principal Zemindars and Rajahs have all Certificates under the Seal of Chyte Sing, that he will supply them with whatever Money they may require for subsisting all the Troops they can raise. In a very short Time I apprehend the greatest Part of the Nabob's Dominions will be in the State we are in here; and it is the general Belief of every Man in this Part of the Country, that the Conduct I have related is a concerted Plan for the Extirpation of the English. What may be the Situation of the rest of the Nabob's Dominions I know not; but it is most certain, that from Goonda to Manjee, and from Fyzabad to Benares District, and cross from the Gogra to the Ganges, the Country is in the utmost Ferment. Should the present Disturbances proceed from a Plan of Policy, it will be concealed from you as much as possible, and therefore I take all possible Means of communicating to you what I really know to be Fact. I know not whether the Dauks pass freely from you to Lucknow; but if they do not, and no Measure is immediately taken to bring about Order and draw the Troops together, we may be deprived of all possible Means of assisting one another, and the Army lost by detached Regiments. We have no Communication with Bengal; and the Troops on this Side Benares are at present too much separated to yield one another timely Assistance. I hope to God a sufficient Force is ordered for the Reduction of Chyte Sing, for the People who are daily sent to him, Horse and Foot, from Fyzabad, and the Seat of Rebellion I have before named, is very great.” In his next of the 13th he says, “ it is impossible, in the general Insurrection which now reigns almost universally, for me to get the Force together the Nabob demanded, or to force my Way to you with a less. The greatest Anarchy prevails. The present Insurrection is said, and believed to be, with an Intention to expel the English. I am compelled to give up all the Country below Goondah. Be upon your Guard against the Vizier, for there are many Circumstances to make me believe he means to espouse the Cause of Chyte Sing: The Begums have almost themselves recruited for him.”

In his next Letter of the 18th he says, “ If you meet but with a Check at Benares every Man in the Country is ready to fall upon your scattered Parties. The State of the Vizier's Dominions is in general beyond Description: The Insurrection is not partial, but generally spread throughout the whole;” though it rages most violently in the Mahls of Sultanpoor, the Mahls from Fyzabad to the Banaris Country, the Mahls on this (East) Side of the Gogra, and in Kooniy Khyrabad and Sylak; and if I may trust to the Information I receive, it is already begun, and will soon rage as violently in Shajehanpore, Rohilcund, Kora, and the Doab. I have already and repeatedly informed you of the Dispositions of those in Power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been one of the great Sources of the Insurrection, and the Place of all others in the Vizier's Dominions which has supplied Chyte Sing with the greatest Number of Troops. The old Begum does in the most open and violent Manner support Chyte Sing's Rebellion, and the † Resurrection; and the Nabob's Mother's accursed Eunuchs are not less industrious than those of the Burrac Begum.

Capital

Capital Examples made of Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very best Effect.

On the 20th, he says, after relating his own imminent Danger, "I have already written you so fully my Reasons of being convinced of the Treachery practised at Fayzabad, and which I am afraid extends to your Camp, that I need say no more on the Subject;" and again mentions the general Insurrection.

The Truth of these Positions I found most fully proved upon my Return;* but observed in particular that the most vigorous Efforts were limited to the Jaghuirdars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Cawn, and Luttafutt Ally Khan distinguished themselves. However, the Nabob's Return, the Victories gained by the Troops with you in the total Reduction of Chyte Sing's Country, and the March of Two Regiments from Cawnpore to our Assistance here, have unitedly contributed to restore Matters nearly to their usual Tranquillity. The Example most necessary to be made of the Two active and turbulent Eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hannay remains yet to be done, as well as of a Villain now in Confinement, who had assembled 5000 Gongwars for the avowed Purpose of rescuing Two principal State Prisoners from their Confinement with the Nabob, and, as it is universally believed, to make an Attempt upon the Treasury, for which he had fixed the Day of Duffarah, but was most happily detected, seized only a Day before by the Vigilance of the Cutwal, and the Fact proved by Papers found in his House. Unless Spirits of this Sort be controuled, the most * of Consequences may be expected from the Neglect, should, which God avert, any fresh Opportunities occur.

* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be with Respect,

Sir,

Lucknow, the 17th
October 1781.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath^l Middleton.

True Copy.

(Signed) Nath^l Middleton.

NUM. XV. Q^u A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

True Copies.

Nath^l Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have just received Intelligence, which I think may be relied on, of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

It is impossible to pronounce with Certainty what may be the immediate Consequences of this Event; the ultimate ones, I have no Doubt, will be the total Subversion of that extensive Government, acquired alone by his powerful Influence and high military Character, and by which, rather than any effective Force, he has been able hitherto to maintain it. I do not know any one of his Partizans whose Talents, Activity, or superior Influence over the rest, are likely to create an absolute and permanent Authority. Dissensions therefore amongst the principal Officers of his Army may be expected to ensue; and those Rajas and Chiefs who have been deprived of their Territorial Possessions will scarcely omit so favourable an Opportunity of attempting to retrieve them.

Abdulahd Cawn, the late Minister, will probably be restored to Office; and his Object will naturally be the Extinction of every Shadow of Nudjiff Cawn's Power.

Upon the whole, however, I do not apprehend from this Event any Consequences which can affect the Honourable Company's Interests, or the Security of the Nabob Vizier, unless Zabitta Cawn, who it appears has long entertained Views of attempting the Recovery of his former Possessions in Rohilcund, should be prevailed on to consider this † favourable Occasion to prosecute them. In such an Event I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fazoola Cawn, who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well-affected to the Vizier's Government, and who has of late made such Preparations and such a Disposition of his Family and Wealth as evidently manifest either an intended or expected ‡.

† Sic in Orig.

‡ The Sense is imperfect in the Original.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Poppamow,
the 24th February 1782.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath^l Middleton.

A

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Intelligence was this Morning received from Delhy, which mentions the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic Account than the common Newspapers having yet been received either by Mirza Khullul, or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit * to the Report. To-morrow Intelligence will, no doubt, ascertain it.

* Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
9th April 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

B

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Intimation which I had the Honour to give you, in my Letter of Yesterday's Date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed To-day, through various authentic Channels; and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the enclosed Address from him on the Subject.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

C

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have this Day received confirmed Information of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn. My Opinion upon this Subject I had the Honour to submit to the Governor General, under Date the 24th February last, upon a premature Information of the Decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no Reason to alter; I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every Sentiment or Information that I can at present offer upon the Subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the Instigation of his own Ambition, or at the King's Solicitation, to proceed to Delhi upon this Conjuncture; his Alarms and Apprehensions upon this Head, he states in his Letters, of this Day's Date, to the Governor General, and in order to prevent the only one of the Two aforementioned Inducements which lays within his Reach to attempt, he has written an Arzee to the King, assuring him of his Attachment to his Interest, declaring himself ready to march with his Forces to support his Views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty; and finally, recommending to him to call in no other foreign Aid. He has also written Letters of Condolance to the late Nabob's Family; and others of Encouragement to the principal Commanders of his Armies, advising them to continue firm in their Duty and Allegiance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support. Most of these Chiefs were formerly the Servants of this Court, and many of them connected by Blood with the Vizier's Family. His Excellency has also made an Application to Colonel Morgan to move the subsidiary Brigade towards Etawa, to be in Readiness to act in case any Emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's Application to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the Brigade in Readiness to march to that central Station, either upon the Receipt of your Orders to this Effect, or some intermediate urgent Necessity occurring, which may preclude the Propriety of making any Delay whatever. This will, I hope, meet your Approbation.

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To

D

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

On the 10th Instant I had the Honour to inform you of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Khan, since which, nothing material has occurred in that Quarter worth intruding upon you with. Through the Interest of the late Nabob's Sister, Afrasib Khan has received the Charcel, or Investiture of Succession from the King; but as many of the principal Officers of the Army refuse or evade Submission to the Authority of that Chief, it is not likely that he will be able to hold his Station.

Zaberta Khan, at Ghous Ghur, is arming and entering into Alliances with the Seiks. The Nabob Fyzoola Khan, from the best Intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret Correspondence with him. He has gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory Discourses in his Durbar; and by this Day's Intelligence, it appears some unusual * Restraints have been imposed upon my Agent, who hitherto had free Access at his Durbar, to send Intelligence of what passed there. * Sic in Orig.

I shall be very watchful of his Conduct and Motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular Information of every Thing that I may think worth your Notice.

Lucknow,
the 15th April 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Res^t,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

† Sic in Orig.

E

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The Contentions and Party Disputes which have prevailed at the Court of Delhy, since the Death of the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, seem now to have taken a decided Turn in favour of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, whose Pretensions to the chief Rule in the Administration, although acknowledged and secretly espoused by the King, have hitherto met with violent and successful Opposition from Afrasib Cawn; but the latter having a few Days ago found it expedient to move with the main Body of his Army across the Jumna, for the Defence of his own Possessions against the threatened Attacks of Mahomed Beg Cawn Amdâny, who is joined with the opposite Party, Mirza Shuffee availed himself of this Conjunction to attempt, by Force, the effectual Establishment of his Authority at the Capital. Accordingly, on the Eleventh Instant, he marched his whole Army into the Town, seized upon the principal Gates and Avenues, surrounded the Houses of Mudjeed ul Dowla the Dewan, Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, and Luttrauft Ally Cawn, all of whom were united in the Combination against him, and secured the Person of the former, as he has also, probably by this Time, that of Nudjiff † Cooly Cawn, who had, when my last Intelligence was dispatched, lost all his Artillery, several of his principal Sirdars, and was reduced, as a last Resource, to the Necessity of defending himself with Musketry only, within the Walls of his private Habitation. The Capture of his Person will leave Mirza Shuffee Cawn without any Competitor upon the Spot capable of opposing him, and enable him immediately to turn his whole Force, in conjunction with Mahomed Beg Cawn, against Afrasib and his Party, with the fairest Prospect of Success.

There can, I apprehend, be no Doubt but his Majesty, upon this Turn of Affairs, will cheerfully and openly acquiesce in the Demands of Mirza Shuffee Cawn, which, it appears, have never extended beyond the Investiture of such Offices as he is universally allowed to have had an indisputable Claim to upon the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; and as he is a Person attached both from Ties of Consanguinity and Inclination to the Vizier's Government, as well as the first in Rank and Credit among the remaining Chiefs of the Empire; I presume the Honourable Board will consider his rising Influence as a favourable Incident to the political Interests of the Company, being well assured that the smallest Encouragement given to this Chief, were it to consist only in an Acknowledgment of his Title to the Alcendency he has acquired, with the bare Name of our Support, would secure his Attachment to the mutual Interests of our own and the Vizier's Government, and render him not only a powerful Barrier to these Provinces, but a most useful Partizan, should Motives of Necessity or Expedience, at any future Period, induce your Honourable Board to extend your Views beyond the Limits to which they are at present confined.

Lucknow,
14th Sept. 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

† Sic in Orig.

[Y y]

To

F

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to inform you Yesterday, of the State of Affairs at Delhy, since which I have received Intelligence of the Surrender of Nudjiff Cooly Cawn, and the Probability of a speedy Settlement of the Government under the Administration of Mirza Shuffee Cawn.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
15th Sept. 1782.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

G

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

You will have been informed by my Addresses of the 14th and 15th Instant, of the late Occurrences at Delhy, and of my Sentiments as to the probable Issue of them, which stand confirmed by Intelligence this Day received of his Majesty's having conferred upon Mirza Shuffee Cawn the Office of Meer Buxy, with all the other Employments held by the late Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

This Measure appears to have yielded universal Satisfaction to all Ranks of People, excepting those few immediately attached to Afrasaib Cawn; and for the Reasons assigned in my First Address on this Subject, may, I flatter myself, prove acceptable to your Honourable Board; in which Case I would humbly presume to recommend a Letter of Congratulation from the Honourable the Governor General to Mirza Shuffee Cawn on his Advancement.

We hourly expect the News of an Action between the Forces of Afrasaib Cawn and Mahomed Beg Amdanny, unless the rapid and complete Success of Mirza Shuffee Cawn at Delhi should induce the former to Submission.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Lucknow,
the 19th Sept. 1782.

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have had the Pleasure to find upon my Arrival, that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct for some Time past, no doubt, indicated such an Intention, and* appears at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Courts, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government, whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hastily and ill founded Alarms with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts before held, and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I must entreat, Sir, that you will suspend your Judgment upon the State of the Vizier's Administration, until I shall be able to lay before you a Review of the Measures already adopted, and now in Agitation, for the Regulation of this Country, which I have not a Doubt will afford the most satisfactory Evidence of the happy Effects of your Managements.

Upon the last Paragraph of your Commands, I must beg leave to refer you to my Address of this Date to the Honourable Board, which I confidently trust you will receive as an Acquittal of the Responsibility with which you charge me; and as you have candidly rested your Decision on my Conduct, on the ultimate Effect of my Exertions to realize the Honourable Company's Balance, conformably to the Assurances I had repeatedly given on that Head, I am encouraged to hope for that Testimony of your Approbation, which it has ever been equally

* See in Orig.

my Study and Ambition to merit, and which with me must ever constitute an essential Part of any Satisfaction I could look for in the most successful Discharge of my Duty.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
7th September 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
(A true Copy.)

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Conformably to the Spirit of the Instructions given to me for my Guidance by the Honourable the Governor General, upon the Conclusion of the Agreement with the Nabob Vizier at Chunar, I have the Honour to inform you, with his Excellency's Concurrence, I have stationed in each Aumildary throughout these Provinces an Agent of my own Nomination, in the Capacity of Daroga Tassuah, or Muster-master to the Mooteyna Troops, whose Duty it is to muster and transmit to my Office regular monthly Returns of those Establishments, and upon whose Report and Signature alone their Pay is to be issued. This Measure will establish a necessary Check upon the Conduct of the Aumils, and effectually obviate those Abuses and Misapplications consequent on the former irregular Mode of conducting this Branch of Expence. I could not with Propriety have taken ^{*} decisive a Line in this Business at an earlier Period, as the Nabob and Ministers, returning to the Capital so late as the Month of October, found themselves obliged to continue the Aumils already in Employ in their respective Trusts, or risk by new Appointments at that advanced Season the Loss of the whole Collections on the Khereef, or first Corps; which amount of [†] Two-fifths of the annual Revenue and the same Circumstance, involved the Necessity of leaving their Agreements nearly in the Form in which they stood the preceding Year. Hence it became difficult and dangerous to take any immediate Steps for the Introduction of the Governor General's Arrangements, beyond laying the Foundations of a future Reform, which was duly attended to; and these I can now securely build upon, as by availing myself of this early Period, every Aumil [‡] is previously apprized of the Terms on which he unbarks [§], and stands without Excuse for any Failure in his Engagements. I shall have the Satisfaction of laying before you very shortly as correct a Return of the Troops actually employed, as it may be possible to make, after curtailing Numbers every where, as far as it can be done consistently with the Security of the Collections; and out of the Savings, which I am confident of immediately producing, I have stipulated with the Minister for the Maintenance of Four complete Regiments of the Honourable Company's Troops, at the Rate of Twenty-five thousand Rupees per Month each, as established by the Chunar Treaty; should this Measure meet your Approbation, and it be suitable to your Views to enlarge the Plan, I have no Doubt of being able by degrees to introduce as many more Regiments as you may wish to have employed, in lieu of the Government Troops now maintained for the Service.

I have the further Satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, that I have at length prevailed on the Nabob Vizier to carry into effectual Execution the Measure recommended by the Honourable the Governor General, for the Institution of Courts of Adawlut, under proper Regulations, throughout his Dominions. Molovy Mowbean, a very reputable, learned, and distinguished Man of the Law, has been appointed Sudder ul Huck, and a Deputy on his Behalf is going out with each Aumil, accompanied with a proper and competent Establishment for the due Administration of Justice, independently of the Phougedars and Collectors. This Measure will also, I flatter myself, meet with your Approbation.

It is incumbent upon me to inform you of the improper Conduct of Fyzula Cawn, who for some Time past has been carrying on a constant Correspondence with the other Rohilla Chiefs, and maintains Discourses in his public Durbar of a very contrary Tendency to the Line of his Duty and professed Allegiance to the Vizier.

It is not very likely he would be able to effect any Thing that could materially endanger these Provinces; yet it must be observed that any Attempt, however unsuccessful to himself, would to a Certainty occasion a very heavy Loss in the Vizier's Collections. And ^{*} Advantage gained by his Troops in a late unfortunate Dispute with Two of his Vizier's Battalions at Darrangur, has had the natural Effect of exciting Insolence and Temerity, and makes it now not very easy for that Chief, were he so inclined, to repress the turbulent Spirit of his Follows [†].

By the Third Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable the Governor General and the Vizier at Chunar, his Excellency is empowered to place Fayzula Cawn upon the same Footing with the other Jagheerdars, giving him his Allowances in Money instead of Lands; but the Honourable the Governor General, though acceding to the Nabob's Proposal, deeming it [‡] inadvisable that the Measure should be attempted in the then Situation of this Government, and during the active Scene which occupied the Company's Troops, I, in consequence, prevailed on the Nabob to suspend it until a more convenient Opportunity might offer. These Objections to the Measure being now, I conceive, removed, and this being the only Jagheer existing under the Vizier's Government, I would, if the Honourable Board are pleased to approve, venture to advise the Resumption of it as soon as the Cessation of the Rains will permit. For this it will be necessary

necessary the Nabob should obtain not only your previous Sanction, but Assurance of your Support, in case, which I think very probable, his own Strength should be found unequal to the Undertaking.

The Possessions of Fayzula Cawn are so situated, that there is no Possibility of cutting off his Retreat, whenever he might choose to attempt it; and, should it ever so happen, the great extra Collections he has for some Years past made beyond the Amount for which the Jagheer was originally granted, now supposed to be accumulated to One Crore and an Half of Rupees, must prove a total and irreparable Loss to this Country. It seems therefore worthy the Attention of your Honourable Board to co-operate with the Vizier in such Measures as may be most effectual in obviating the Mischiefs which his Excellency justly apprehends from leaving Fayzula Cawn in his present unrestricted Situation, especially as the proposed Change cannot, in my Conception, be considered as any actual Innovation on the Rights of that Chief's Treaty with the late Vizier, which secure to him an annual Income of Fifteen Lacks; and this the Nabob by no means designs to deprive him of, but wishes to pay it in Money instead of allowing him to collect above Thrice that Sum from Lands, by Means which drain the other Parts of Rohilchund of their Recates * and Revenues, and enable him to maintain a large Force ready upon all Occasions to join any internal or foreign Enemy which might † up in Opposition to his Excellency's Government; and there can be no Doubt but Zabitta Cawn, with whom he is closely connected, and keeps up a constant Intercourse, would seize any Opening which might yield him the faintest Hopes of recovering his hereditary Possessions in Rohilchund.

I have enclosed an Address from the Nabob Vizier to the Honourable the Governor General on this Subject, and am, with the highest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 17th September 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
(True Copy.) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my Current Claims for the present Year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to Rupees 70,97,882, for which Amount I have received Assignments, as per the enclosed List, for Rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demand for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sezamul from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions whether Muzaffer Jung is to pay the Amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me. Khyragur is in the same Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little Doubt of receiving; for the large Balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspence ‡: As soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined, and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

The new Regulation of resuming the Jaguirs is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and, when effected, will afford a very material Increase in the Nabob's Revenues.

The Order of Seven Lacks upon them could not be increased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be compleated, the Collections upon the First Corp § will be over; besides which, many of the Jaguirdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign Ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

LIST of current Claims upon the Nabob for the Year * 1789.

* Sicin Orig.

Balances due to the Paymasters, as per their respective Statements for 1188	14,88,304	0	0
Two Months Pay (as per Stipulation) on Mr. Wombwell's Office	3,00,000	0	0
Two and a Half ditto ditto, temporary Brigade and Cavalry	7,50,000	0	0
Subsidy	31,20,000	0	0
Extra Regiment, as per Agreement, at 25,000 Rupees per Month for 10 Months	2,50,000	0	0
Abdul Reheman Cawn	3,30,000	0	0
Sadit Ally	61,578	0	0
Claims of Mr. Frazer, Mr. Marfack and Co.	5,00,000	0	0
	70,99,882	0	0

(True Copy).
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

ASSIGNMENTS received for the Year 1189 on the following Districts.

Rohilcund	31,00,000	0	0
Corah, Doaub, &c.	12,00,000	0	0
Furruckabad	7,58,000	0	0
Jaguirees	7,00,000	0	0
Bahrack and Gurrackpore	6,50,000	0	0
Goonda	3,50,000	0	0
Allahabad	4,35,000	0	0
Khyragur	1,95,000	0	0
Azimgur	1,30,000	0	0
Sundeila Milliabad	1,20,000	0	0
	76,38,114	0	0

(True Copy).
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Respecting the Conduct of Fayzula Cawn.

Extracts of Letters from the Resident at Oude to the Governor General and Council.

Extract, dated the 27th December 1781.

" I must also take the Liberty to add my Opinion, that unless Fyzoola Cawn, remotely situated
" as he is, out of reach of Interruption, in the Center of his own Tribe and Country, connected unin-
" terruptedly with the other Two remaining Patan Powers, becomes included in this general Re-
" form of the Jagheers, or some effectual Check imposed upon him, the whole may prove abor-
" tive, while, if fully enforced, † may save this Country, and with it, possibly much of our own † Sicin Orig.
" Blood and Treasure."

Extracts of ditto, dated the 24th February 1782.

" In such an Event, I should think it very probable he would be joined by Fyzoola Cawn,
" who, there is strong Reason to believe, is by no means well affected to the Vizier's Govern-
" ment, and who has of late made such Preparations, and such a Disposition of his Family and
" Wealth, as evidently manifest either an intended or expected Rupture."

Extract of ditto, dated the 25th March 1782.

" The Third Article, which includes the Jaguire of Fyzulla Cawn among the rest, has hither-
" to been deferred, by the Postscript to your General Instructions, which forbids it until Circum-
" stance† may render it more expedient and easy to be attempted, than the present more material † Sicin Orig.
" Pursuits of Government make it appear. However, I beg leave to repeat, that a Stipend or
" Allowance in Ready Money to that Chief, in lieu of his Jaguire Lands, situated and peopled
" as they are by his own Tribe, in Vicinity to Three capital Territories of the same Cast, would
" be
[Z z]

“ be far more conducive to the Interests and Security of this Government; and, as such, permit me to recommend it to your Consideration.”

Extract of Ditto, dated the 15th April 1782.

* Sic in Orig. “ Zabitta Cawn at Ghous Ghur is arming and entering into Alliances with the Seiks. The Nabob Fyzula Cawn, from the best Intelligence I am able to procure, carries on a close and secret Correspondence with him. He has gone so far as to throw out some very inflammatory Discourses in his Durbar; and by this Day's Intelligence, it appears that some * usual Restraints have been imposed on my Agent, who hitherto had free Access at his Durbar, to send Intelligence of what passed there. I shall be very watchful of his Conduct and Motions, and not fail to give your Honourable Board regular Information of every Thing that I may think worth your Notice.”

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
(True Extracts.)

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Orders respecting Furruckabad.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at Oude, dated the 11th July 1782.

“ We observe that you have not received any Part of the Sum expected from Furruckabad; and are surprised that you have not intimated, either in your Letters to the Board or to the Governor General, the Circumstances which have prevented you from receiving any Part of the Sum expected from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung; should they proceed from an Advantage taken by him of our Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, we direct that you immediately afford him effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly withdraw all other Interference with that Nabob.”

(True Extract.)

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignment to the Honourable Company.

Sir,

The Governor General intending to visit the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we therefore direct you to obey all such Orders and Instructions as he may from this Time think proper to issue to you in his own Name, and in all Respects to consider his single Authority as of the same Force, until this Order shall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively,

We are, Sir,

Fort William,
the 3d July 1781.

Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) Warren Hastings.
Edward Wheler.

To the Honourable Board.

Hon. Sir and Sirs,

I am sorry to communicate to your Honourable Board the Assassination of Mirza Aboob Beg, Aumil of Goruckpore and Bahrach, by Two discontented Men among his Troops, who also paid the Forfeit of their own Lives for their Temerity.

I cannot help being under some Alarm for the possible Effects which this Accident may produce on the general State of those Countries, and particularly on the Nabob's Assignment upon them in favour of the Honourable Company, it unfortunately happening at a most critical Period of the Rubbee Harvest, upon which the heaviest Collections fall; nothing, however, has been left undone which Prudence could suggest to prevent Confusion or Loss; Rajah Soorut Sing, Dewan to the present and late Vizier, a Man of the first Repute and Consequence in this Country, having been deputed to take charge of the Collections, and by his Influence to endeavour to prevent those Insurrections which might be apprehended among a People naturally prone to Rebellion. I have, with the Vizier's Concurrence, ordered Major Naylor's Regiment to move Northward from Goonda to the Districts most likely to be disturbed; and Major Gilpin's Regiment being at Fayzabad, § the small Balance yet due on the Nabob's Assignment upon the Bhow Begums, is also conveniently posted to act upon an Emergency; so that I have every Reason to flatter myself the Country will soon be restored to Peace and Tranquillity, should, contrary to my Hopes, these Measures not prove effectual in entirely preventing Disorders.

§ Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 27th May 1782.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,
(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident, &c.

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Members of the Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I received the Honour of your Commands of the 25th November, conveying the Proceedings of the Seventh September against me, founded upon Two Letters of as Persons* so general and so unsupported by any defined Act, that I could not answer them otherwise than by a Negative, as unqualified and equally general. This useless Reply I suspended until I should receive the Charges on that Date, promised to be drawn up from these Letters, and other Matter not then recorded. These I have now received, under Seven Heads: The Two first immediately from the Letters, as recorded on the 7th September; the Third upon a Part of the same Letter, not then entered, and the Four last, Complaints of Neglect of Duty, under Heads particularized.

Enclosed I have the Honour to submit my Answers to each Charge. Anxiously waiting your final Decision upon them, I have the Honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest Respect,

Calcutta,

the 14th June 1783.

Delivered in 5th July.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

R. Johnston.

First Charge from Hyder Beg's Letter, entered, Consultations the 7th* September 1782.

* Sicin Orig.

Answer.

For assuming an unlicensed Authority in Prejudice of the Vizier's Government, and interfering in the Management of his Country in opposition to his Will, and to the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister. The particular Instances alledged are, by appointing Amils of your own Choice, and in such a Manner that no one either attended the Presence of the Nabob or visited his Ministers.

(See N^o 1. Mode of appointing Amils.)

(See N^o 2. Orders.)

I am nearly as much diffculted to answer this Abstract, as I am the Letter it is taken from, and for the same Reasons. It contains no defined Act except in the last Words, by which it is stated that I have appointed Amils, but not one is named.

I appointed no Amils; I recommended more than One, and urged the Minister to obtain their Appointment from the Nabob (who alone is competent to this Act) by every Means in my Power. These Means were limited to Reiteration of Request. My Duty, as well as my Orders, directed me in this. I should have been influenced by either separately, had they not united in one Issue. I never recommended but upon self-evident Necessity. Had any one Instance been named, I should thereby have been called upon to trouble the Honourable Board with a full Explanation of that Instance. As the Charges* now stands, a general History would be as vague in its Effect, as the Minister's general Accusation is. Other Assumption of unlicensed Authority is undefined. I deny any:—And with it "the Prejudice to the Nabob's Government," equally unexplained. The Interference, the Opposition to the Nabob's Will, and the Endeavours and Remonstrances of his Minister, are all as unknown to me as they are unsupported. I can only oppose my Negative to them. The particular Instances alledged, I have answered; to which I must add, that if "the Manner of appointing Amils of my own Choice, so that no one attended the Nabob's Presence, or visited the Minister," alludes to the Non-attendance of the Amils themselves, the very Nature of the Act (explained in N^o 1) refutes it. If it alludes generally to all Ranks of People being deterred from going to the Nabob and Minister, I must assert the contrary, and will stand by the Proof.

* Sicin Orig.

Second Charge from Hyder Beg's Letter, Consultations 7th September 1782.

Answer.

By exacting Sunnuds and Orders from the Presence at your own Pleasure, and issuing the Sunnuds on your own Part,

as

This is as general as the first, which it must be if my Description of the Letter it is taken from be true.

Exactimg,

as if this Duty had been held independent of the Vizier's Authority.

* Sic in Orig.

3d Charge, Con'. 7th September 1782.

Major Palmer's Letter "for sending repeatedly to the Vizier, and to his Minister Hyder Beg Khan, to advise them against transferring the 10 Lacs of Rupees intended as a Present to the Governor General to the Company's Account, as it would be a Precedent for further Demands, which, if the Vizier did not resist in the first Instance, this Government would never cease to harass him for Money."

* Sic in Orig.

	60 a Loan.
	12 for Four additional Regiments.
	10 the Sum in this Charge.
Total	82

Exacting, is a very vague Term. The Mode, Degree, and Aim of an Act, constitutes its Criminality: Its Name does not. I have before said, that urgent and reiterated Solicitation, Importunity through the Minister himself to the Nabob, were the only Means I had. I repeat that I employed no other. I obtained Sunnuds for the Amils I recommended; they could not have become Amils without them. I deemed this a Discharge of my Duty. I deemed the Success a Merit; and until an unjustifiable* Mode of such Obtention* is proved, or any unjustifiable Purpose in the subsequent Use of them established, I must continue in this Error. This Act of Independency is disproved by the Sunnud itself, by the issuing of it, and supporting it.

Answer.

This Extract, and the Matter of the remaining Charges, are not in the Copy of the Proceedings of the 7th September sent to me in December last. I am not the less ready to meet them here.

The Act and Intention, as far as I shall limit them, in admitting myself the Cause of preventing the 10 Lacs mentioned from being, at that Time, paid to the Company, are true. The Reasons assigned for such Prevention, "left* the Nabob should be again harassed," &c. are the Minister's own Words and Objections, made to me, transferred into my Mouth. The Mode also, by Message, is likewise misrepresented. But that is immaterial. Suffice it for me to explain the Act. I acknowledge Fifty Lacs were due in Balance. All the Nabob's Resources not promising to prove equal to discharge this Balance, a new Claim was at this same Instant made of 82 Lacs. The Resources in my Hands, the sole Fund existing to answer both, the Means unequal to this End, the Question remained, which of the Two Claims, the new or the old, should be first paid? I did not hesitate one Instant to declare, that if any of the Assets placed in my Hands should be attempted to be estranged from the Purposes for which they were assigned, I should declare it a Breach of Treaty. They were to discharge the Balances of Years. The sole Object of the late Treaty, and all the Measures connected with it, had this single Point for their End. Could I, deeply pledged for the Fulfilment of this Treaty, subscribe to the total Subversion of these Measures at the very Moment of their Completion, in the Termination of the Year prescribed and allotted for their Operation? I could not; I ought not; therefore, I thus obstructed the whole; of course, the Parts of that whole, for the Reasons above assigned, and no other whatever. Whether such a Preference, so given to a previous Claim, was criminal or meritorious, rests with the Honourable Board to declare, when they recollect that retarding neither expunges or diminishes a Claim. Permit me here to subjoin, had the 10 Lacs been uninvolved with the 72, or had the aggregate Sum not been required within the Period left for liquidating the Balances intrusted to me, or had not the Assets lodged in my Hands for this Purpose been the sole Funds from which such Payment could be attempted, so far from impeding even for a Moment such a Claim, I should have been the first to support and urge it to its Completion.

4th

6

Answer.

4th Charge.

For Neglect of Duty, in not having communicated to this Government any Measures which the State of Affairs in the Vizier's Country might render it necessary for you to adopt, if such Necessity prevailed.

Answer.

No defined Measures, under this Description, being asserted in my Accusation, or acknowledged by me, the Necessity supposed is not in Agitation; and the Neglect of communicating any such falls until the Affirmative becomes established. I adopted no new Measures, but I earnestly and unremittingly pursued the usual Track of the Rules laid down to answer the Ends they were originally intended for. I allude to the Instructions for the Resident.

5th Charge.

For further Neglect of Duty in not having written a single Letter to this Government during the Absence of Mr. Middleton from his Station at Lucknow; to report the State of the Upper Provinces, or of the Vizier's Dominions; or to mention any one Occurrence of those Parts, notwithstanding the important Events which took place during that Interval, from the Contentions which ensued upon the Decease of Nudjif Cawn, and the Disturbances in the Vizier's Country from the Defection and Flight of Allmas Ally Khan, one of his principal Zemindars, with a considerable Treasure and Force; from the Refractoriness and Disobedience of other Zemindars, and from other Causes which the Board have since been informed of; and for not mentioning the Disaster which happened to Two Battalions of the Vizier's Troops at Daranagur; all which the Board obtained no Knowledge of but from private Information.

Answer.

Mr. Middleton left Lucknow the 18th June, and returned the last of August. The Duty he entrusted to me was limited and restricted to closing the Balances; in which he requested Major Palmer, to whom he made over the political Department, to assist me with his Support, if I called for it. The Line was specially drawn; the political Information, of course, rested with the political Agent. He attended the Durbar, where my Business never called me. In my Line, nothing new or remarkable occurred during the Period above mentioned. The Death of Nudjif Khan, with all its Consequences, actual and probable, had been fully laid before the Board and the Governor General in the Resident's Letters of the 9th, 10th April, to the Governor the same Date, and, the 15th, to the Council; and again, in several Letters immediately after his Return, upon resuming the respective Charges entrusted to Major Palmer and me. With respect to the Vizier's Dominions, nothing new happened in the constantly turbulent State of the Zemindars of a Country where the Rents are collected at the Point of the Sword. Many Rumours were spread of the intended Disaffection and Flight of Allmas Ali Khan. The Resident, immediately after his Return, informed the Governor General, Date 7th September*, that he had ascertained them to be groundless Reports. While I was acting, during which Time the Rumour first began, I had always an Agent with him. His chief Manager, and most confidential Agent, was always with me, and with the Minister, who likewise had an Agent constantly with Allmas. The Minister's Intelligence uniformly agreed with mine. I never lost an Opportunity to compare them; and neither of us, I will confirm by Oath, ever believed him beyond the Nabob's Limits. What I offer to confirm and attest, is my own Belief, with the Minister's consonant Declarations made to me. And I trust, that the united Testimony of Mr. Middleton, the Minister, and myself, will be received by the Board as equal, if not superior in Weight, to that of others, who cannot have had Channels of Information so much to be depended upon as those I have stated. However, my Belief, well or ill grounded, being what I have stated, I could not have informed the Honourable Board of an Act I discredited.

The Fray at Daranagur was the Result, immediately brought to an Issue, of a Dispute between Two Individuals in the Bazar. The Cause, Progress, and Result, were fully ascertained. The Chiefs of the respective Parties rejected all Knowledge of, and Interference in it. Any public Question, or Discussion of it, might have proved dangerous. Fyzulla Khan is the most timid of Men. The Court of Lucknow

[3 A]

were

* See No. 4.
Extract Ref
Letter.

were so sensible of this, that they offered not a Word about it. Such Frays, termed Khanna junghee, occur perpetually under the best-regulated of the Up-country Governments. Under all these Circumstances, in Explanation of the Heads mentioned in the Charge, I hope it will no longer appear criminal my not having corresponded upon them to the Board, even had my Situation, and distinct Trust, not carried upon the Face of it the general Objection first above stated in the Beginning of the Answer to this Charge.

6th Charge.

For applying, on different Occasions, to Colonel Morgan, commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore, for military Aid to enforce the Orders of Government, and quell Disturbances in different Parts of the Vizier's Dominions, without any Reference, or even Information given, to the Board of such Applications, or the Occasion for them.

Vide No. 5 and 6. The March and Destination of which the Resident informed the Board with the 7th September. No. 5 further explained in Major Scott's Instructions, No. 6, dated 9th September.

Answer.

I obtained no Regiment, or military Aid, from Colonel Morgan. One Regiment was wanted in consequence of the Board's Letter of the 11th July. Colonel Morgan could not spare one. Of the only Three Regiments employed during this uncommonly busy Year, One, the 23d, had been returned to Dyanapore; another, the 20th, remained employed at Fyzabad; the Third, which was the 3d Regiment, Major Scott, appeared to have a Moment's Respite at Sahlone; he was therefore sent.—The Cause and Object of his March arising from the Orders of the Board, the immediate Communication of it did not seem to me so very urgently necessary. If the Honourable Board judge differently, I stand liable to the Censure that such an Error of judging of the immediate Necessity of such Communication may be thought to deserve. After the Departure of the 23d Regiment, and the March of the 3d, the Respite Bulbudder had given threatened but short Continuance. To prevent any Risk from this, I availed myself of Colonel Blair's Offer (N^o 8.), grounded on the Governor General's Tender of the Troops at the Jaunpore Station (N^o 7.), and obtained Two Battalions, which was equal to the One Regiment that had been returned. But upon this I shall trouble the Board with no further Detail, as it is not included in my Charges. And in Truth, the Movement was of little Consequence. The frontier Camp was neither weakened or affected by it. The Number of Troops on Service were not increased, and they acted very little beyond their immediate Stations.

7th Charge.

But particularly for detaching, by the Means of your Application to the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, One Regiment from that Brigade, to enforce the Vizier's Demands upon the Nabob of Ferrockabad, notwithstanding the positive Prohibition of any Interference from the Resident in the Vizier's Claims upon that Nabob, and notwithstanding the further positive Prohibition of Detachments being required from the Brigade, except in Cases of extreme Necessity; and, on all these important Occasions, for neglecting to make any Communications to this Board.

Answer.

I have stated in the foregoing Answer, that I obtained no Regiment from Colonel Morgan's Brigade. Major Scott's March was laid before the Honourable Board in the annexed Letter (N^o 5.) from the Resident, wherein the whole Nature of this Transaction is fully explained, so as, I trust, to remove every Ground of the Criminality couched in this Charge, proving it to have been done in conformity with the Spirit of the Board's Letter of 11th July 1782. The Governor General's Orders alluded to, were of a much anterior date. They were superseded by the Letter 11th July, founded upon Circumstances that arose after the Date of the Governor's first Orders, and totally changing the Grounds of them. The second Prohibition, herein mentioned, must of course give way, when the Board direct effectual Assistance to be give † to the Vizier, to realize his Claims upon Mozuffer

Mozuffer Jung. The least * Step towards effectual * *Sic in Orig.*
 Assistance was to ensure the Arrival of the Vizier's
 Negotiator at Furrackabad, which was the End of
 Major Scott's March. The concluding Sentence of
 this Charge is a Recapitulation of what I have an-
 swered in Detail in the Four preceding Articles.

I have offered to the Indulgence of the Board all that my immediate Self-justification seemed
 indispensably to require against the Charges, as I find them stated: But ere I can call for their
 Decision, I must proceed to explain a Point with which I am not charged, but with which I must
 now charge myself, as I find it solely laid to Mr. Middleton. He is accused with anticipating the
 Revenues, and loading them with an usurious Interest upon an Advance made to him, and
 brought to Credit in his Accounts. This Crime originated with me. He only sanctified it by
 his Authority. The greater Share, if not the whole of the Blame, it may incur, must therefore
 rest on me. The total Sum consisted of Two Parts, nearly Halves, 25 Lacks each; one was a
 Negotiation of the Balances due from the different Amils, agitated and settled by the Minister
 himself: The other an Anticipation of Rents assigned to pay a Banker for the Advance he made
 of the Amount required and negotiated. The Charge is or should be therefore confined to this
 last. The whole Transaction will of course be fully stated by Mr. Middleton, as it stands in-
 cluded in his Charges. All that I here mean to explain, is, that the Rents anticipated by
 Assignment to the Banker, in other Words the Funds upon which the Advance was made, were
 not the Rents of Lands upon which the Company had ever received their Assignments, or
 which had ever supplied the Nabob's Treasury and Wants, but the resumed Rents of rebellions * *Sic in Orig.*
 and other Jagueerdars (chiefly Letafuts, Begums, and Salar Jungs), forming an entire new Fund,
 now and never before brought into the Nabob's and Company's Coffers. By this Plan it became
 therefore in so much a net Gain to the Nabob. The Plan in other Respects, had it met with
 Encouragement, opened a new Channel of Resource, upon emergent Occasions, to the Nabob
 and Company. The Bankers, properly noticed and rewarded for an Advance of 50 Lacks (an
 Instance I believe never before equalled), would have been ready upon a Repetition of the Call.
 The Interest termed Usury by the Board, was the usual Interest of the Country where the Loan
 was made. The established Interest of a Country is no Usury in that Country, whatever it may
 be deemed in others. But had the Interest been usurious or high, the Nabob paid it; not from
 his own Resources, Deficiencies in which could afterwards † be felt by his Allies, but from new † *Sic in Orig.*
 Funds. He would gladly have paid it from his own, to answer the great Purposes effected
 by it.

It enabled him to fulfil a Treaty, a Treaty of the highest Concern to him; a Treaty, for the
 Performance of which himself, his Minister, and the Resident, stood pledged; the Completion
 of which, comprised a great Benefit to the Company. They were in want of Money. The
 Treaty was calculated to answer this Want, and this Plan to fulfil the Treaty. Therefore, had
 even the Nabob's own usual Resources, or even those usually assigned to the Company, been in
 Reality anticipated, such Anticipation would have been an Advantage to the Company, by an
 advanced Payment, and not a Detriment or Injury, upon which alone the Disapprobation of the
 Board can be grounded. I therefore now hope, that this Explanation will induce the Appro-
 bation, instead of Censure, of the Board upon this Measure.

(Signed)

R. Johnson.

Mode of appointing an Amil at the Court of Owde.

After the Petition of an Amil to be appointed, either from himself or the Introduction or In-
 fluence of others, and the Election adopted by the Minister and Nabob, the old Accounts of
 former Years of the Province to be delivered in charge are produced by the Minister from the
 Dewannee and other public Offices, and upon these, after they have guided the Agreement of
 gross Jumma, he examines the Wajeb ub Arz, a Paper written under distinct and widely se-
 parated Heads, expressing every Request and Stipulation proposed by the intended Amil.
 Between these separate Articles the Minister writes in his own Hand his Adoption or Rejection of
 the respective Claims, in Whole or in Part. The Paper thus prepared goes through the De-
 wannee, Bukshygaree, Tasseah, &c. inferior Officers, to be examined and registered. After all
 these clear and well-known Forms, the Amil receives his Sunnuds and Shukkahs under the
 Nabob's great Seal, with the other Checks, Counterparts, and Confirmations of inferior Officers.
 The Nabob then grants him some of his own Troops to establish and support him, if necessary;
 and finally in Presence of, and from the Nabob's own Hands, the confirmed Amil receives
 his Tebberuck or Khelat, upon which he presents to the Nabob a Nezar, and is at Liberty to
 proceed the first fortunate Day upon his Commission. He then visits the Ministers and other
 high Officers, to whom he likewise presents Nezars, and expects Beetle, Otter, Shauls, or Marks
 of Approbation, Favour, and Protection, from them, without which he does not think it safe or
 prudent to set out. Of late Years, since a Resident has been in that Court, who generally has to
 much to do with many of the Amils (that is, those upon whom the Honourable Company's
 Assignment ‡ are granted) the newly appointed Amils, if under this Predicament, and not other-
 wise, ‡ *Sic in Orig.*

wife, think it also right to receive a Betle or Shaul from him, either at the Time of his signing and delivering his Acknowledgments of the Assignment upon him, or any other more convenient Period before his Departure.

Extract from printed Orders, dated Chunar, 19th September 1781.

* Sic in Orig. In the Management of the Collections, the Ministers with your Concurrence are to chuse all Amils and Collections*; and in their Choice to be guided by the Responsibility, good Reputation, and known Abilities of the Persons they elect, that Charges may as far as possible be avoided.

Again: That if the Nabob shall persist in appointing improper Officers disaffected to our Government, it is peremptorily to be opposed.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Intelligence was this Morning received from Dolhy, which mentions the Death of Nudjiff Cawn; but no more authentic Account than the common Newspapers having yet been received, either by Mirza Khullub or the Vizier, I cannot yield implicit Credit to the Report. Tomorrow's Intelligence will no doubt ascertain it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
9th April 1782.

Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Intimation which I had the Honour to give you in my Letter of Yesterday's Date, respecting Nudjiff Cawn, has been confirmed To-Day, through various authentic Channels, and I have been desired by his Excellency the Vizier to forward you the enclosed Address from him on the Subject.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

Lucknow,
10th April 1782.

Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Board.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have this Day received confirmed Information of the Death of the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn.

My Opinion upon this Subject I had the Honour to submit to the Governor General under Date 24th February last, upon a premature Information of the Decease of that Nabob, which hitherto I find no Reason to alter. I therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Board to that, as containing every Sentiment or Information that I can at present offer upon the Subject.

The Nabob Vizier seems to think it probable, or possible, that Mahadajee Scindia may be induced, either at the Instigation of his own Ambition, or at the King's Solicitation, to proceed to Delhi upon this Conjunction. His Alarms and Apprehensions upon this Head, he states, in his Letter of this Day's Date to the Governor General; and in order to prevent the only one of the Two aforementioned Inducements which lays within his Reach to attempt, he has written an Arzee to the King, assuring him of his Attachment to his Interests, declaring himself ready to march with his Forces to support his Views, and mentioning your Government as equally well disposed to his Majesty, and finally recommending to him to call in no other Foreign Aid. He has also written Letters of Condolance to the late Nabob's Family, and other of Encouragement to the Principal Commanders of his Armies, advising them to continue firm in their Duty and Allegiance to the King, whom he tells them he is marching to Delhi to support; most of these Chiefs were formerly the Servants of this Court, and many of them connected by Blood with the Vizier's Family. His Excellency has also made an Application to Colonel Morgan to move the subsidiary Brigade towards Etawa, to be in Readiness to act in case any Emergency should require it. I have sent his Excellency's Applications to the Colonel, but have only recommended his holding the Brigade in Readiness to march to that central Station, either upon the Receipt of your Orders to this Effect, or some intermediate urgent Necessity occurring, which may preclude the Propriety of making any Delay whatever. This will I hope meet your Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Lucknow,
the 10th April 1782.
Again, 14th, 15th, 19th, and 8th October.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the Honour to receive your Commands of the 10th August, previous to my Departure from Patna, and delayed the Acknowledgment of them until my Arrival at Lucknow, only that I might be enabled to yield you the fullest Information and Satisfaction on the Subject of their Contents.

I have had the Pleasure to find upon my Arrival that the Report of Almas Ally Cawn's Flight from the Vizier's Dominions was premature. His Conduct for some Time past no doubt indicated such an Intention, and appears at one Time warranted a Belief that his Resolution was decidedly taken; but although he withdrew himself and his Naibs from the Charge of the Country, he never broke off his Correspondence with the Court, or manifested any Disinclination to return to his Duty under his Excellency's Government whenever he might be assured he could do it on Terms of undoubted Security to himself.

The hasty and ill-founded Alarms with which the Misrepresentations of the Enemies of the Vizier's and our own Government had impressed him, having been removed by the fullest Assurances of Security and Protection, he has resumed the Charge of the Districts he before held, and I trust his future Conduct will merit your Forgiveness and continued Patronage.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
the 7th September 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

Extract from the Resident, dated 7th September 1782, to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 11th July, observing "That I have received no Part of the Tunkaw upon Furruckabad, and have never intimated the Cause in my Addresses either to the Board or the Governor General, and upon a Conception that the Payment withheld may have proceeded from an Advantage taken by the Nabob Muzuffer Jung of your Mediation with the Nabob Vizier, you direct in such Case, that I immediately afford his Excellency effectual Assistance for the Recovery of what Money may be due to him from Muzuffer Jung, and expressly to withdraw all other Interference with the Nabob."

Upon this Article, the Honourable Board have anticipated my Reply by adverting to what they conjecture may have been the Cause of the total Failure in the Collections from Furruckabad, which was, as they have justly supposed, an improper Advantage taken by Muzuffer Jung of the Mediation employed with the Nabob Vizier in his Behalf. I have therefore, immediately upon Receipt of your Orders, withdrawn all Mediation and Interference which stood between the Nabob Vizier, and the Collection of his Tribute from Furruckabad, and afforded him the Assistance directed, by sending a Regiment to support the Sezawal appointed by his Excellency for the Collection of the Tribute of the ensuing Year, and have added my Instruction to the same Agent to collect the Assignment of Seven and Half Lacks first above mentioned, upon the Tribute and Balances due to the End of the Current Year; and as I have anticipated the Success of this Trust by raising this Amount among the other Balances as above stated, I have the Satisfaction to reflect that the Honourable Board will not even feel the Inconvenience arising from the Delay that the Mediation in favour of Muzuffer Jung has occasioned.

Translation of a Letter from the Resident at the Vizier's Court to the Nabob.

To Muzuffer Jung.

After the usual Compliments: I have received your Letter (recapitulates the Contents). The generous and liberal Motives which induced the Governor General to employ the Mediation of the Company between the Nabob Vizier and you, are known to the whole World, and require from me no Explanation. It is equally notorious what has been the Effect produced by that Mediation, which, however you may have understood it, I am well assured was never meant to impede, still less wholly to preclude the Collection of the Nabob Vizier's just Claims upon you; the Communication I have received from the Governor General from the first to the last respecting the Nature and Object of his indulgent Mediation in your Behalf have corresponded invariably with my own Opinion on the Subject. In his First Letter relative to this Matter, he informs me, that he has consented to exert his Endeavours with the Vizier to remove the Restraint and Controul which had been laid upon you for the Collection of the Tribute, and to prevail on his Excellency to receive his Dues through your Agents, instead of employing his own, for which Purpose he has given the necessary Instructions to Meer Suftoola Cawn, and dispatched him to the Nabob Vizier and myself, to adjust the Amounts depending between you * his Excellency, and settle the future Mode of Payment. The Vizier most readily acceded to the Governor General's Wishes on this Point, and his Excellency's Agents and all Sort of Interference with the Government were in consequence instantly withdrawn. But this was done upon the Faith of the Governor General's Assurances that you would take effectual Care to prevent a Measure which had been adopted principally for your Relief, from impeding the Liquidation of the Vizier's legal and just Claims; and agreeably to the Intimation I had from the Governor General, I waited patiently the Arrival of Suftoola Cawn; but to my utter Surprise I learnt, that instead of coming here as directed, he went straight to Furruckabad, and publicly declared you excused from any further Claim of the Vizier. This being so contrary to the Tenor of the Governor General's Advices and Commands to me, that

* Sic in Orig. I considered it merely a Piece * Artifice of Suftoola Cawn's to raise his own Credit and Consequence, and supposed you as well as myself imposed upon. Having repeatedly written to you, in consequence of the Vizier's Claim upon you having become a Part of the Funds assigned for the Liquidation of his Excellency's Engagements to the E. Company, without receiving any explicit or satisfactory Answer, and no Payments either made or seemingly intended, I was under the Necessity of referring the Matter to the Consideration and Decision of the Governor General, who, seeing the improper Advantage which had been taken by you and your Agents, of his well-intended Mediation, to the great Prejudice of the Vizier, and the consequent Injury of the Company's Engagements with him, thought proper to withdraw any further Interference between you, and to leave the Vizier again uncontrouled in the Prosecution of his just and reasonable Claims upon you. The Vizier has thereupon been pleased to appoint a Sizawal for the Provision of Funds for the Payment of the ensuing Year's Tribute, and it is proper I inform you, that, as before it was my Duty to use every Means in my Power to prevent any Interference with your Government; so it now becomes incumbent upon me to yield every Assistance I may be able to the Nabob Vizier to enable him to assert and recover those Rights which the Perversion of an Indulgence so generously procured for you, has hitherto withheld from him.

What more shall I say?

N. B. Muzuffer Jung, instead of tendering Payment of his Tribute through his own Agents, constantly denied owing any Thing to the Vizier. He and his Agents during the whole Year appear totally to have mistaken the Governor General's humane Interposition.

The Vizier and his Ministers, foreseeing this probable Consequence, insisted upon the Furruckabad Tribute being included among the Company's Assignments, as appears in the following Letter.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have herewith the Honour to submit to you an Account of my current Claims for the present Year upon the Nabob Vizier, amounting to Rupees 70,99,882, for which Amount I have received Assignments as per the inclosed List, for Rupees 76,38,114, in which I have been necessitated to include the Nabob's Demands for the current Year upon Furruckabad; and as his Excellency has now totally withdrawn his Sezawal from the Collection of it, as well as every Interference whatever, I beg I may be honoured with your Instructions, whether Muzuffer Jung is to pay † the Amount at the Presidency, or as usual to me. Khyragar is in ‡ same Predicament, the Vizier having no Authority over the present Aumil. The rest I have little Doubt of receiving. For the large Balance now due from the Nabob, I am given strong Hopes of receiving Assets from the Funds expected by the Recovery of the Nabob's paternal Estate, hitherto withheld by his Mother, but which he has now demanded. The Result is yet in Suspence; as soon as any Certainty of the Grounds of this Expectation can be determined and may come to my Knowledge, I shall not fail to impart it to you.

† Sic in Orig.
‡ Sic in Orig.

The new Regulation of resuming the Jaguires is carrying into Execution in every Part of these extensive Provinces, and when effected will afford a very material Increase in the Nabob's Revenues.

§ Sic in Orig. The Order of Seven Lacks upon them could not be increased this Year, as, before the Seizure can be completed, the Collections upon the first Crop will be over; besides which many of the Jaguirdars having strong Family Claims upon the Nabob, he has been obliged to assign Ready Money Payment in lieu of the Rents of the Lands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 30th December 1781.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

No. VI.

To Major Thomas Scott, commanding the 8th Regiment marching to Furruckabad.

Sir,

|| Sic in Orig. The Duty you are marching upon to Furrackabad is to establish an Agent going on Chief of the Nabob Vizier to demand and collect the Tribute due from the Nabob Muzuffer Jung.

¶ Sic in Orig. By the last Advices the Chief Manager of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung's Affairs, named Subkt ulla Khan, has resolved to oppose this Measure; but no Information upon this Subject is to be relied upon, but what you may obtain upon your Arrival, or from Mahomed Syed Khan and Ray Hananund, the Agents going from the Nabob Vizier.—The letter ¶ of these Two is the Man upon whose Knowledge and Exertion Dependence is placed in the Execution of

of this Trust; and with him you will be pleased to consult upon the Nature of such Support as he may require in his Business.

Lucknow,
the 9th September 1782. §

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

§ Sic in Orig.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the military Station you have established at Juanpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quell any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Province. I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who with great Justice was highly pleased with the Disposition; as in Truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemendary of Benares have for a long Period of Time been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected, and nothing less than the Arrangement you have now formed could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity in that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Fayzabad,
13th January 1782.

Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

P. S. I have the Honour to enclose you a Letter from the Vizier in Reply to your last to his Excellency.

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you that the Officer commanding the Troops at present posted at or near Juanpore, consisting of Two Regiments of Sepoys, the Second Regiment of Cavalry, with a Detachment of Artillery and Five Pieces of Ordnance, is instructed by me to supply you with a military Force should you require one on any Emergency in the Nabob Vizier's Provinces; and he is further directed, in case of any such Requisition, to furnish you with necessary Assistance without Delay or waiting for any further Orders from me.

I am to request, in case you find it necessary to apply for any Part of the Troops under my Command, that you will be pleased as soon as convenient to acquaint me with the Nature of the Service they are required to perform.

Chunar,
29th January 1782.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, &c.
(Signed) William Blair.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

Sir,

When his Highness the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit at Chunar, he made me a Request that we might have an Interview once in every Year, for the Purpose ^{*} of discussing and adjusting the mutual Concerns of the Company and himself, and of improving the Harmony and Confidence which subsisted between the Two Governments. To this Requisition I readily assented, and greatly lament that the Situation of Affairs make it impossible for me to effect a Meeting at this Time. The present important [†] demands the united [†] vigorous Exertions of both Governments for the common Safety and Success; and in this Situation, whilst the greatest Cordiality is requisite, you inform me that his Highness is much dissatisfied on many Points contained in our late Agreement, and which he made his own Request. To remove his Uneasiness on these Subjects, and to give him entire Satisfaction on others which may be Objects of his Fears or Suspicions, and to give a lasting Commit[‡] and Increase of Strength and reciprocal Advantage to our Alliance, would be impracticable by any other Mode than verbal Communication, Explanations, and Assurance; and as for the Reason above assigned I cannot make this in Person, I think it indispensable to delegate the Trust to another; for these Purposes I have deputed Major Palmer to attend his Highness and his Ministers at Lucknow. Major Palmer, as you know, has been my confidential Secretary for several Years; I have disclosed to him without Reserve my Sentiments on every Point of the relative Connection between the Company and the Court of Owde; and I can only rely upon him for a faithful Explanation of him.

I have the ^{||} also instructed Major Palmer to give the most express Assurances to the Ministers of my Approbation of their Conduct, and Determination to protect and support them so long as they preserve their Attachment to this Government and pursue the real Interests of the Vizier.

Major Palmer has the public Objects in charge, which he will personally communicate to you; and I most earnestly require of you the strongest Co-operation of your Authority and Influence

Influence towards his attaining them; I think his Success almost certain if he meets with your cordial Support and Assistance. Whatever may be the Event, a considerable Share in producing it will be attributed to you, and affect you accordingly.

Such Explanations as are intended solely for the Satisfaction of the Nabob, and coming from myself, I have directed Major Palmer to communicate separately to him; but in doing this, to use every Precaution to avoid any Diminution of your Authority or Influence.

I have sent Major Davy as a confidential Assistant to Major Palmer; and in case any Accident should happen to the latter, to execute his Commission.

Fort William,
7th May 1782.

I am your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That these Papers be circulated to the Members of the Board for their Opinions of them.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLIV.

Vide Appendix, N° XLIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLV.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVI.

Vide Appendix, N° XLIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVII.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° XLVIII.

Book 20.

(a) [An ACCOUNT of Sums received on the Account of the Honourable Company, by the Governor General, or paid to their Treasury by his Order, and applied to their Service.]

1780.
October. The following Sums were paid into the Treasury, and Bonds granted for the same, in the Name of the Governor General, in whose Possession the Bonds remain, with a Declaration upon each, indorsed and signed by him, that he has no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest, no Part of the latter having been received :

One Bond, dated the 1st October 1780, N° 1539,	1,16,000	o	o
One ——— 2d ——— N° 1540,	1,16,000	o	o
One ——— 23 November, N° 1354,	1,74,000	o	o

406,000 o o

November. Paid into the Treasury, and carried to the Governor General's Credit in the 12th Page of the Deposites Journal of 1780-81, Mohrs of Sorts which had been coined in the Mint, and produced, as per 358 and 359 Pages of the Company's General Journal of 1780-81, Gold Mohrs 12,861 12 11, or Calcutta Siccas ——— 2,05,788 14 9
Batta 16 per Cent. ——— 32,926 3 6

2,38,715 2 3

1781.
30 April. Paid into the Treasury, and credited in the 637th Page of the Company's General Journal, as Money received from the Governor General, on Account of Durbar Charges ——— Sicca Rup' 2,00,000 o o
Batta 16 per Cent. ——— 32,000 o o

2,32,000 o o

August. Received in Cash, and employed in defraying my public Disbursements, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 ———

58,000 o o

(b) [Produce of the Sum mentioned in the Governor General's Letter to the Honourable Secret Committee, dated 20th January 1782, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 ———

10,30,275 1 3]

Current Rupees — 19,64,990 3 6

Fort William,
22d May 1782.

(Errors excepted.)

Warren Hastings.

(c) [I William Larkins do make Oath, and say, That the Letter and Account to which this Affidavit is affixed, were written by me, at the Request of the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, on the 22d May 1782, from rough Drafts written by himself in my Presence: That the Cover of the Letter was sealed up by him in my Presence, and was then intended to have been transmitted to England by the Lively, when that Vessel was first ordered for Dispatch; and that it has remained closed until this Day, when it was opened, for the express Purpose of being accompanied by this Affidavit.

Calcutta,

So help me God.

16th December 1782.

William Larkins.

Sworn this 16th Day of December 1782, before me,
J. Hyde.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 558.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Vide supra, P. 559.

[3 C]

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N° XLIX.

Letter from W^m Larkins, Esquire, Accountant General in Bengal, to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated Calcutta, 5th August 1786.

D U P L I C A T E.

(a) [To William Devaynes, Esquire, Chairman, or to the Chairman for the Time being, of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.]

Sir,

Par. 1. In conformity to the Directions which I had the Honour to receive by the Talbot, on the 28th April 1786, from my much-respected Friend Mr. Hastings, dated Cheltenham, 18th July 1785, I have the Honour to transmit you Copies of the Papers, which I kept as Memorandums of the Particulars of the Dates on which the Sums contained in Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782 were received.

2. Should it ever be required of me to authenticate the Veracity of these Copies upon Oath, I shall at all Times be ready to afford that Solemnity to the Fidelity with which they have been made; but it cannot be expected that I should at present, by voluntarily making this serious Appeal to the Omniscient, incur the Suspicion of wantonly prostituting such solemn Assurances with Indifference; which is an Idea that would most probably be encouraged by those who were pleased to insinuate, in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that because there were other Modes, by which the Necessity of that which I did take on 16th December 1782, which accompanied Mr. Hastings's Letter of that Date, might have been precluded, yet, as these were not taken, my Affidavit merited little Credit in the Estimation of Mankind.—And that the Justice of this Insinuation may no longer be inferred, from my not having explained the Circumstances which, as I thought, rendered that Affidavit necessary, I shall now state them with the utmost Fidelity.

3. Mr. Hastings returned from Benares to Calcutta on 5th February 1782: At that Time I was wholly ignorant of the Letter which, on 20th January, he wrote from Patna, to the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors: The rough Draft of this Letter, in the Hand Writing of Major Palmer, is now in my Possession. Soon after his Arrival at the Presidency, he requested me to form the Account of his Receipts and Disbursements, which you will find journalized in the 280th, &c. and 307th Pages of the Honourable Company's General Books of the Year 1781-2. My official Situation, as Accountant General, had previously convinced me, that Mr. Hastings could not have made the Issues, which were acknowledged as received from him, by the Accounts of some of the Paymasters to the Army, unless he had obtained some such Supply as that which he afterwards, viz. on the 22d May 1782, made known to me; when I immediately suggested to him the Necessity of his transmitting that Account which accompanied his Letter of that Date; till when, the Promise contained in his Letter of 20th January had entirely escaped his Recollection.—The Particulars of the Paper N° 1 were read over to me, from a Bengal Paper, by his Banyan Cauntoo Baboo; and, if I am not mistaken, the Three First Lines of that N° 2, were read over to me, from a Persian Paper, by his Moonshy. The Translation of these Particulars, made by me, was, as I verily believe, the first complete Memorandum that he ever possessed of them in the English Language; and I am confident, that if I had not suggested to him the Necessity of his taking this Precaution, he would, at this Moment, have been unable to have afforded any such Information concerning them.

4. The rough Draft of this Letter and Account having been made by Mr. Hastings, in my Presence, at his Garden House at Alleypore, I wrote the fair Copies of them. After these were signed by him, they were put into a Cover, directed by me, which he sealed up. I then took the Letter with me into Town, for the Purpose of being delivered to the Secretary, when the Close of the Lively's Packet might be near at hand, not deeming it eligible to deliver it before, as I had known Instances of Letters that were delivered to the Secretaries any Length of Time before the Departure of a Packet, escape their Recollection at the Close thereof.

5. On 21st August 1782, I was taken alarmingly ill, and when I was sufficiently recovered to be put into a Budgerow for the Change of Air, apprehensive that the Packet might be closed ere I returned to the Presidency, I sent the Letter by my Jemmautdar, with a verbal Message to Mr. Secretary Auriol, requesting that he would take care that it was put into the Lively's Packet; but Mr. Auriol not knowing that it was a Letter from the Governor General, declined taking charge of it for this Purpose, alledging that it was repugnant to the Standing Regulation of the Service, for any Servant to correspond with the Court of Directors, but through

(a) Vide supra, P. 560.

the Governor General and Council. I was at this Time unable to write, and not having then any Person about me, who could have wrote what I dictated, I sent the Letter by my Jem-maudar to Mr. George Nesbitt Thompson, Mr. Hastings's Private Secretary, with the same Request as that by which it had been tendered to Mr. Auriol; I returned to Calcutta on 13th December 1782, and immediately suggested to Mr. Hastings the Necessity of his accompanying this Letter with the Affidavit which I took before Mr. Justice Hyde, and a Letter explanatory of the Apprehensions which suggested this Precaution.

6. Upon referring to the List of Packet sent by the Resolution, it will be found to have been dated on 9th May 1782: And although the Public Department Proceedings of the 30th May will be found to state, that the Commander reported, in a Letter dated 26th of that Month, that his Dispatches had been delivered to him, but that he could not proceed to Sea until he had replaced the Anchors and Cables which he had lost, there will not, I believe, be found any Letter or Paper, transmitted either to the Honourable Court, or to their Secretary, either by the Governor General and Council, or by either of their Secretaries, of a later Date than that of 9th May 1782, when I had not been made acquainted with the Transaction alluded to in Mr. Hastings's Letter of 20th January 1782: And although the Statement of 22d May 1782 might have been deemed in 1783 "a new Discovery," yet it will appear, that the Second Article of it had been communicated to the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors on 29th November 1780, and that the last Article of that Statement had been reported to them on 20th January 1782. The First of these Dates will, I believe, be found prior to the Institution of any Parliamentary Enquiry into the Transactions of the Governor General and Council, and the last of them will also be found to be prior to any of the Resolutions of the House of Commons that were passed, which affected Mr. Hastings; and it cannot require an Argument to prove, that it was not possible for him to have known in Bengal, what had not passed in England a Month, when I recommended the Formation of that Account and Letter which were wrote on 22d May 1782, when we had every Reason to suppose that the Resolution had taken her Departure; but had it been known that there was an Opportunity of writing by her, yet, as that Ship was so badly manned, she was not likely, at so unfavourable a Season of the Year, to make any other than a very tedious Passage, and as we were then in daily Expectation of the Maratta Treaty arriving from Mr. Anderson, when it was intended to dispatch a Packet to England, I certainly should not have advised Mr. Hastings to transmit any such Papers by her, unless I could have foreseen that Necessity, which did not occur until after the Resolutions of the House of Commons of 15th April 1782 had become known in Bengal, when the Affidavit became necessary; but which could not have been the Case, had the Letter of 22d May 1782 been previously transmitted, either by the Resolution or by any other Conveyance; since it could not have been required to prove what had already been established.

7. While Mr. Hastings filled the Station of Governor General, I had too much Reason to apprehend that any Explanation which I could have given of these Circumstances, whatever might have been the Solemnity of the Assurances under which they could have been given, would have been attributed to the most abandoned, as well as the most selfish Motives; and it is only upon the Confidence which I deem myself entitled to place upon the Estimation in which my Character has hitherto been held, during the Fourteen Years that I have had the Honour to serve the Honourable Company, Nine of which have been passed in executing the Duties of One of the most important Offices under this Government, that I can venture to incur the Suspicion of having sacrificed the Duty which I owe to my Honourable Employers, and to my own Character, to Motives of Gratitude for one who was my Patron, by attempting to refute the implacable Reflections that affect my Character in the Fifth Page of the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

8. I shall now proceed to state the Explanations which are required to elucidate the Correspondence between the Papers No. 1 and 2, which accompany this Address, and Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782.

9. Although the Two first stated Sums are, in the Paper marked N^o 1, asserted to have been paid to Mr. Croftes in 18th and 19th Assin 1187, which corresponds with the 1st and 2d November 1780; yet the Copy of the Bengal running Treasury Account, which is now in England, will not be found to contain any such Sums as received from Mr. Hastings under these Dates; because these, together with another Sum of Sicca Rupees One Lack, which were taken from his own Cash at that Time, made up the first Supply that was sent to the Maratta Army under Chimnaje Boosla, which the Sub-Treasurer could not bring to Account, until he was authorized by an express Order of Council upon the Treasury for that Purpose, which was not granted until 4th January 1781; after which, viz. on 15th of that Month, the Head of Secret Service was debited for the Amount of that Supply, and the Head of Money borrowed at Interest 1781, credited for these Sums, for which the Bonds N^o 1539, dated 1st October 1780, and N^o 1540, dated 2d October 1780, each for the Sum of Current Rupees 1,16,000, or Siccas One Lack, were granted. The Remainder of that Amount was carried to the Credit of the Head of Four per Cent. Remittance Loan; Mr. Hastings having taken a Bond, N^o 89, which has been since completely liquidated conformable to the Terms of that Loan.

10. The Third Sum contained in Mr. Hastings's Account, for which the Bond N^o 1354, dated 23d November 1780, for Current Rupees 1,74,000, or Siccas 1,50,000, was granted, was for the

the Payment stated in the Paper N° 1 to have been made to Mr. Croftes on 11th Augun 1187, which corresponds with 23d November 1780.

11. The Fourth Sum stated in Mr. Hastings's Account was the Produce of sundry Payments made to me, by Sadamund, Cheyte Sing's Buxey, who either brought or sent the Gold Mohurs to my House, from whence they were taken by me to Mr. Croftes's, either on the same Night or early in the Morning after; they were made at different Times, and I well remember that the same People never came twice.

12. On 21st June 1780, Mr. Hastings sent for me, and desired that I would take charge of a Present that had been offered to him by Cheyte Sing's Buxey, under the Plea of atoning for the Opposition which he had made towards the Payment of the extra Subsidy for defraying Part of the Expences of the War; but really in the Hope of its inducing Mr. Hastings to give up that Claim; with which View the Present had first been offered. Mr. Hastings declared, that although he would not take this for his own Use, he would apply it to that of the Company, in removing Mr. Francis's Objections to the Want of a Fund for defraying the extra Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment.

13. On my Return to the Office, I wrote down the Substance of what Mr. Hastings had said to me, and requested Mr. James Miller, my Deputy, to seal it up with his own Seal, and write upon it that he had then done so at my Request. He was no further informed of my Motive for this, than merely that it contained the Substance of a Conversation which had passed between me and another Gentleman, which, in case that Conversation should hereafter become the Subject of Enquiry, I wished to be able to adduce the Memorandum then made of it, in corroboration of my own Testimony; and, although that Paper has remained unopened to this Hour, and notwithstanding that I kept no Memorandum whatever of the Substance thereof, yet, as I have wrote this Representation under the most scrupulous Adherence to what I conceive to be Truth, should it ever become necessary to refer to this Paper, I am confident that it will not be found to differ materially from the Substance of this Representation.

14. As this Present passed through my Hands, called upon as I was by the Person for whom it was destined, and who requested me to receive it for the Purpose of being applied to the Honourable Company's Use, I conceived it was incumbent upon me to relate circumstantially the Part which I had taken in the Transaction.

15. The Fifth Sum mentioned in Mr. Hastings's Account, is the Amount of the Payments stated by the Paper N° 1 to have been made to Mr. Croftes on 15 and 16 Bysack 1188, and will be found credited for, in the Copy of the Bengal running Treasury Account, now in England, under 26th April 1781, which corresponds with 16 Bysack 1188; and as it will be found to have been mostly made in Silver, it must have taken up more than One Day to count, as the Soucars at the Treasury seldom can count more than One Lack of Sicca Rupees in One Day; of course, the whole Payment was brought to Account on the Date on which it was completely made.

16. The Sixth Sum stated in Mr. Hastings's Account appears, by the Paper N° 2, to have been received of Nundoolol, and may, I should suppose, be considered as a Part of the Balance of the Peshcush of Dinagepore, which is stated in the Paper N° 1, at Siccas 1,00,000, which would consequently become reduced to 50,000—but this was an Alteration which I did not chuse to make, that I might be enabled at all Times to swear that these Papers have continued in their original State.

(a)[17. The Dates on which this Payment was made to Mr. Hastings, as well as those made in Part of the Produce of the Presents enumerated in the Paper N° 2, are stated the same in the 280th and 281st Pages of the Honourable Company's General Journal of 1781-2, as they are brought to Account in Mr. Hastings's private Books; but as neither of the other Sums passed through his Hands, these contained no such Specification, and consequently could not enable him to afford the Information with which he has requested me to furnish you; and it is more than probable, that if the Affidavit which I took on the 16th December 1782, had not exposed my Character to the Suspicion of my being capable of committing one of the basest Trespasses upon the Confidence of Mankind, I should, at this Distance of Time, have been equally unable to have complied with his Request; but after I became acquainted with the Infination suggested in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I thought it but too probable, that, unless I were possessed of the original Memorandums, which I had made of these Transactions at the Time when I became acquainted with them, I might at some distant Period be unable to prove that I had not descended to commit so base an Action.—I have, therefore, always most carefully preserved every Paper which I possessed regarding these Transactions.]

18. Although Mr. Hastings was extremely dissatisfied with the Excuses which Gunga Govind Sing assigned for not paying Mr. Croftes the Sums stated by the Paper N° 1 to be in his Charge, he never could obtain from him any further Payments on this Account.

19. Conscious that the Concern which I have had in these Transactions need neither an Apology nor an Excuse, and that I have in no Action of my Life sacrificed the Duty or Fidelity which I owed to my Honourable Employers, either to the Regard which I felt for another, or to the Advancement of my own Fortune, I shall conclude this Address, firmly relying upon the

(a) Vide supra, P. 560.

Candour of those before whom it may be submitted, for its being deemed a satisfactory as well as a circumstantial Compliance with the Requisition in conformity to which the Information it affords has been furnished, without which it would have been as base as dishonourable for me spontaneously to have afforded it; for though the Duty which every Man owes to himself should render him incapable of making an Assertion not strictly true, no Man actuated either by virtuous or honourable Sentiments could mistakenly apprehend, that unless he betrayed the Confidence reposed in him by another, he might be deemed deficient in Fidelity to his Employers.

I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect, Sir,
Calcutta,
5th August 1786.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W^m Larkins.

No. I. D U P L I C A T E.

COPY of the Particulars of the Dates on which the component Parts of fundry Sums included in the " Account of Sums received on the Account of the Honourable Company by the Governor General, or paid to their Treasury by his Order, and applied to their Service," were received for Mr. Hastings, and paid to the Sub-Treasurer.

D I N A G E P O R E.

From 29 to 31	Sanwun 1186 or	—	89,999	0	0
17 to 21	Bhaudun	—	49,974	0	0
1 to 5	Affin	—	27,000	0	0
8	Poofe	—	25,000	0	0
10	—	—	15,000	0	0
27	—	—	10,000	0	0
29	Maug	—	20,000	0	0
2	Faugun	—	20,000	0	0
4	—	—	9,000	0	0
12	—	—	1,000	2	0
9	Saurvum	—	40,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
18 and 19 Affin paid Mr. Croftes			—	3,06,973	0 0
				2,00,000	0 0
			<hr/>		
Remains			—	1,06,973	0 0
Charges			—	9,310	0 0
			<hr/>		
Balance in Charge of G. G. S.			—	97,663	0 0

P A T N A.

12	Cheite	—	15,000	0	0
18	—	—	10,000	0	0
22	—	—	60,000	0	0
23	—	—	5,000	0	0
23	—	—	10,001	0	0
28	—	—	60,000	0	0
10	Byfack	—	10,000	0	0
10	—	—	26,000	0	0
12 to 14	—	—	20,000	0	0
14	—	—	4,000	0	0
2	Affin	—	1,800	0	0
			<hr/>		
15 and 16 Byfack paid Mr. Croftes			—	2,21,801	0 0
				2,00,000	0 0
			<hr/>		
Balance			—	21,801	0 0

N U D D E A.

15	Cawtic 1187, or	—	16,001	0	0	
27	—	—	20,000	0	0	
28	—	—	20,000	0	0	
30	—	—	10,000	0	0	
4	Augun	—	7,749	0	0	
7	—	—	5,000	0	0	5,000 too much.
9	—	—	25,000	0	0	
	No Date	—	1,250	0	0	
24	Augun	—	15,000	0	0	
17	Poose	—	15,000	0	0	
22	—	—	20,000	0	0	
			<hr/>			1,50,000 0 0
11 Augun paid to Mr. Croftes			—			1,50,000 0 0
			<hr/>			

Paid to Mr. Croftes

19	Assin	2,00,000	
16	Byfack	2,00,000	
11	Augun	1,50,000	
		<hr/>	5,50,000

Memorandum of the Ca-
booliats attended to in the
above.

	Cabooliats.	Received.	Balance.
Dinagapore Peishcush	4,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Nuddea	— 1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	
Patna	— 4,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W^m Larkins.

5th August 1786.

(a) [No. 2. D U P L I C A T E.

COPY of the Particulars of the Presents taken from the Nabob Vizier and his Ministers, and from Nundoo Delol, carried to the Honourable Company's Credit, in the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Governor General, during his Absence from the Presidency, on a Visit to the Northern Provinces, and included in Mr. Hastings's Account of 22d May 1782.

From the Nabob to the Governor General	—	6,00,000	0	0
Huffein Zeza Cawn, and Hyder Beg Cawn, to ditto	—	3,50,000	0	0
Ditto and Ditto, to Mrs. Hastings	—	1,00,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
Lucknow Siccas		10,50,000	0	0
Hoondeawun deducted		1,25,205	13	6
		<hr/>		
Lucknow Siccas	—		9,24,794	2 6

Received in the following Species :

Calcutta Siccas	—	—	2,76,573	12	0
Patna Sunwants	—	—	4,12,528	11	0
Moorshedabad Bazar	Chillawn	—	43,383	15	6
Lucknow Siccas	—	—	1,92,307	12	0
			<u>9,24,794</u>	2	6

Converted into Benares Siccas, valued
at 12 per Cent. + C"

[illegible]

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W^m Larkins.

5th August 1786.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o L.

Book 36. Page 617.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th October 1781.

Fort William, 18th October 1781.

At a Council; Present,

Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.
John M^rPherson, }The Honourable Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

MR. Wheler begs leave to inform the Board that he has been favoured with sundry Letters from the Governor General since his Arrival at Benares, most of them appearing as detached Accounts of the various Events that have happened subsequent to 16th August, which was occasioned by the Interception of the Dawk. Mr. Wheler judged it necessary to record them at the Time they came to hand, expecting a more particular Narrative from the Governor General of the various Occurrences on which they treat; but as it may be necessary at this Time to furnish the Court of Directors with such Particulars as are yet come to hand, Mr. Wheler begs leave to record the following Letters, and to recommend that the Letter dated 29th September, being a Recital of the others, be copied and sent to the Court of Directors via Fort St. George.

Sir,

Governor
General.
27th August.

I have written to you many Letters, all probably intercepted. I arrived 14th at Benares; on 16th the Rajah having been put under an Arrest, a numerous Body of armed Men suddenly crossed, attacked, and massacred the whole Party which had him in Custody, consisting of Lieutenant Stalker, Scott, and Symes, and Two Companies of Major Popham's Grenadier Sepoys. These having no Ammunition fell without Resistance; the Rajah escaped and fled to Luteefgur. On 19th a large Force returned to Ramnagar; Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Captain Mayaffre with the Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment were ordered to assemble for the Attack of that Place, and Major Popham to join and conduct the Operations according to a concerted Plan. The Two Corps having joined Captain Mayaffre, the Senior Officer, without waiting for Major Popham, and against Orders, on the Morning of 20th marched precipitately into the narrow Streets of the Town, where in an Instant he fell with Captain Doxat and 33 Rangers and almost all the Sepoys of Captain Blair's Battalion that had entered with him; the rest of the Detachment returned to Chunar with the Loss of Two Guns, one Howitz, and 103 Men of all Denominations killed. I was in Benares with the broken Remains of Major Popham's first Party, consisting of about 400 Men in a Place incapable of Defence, even with equal Numbers. Preparations were making to attack me; I waited till the Evening for a Battalion ordered from Chunar to reinforce our Party; at Seven repeated Intelligence arrived, that the Rajah's Boats were in Motion. No News had arrived of the Battalion from Chunar; it was resolved to meet it, and march with it to Chunar. The Resolution was instantly carried into Execution. We passed the Battalion, which returned, and overtook us, and on 22d at Day-break we gained the Banks of the River opposite to Chunar, having met no Opposition. The Detachment crossed on the Morning of 23d. The Rajah's Forces are divided between Ramnagar and Luteefgur. His Family is at Beejygur. His fixed Establishment exceeds 10,000 Men, and all his Reliats bear Arms. Major Popham is encamped on the Plain East of the Fort. I expect to be joined by a Regiment from Cawnpoor, one arrived for my Guard at Lucknow, Lieutenant Polhill with Six Companies of the Nabob's Guard now at hand, and Major Moses Crawford's Battalion. My only Distress is the Want of Money, and is great. Baboo Ossaun Sing, Derbijey Sing, and his Son Meyipnarain, are with me.

I am, &c.

Lieutenant Polhill is arrived.

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunar, 31st August 1781.

Enclosed are Copies of Two Letters which I have had the Honour to write to you; the first in Duplicate from Banaris, and the last from this Place. I doubt the Possibility of the first having escaped the Vigilance of the People who are stationed in every Part of this Zemetary to intercept my Letters. For the Conveyance of this Packet I shall trust to a light Boat, which, with a strong West Wind aiding the Rapidity of the Stream, will certainly pass without Interruption, if the Fears of the Dandies do not urge them to quit the Boat. In the enclosed Letters you will receive a connected Relation of the Events which had befallen me to the 27th Instant, though purposely abbreviated in my last, for the safer Means of Conveyance.

The

The Arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whose Activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great Service in freeing the Communication with the opposite Shore. Our greatest Distress has been in the Want of Money and Provisions; the latter has been effectually removed, and with it the former in a Degree, by the Seizure of a large Store of Grain made by Lieutenant Polhill Yesterday Morning, in a Village about Three Miles distant, Information having been given me of it the preceding Evening. He was opposed by a considerable Body of the Enemy, reported to consist of 150 Horses, Two Companies of Sepoys, and more than 2000 Match-lock-Men, and Gawarras, or armed Villagers; but they were repulsed and dispersed with some Loss on their Side: On ours none. The Quantity of Grain secured is estimated at 5000 Maunds, which in our Situation is a most important Acquisition, as we have every Reason to apprehend a total Failure of our Supplies when the Troops of this Place are reduced, which they soon must be, to the Complement of the Garrison. Numbers are yet assembling to reinforce the defeated Party of the Enemy, and they have been strengthened by Four Guns from Ramnagur, with the professed Determination of making one more Effort.

I have received no Answers to the Letters which I have diversly and repeatedly written to Colonel Morgan, to Mr. Middleton, to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, and to Major James Crawford, to whom it escaped me in my last to inform you that I had sent Orders to march to the Borders of Bidjeygur; but I have received a Letter from Colonel Morgan, written with a Knowledge of the late Events, and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of such Emergency, of sending a Party to my Relief, without waiting for the Formality of Orders, which he will know can with Difficulty reach him. I have Accounts, which I trust to as authentic, that Major Moles Crawford with his Regiment is on the Way; and my later Letters to Mr. Middleton have been safely passed beyond the Borders of this Zemedyary. Upon the whole, I can venture to assure you, that my Situation is actually such as, with the Reservation of that Influence which under every Circumstance must be allowed to Fortune in the Events attendant on a State of Warfare, will warrant the Expectation of an easy and complete Success.

Major Popham continues encamped on the Plain lying to the Eastward of the Fort, where he will be strengthened by all the Men that can be spared from this Garrison; and as soon as the Preparations are completed for that Service, he will march to the Attack of Ramnagur.

In the mean time I have not been inattentive to our more remote Concerns, which I shall reserve for a future Detail and a more secure Conveyance.

The Rajah's Situation, and the Disposition of his Forces, except the Detachment which is opposed to Lieutenant Polhill, are much the same as they have been described in my last.

Hyder Beg Khan has been some Time arrived at Banaris, but prevented from joining me by the Destruction of the Bridge laid over the Burna Nulla, on the lower Bank of which he is encamped, and by the sudden great Swell of the Waters, which has made it unfordable. Yet I expect him soon, and his Presence will afford me material Service. I have ordered to be enclosed Copies of Major Popham's Return of the Loss sustained in the Massacre of 16th; of a Letter which has been written to me by Captain Spark, and the Returns accompanying it, of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack of Ramnagur on 20th August; and of a Letter from Captain Blair, containing the Particulars of that ill-fated Enterprise; also a List of the Gentlemen who were with me in Banaris on 21st, and who accompanied me to this Place.

I cannot close this Letter without testifying my Satisfaction with Lieutenant Colonel Blair, for his Zeal and Attention, and for the Alacrity with which he executed the Orders sent to him for the different Movements of the Detachments from his small Garrison; and my entire Reliance on the steady Conduct and approved Experience of Major Popham. My Regrets for the past are personal. I shall ever retain a painful Remembrance of that Scene of Blood, of which I have been too near a Spectator, and which no future Return of Prosperity can ever efface from my Mind; but in the Prospect before me, I think that I have every Reason to expect the happiest Termination of it, in the Extension of the Powers and Influence of the Company; and that the past Example may contribute to the Permanency of both, by prompting us to guard against the secret Growth of the like Evil which has produced it.

I have the Honour, &c.

Warren Hastings.

REVIEW of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment from the 35th Regiment of Sēpoys, on Service at Benares, 16th August 1781.

35th Regiment.	Commis'd Officers.	Soubahdars.			Jammadars.			Havildars.			Naicks.			Drums and Fifers.			Sepoys.		
	Killed.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st B ⁿ , Grenadier Company, Lieut. A. Scott.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	36	35	0
2d B ⁿ , Lieut. J. Symes.	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	30	39	0
Grand Total	2	3			2			10			8			4			140		

Wm. Popham, Major.

Inclosed in the Governor General's Letter.

Honourable Sir,

Inclosed I take the Liberty of transmitting you Returns of the Killed and Wounded in the Action before Ramnaghur, 20th Instant, as given in by the Officers commanding the different Corps then under my Comand; I am sorry that several intervening Accidents prevented my sending them sooner; the Delay was owing to a Desire of having it in my Power to transmit the Returns as genuine as I possibly could; those now inclosed you may depend on as authentic.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp near Foolwary,
26th August 1781.

Thomas Spark, Capt.
Commanding 1st Battⁿ 35th Reg^t.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Corps of Rangers, August 21st, 1781.

Killed.
The Captain.
1 Serjeant.
1 Corporal.
20 Private.

Wounded.
1 Lieutenant.
1 Serjeant.
1 Corporal.
7 Private.

(Signed) John Grey,
Lieut. Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Artillery Corps, on 20th August, at the Town of Ramnagur.

Camp Chunarghur, 21st August 1781.

Killed.
Captain James Mayaffre.
Matrofs John Thompson.
Ditto John Johnson.

Wounded,
Lieutenant Charles Vernon.
Matroffes, { John North.
John Hickey.
Robert Walton.
Lascars killed.
Lascars wounded.

(Signed) C. Vernon,
Lieutenant of Artillery.

N. B. From not being able to find the Jammadar Tindal, who had the Lascars under his Command, I have not been able to ascertain for a Certainty the Number killed and wounded, as Lieutenant Vernon is wounded, and unable to go abroad to make the proper Enquiry.

The above Memorandum written by Capt. Spark, but not signed.

Return of the killed and wounded Officers and Sepoys attached to the 4th Battalion Companies, 35th Regiment, in the Action of 20th August, at Ramngghur*.

* Sic in Orig.

Killed, 1 Havildar

9 Sepoys

Total 10

Wounded, 1 Soubadar

2 Jammidars

1 Havildar

12 Sepoys

Total 16

Total killed and wounded, 26.

(Signed)

Camp, Pulwary,
23d August 1781.

Thomas Spark, Captain,
Commanding 1st Battalion 35th Regiment.

Sir,

Captain Mayaffre joined me, and took the Command of the Detachment the Evening of 19th Instant. In the Morning of 20th, at Seven o'Clock, we marched off from Chutta Mirzapoor towards Ramnagur, and entered the Town by a Street which would only admit of Six Files. We had advanced about One hundred Yards when the Enemy fired upon the Line from the Houses, and from behind old Walls. Captain Doxat's Corps, with a Three Pounder, was in Front of my Battalion. On turning into another Street, he was opposed by a very considerable Body of Men; he fired his Gun, the only Round of Ammunition he had, and commenced the Action with small Arms. His Europeans in a few Minutes were in Confusion; my Grenadiers marched up close to their Rear, supported by the Battalion. Captain Doxat was soon after killed, and the Subaltern Officer wounded, with many Europeans killed and wounded. The Subahdar, two Jemidars of my Grenadiers, and many of the Men, were at this Time killed by the Firing from the Houses all round us in possession of the Enemy. Lieutenant Ball was wounded slightly in the Leg, making his Retreat with the few Grenadiers with him, and in the Side, covering our Retreat with the Rear Guard, which he commanded; the Lascars and Europeans were so severely fired upon, that they quitted their Guns; the Remainder of the Grenadiers, with such Part of the Battalion as could be brought up, I put into such open Spaces, and in the Street, as I judged would annoy the Enemy most. About this Time a Message was brought to me to retreat, which I did in the best Manner the Situation of the Place would permit. I regained the Banks of the Nulla, and beat to arms; the Men joined as they could come up. Captain Mayaffre was in the Rear of my Battalion, with a Gun was there killed, which I did not know till we were out of the Town. I understand he was shot a few Minutes after the Retreat commenced. Captain Spark's Battalion had been divided from mine a considerable Way by this Gun; his Men were out of the Town I believe about the Time I was. So soon as possible we collected the Men, and formed upon the Plain; some Parties were advanced, which kept the Cavalry off which were forming round us. The People followed us out of the Town, firing from inclosed Fields and the broken Grounds. It was judged most proper to gain the Banks of the River, which we did. The Troops were then formed, with their Rear to the River, and broken Ground on the Right, Left, and Front; a Shot from the Guns occasionally, and advanced Parties in the broken Grounds, kept the Enemy at a Distance. They were taking possession of a small Village on the Left of my Battalion, and firing from it; I detached a Party to dislodge them, and burn the Houses, which was immediately done. The Men's Ammunition in their Pouches was nearly expended; I served them out about Twenty Rounds a Man from the extra Ammunition which I had brought with me. They were bringing up Guns to fire upon the Line, when it was determined to march towards Chunar. About One o'Clock we begun our March, and reached Jurgah Nullah about Seven o'Clock, with little or no Loss, where we encamped for the Night. I had the most exact Intelligence of the Number and Situation of the Enemy from my Hircarrahs, Two of which returned soon after we marched. I sent to Captain Mayaffre, and communicated the Intelligence to him, with my Wish to avoid the narrow Streets. He either did not trust the Intelligence, or had Reasons for his Conduct which I am unacquainted with. I am confident in the Opinion, that our Loss proceeds solely from our marching by the Road we did.

I have in my Battalion One Soubadar, Two Jemidars, Three Havildars, and One Naick killed; and the Number of Sepoys killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, but believe not less than One hundred. Captain Sparks has, I believe, lost about Twenty. Captain Doxat, and Twenty Men of his Corps, killed; One Lieutenant, and Seven Men, wounded. Captain Mayaffre, and Two Men of his Corps, killed; One Lieutenant, and Three Men, wounded, besides Lascars.

I beg leave to assure you, that I have Reason to be pleased with the Conduct of the Officers and Men of my Battalion. I hope you will impute any Mistakes in writing to my being exceedingly fatigued, and my Wish to have the Account transmitted without Loss of Time.
Camp,
21st August 1781.

I have the Honour, &c.
Thomas Blair.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Sepoys, 2d Brigade, commanded by Capt. Tho' Blair, in the Action of 20th August 1781.

At RAMNAGUR.					Lieutenants.	Soubadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
Grenadier Company	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	13
1st Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
2d Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
3d Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
4th Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Total killed					—	1	2	3	1	2	48
Grenadier Company	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
1st Battalion Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
2d Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
3d Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
4th Ditto Company	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total wounded					1	1	—	3	—	—	36

Lascars, Arti- ficers, &c.	Lascars.			Smiths.		Doolies, Beasties, Carriage, &c.										Drivers.	
	Tindals.	Cafobs.	Lascars.	Mistry.	Firemen.	Hammermen.	Armourer.	Siclgars.	Carpenter.	Saltmaker.	Cruckler.	Bulders.	Sweepers.	Bearers.	Hand.		Bullocks.
Killed —	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Wounded —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missing —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total —	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
3 Hackerees, with the Camp Equipage, taken.																	

(Signed) Tho' Blair,
Capt. command^r 1st Battⁿ 6th Reg^t.

(True Copies.)
E. Hay, Sec^y.

LIST of English Gentleman at Benares on 21st August.

The Governor General
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Anderfon
Mr. Richard Sumner
Mr. Richard Johnson
Mr. Chapman
Mr. Hay
Mr. Grand
Mr. Markham
Mr. Colebrooke

} Covenanted Servants.

Major

Major Palmer	}	Staff of the Governor General.
Captain Hogan		
Lieut. Turner		
Lieut. Anderson		
Major White	}	On a Visit at Benares.
Major Clark		
Major Gardiner		
Mr. Totty		Surgeon to the Residency.
Mr. Barnet		An Inhabitant of Benares.
Mr. Thomson	}	In the Family of the Governor General.
Mr. Bowers		
Mr. Hodges		
Major Popham	}	Military Officers on actual Service.
Captain Jonathan Scott		
Lieutenant Hamilton		
Birrell		
Malcolm		
Macleod		
Wade		
Calcraft		
D'Esterre		
Evelyn		
Campbell		
Lieut. Fireworkers, Grand		
Surgeon and Ensign Laird		

All the Gentlemen of this Catalogue accompanied the Governor General to Chunar except Mr. Barnet, of whom there are no certain Accounts.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secy.

Sir,

Chunar, 4th September 1781.

Yesterday Morning Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Two Companies of his own Grenadiers, and Two Guns (6 Pounders), to attack the Enemy collected at Pateeta. They were prepared to receive him, and made a very spirited Resistance. After a very severe Action, the Fortune of the Day was happily turned in our Favour, by a bold but well-judged Manœuvre. Captain Blair detached his Two Grenadier Companies to attack Two Guns which were posted on the Flanks and galled his Troops exceedingly. The Attack succeeded, and the Two Guns were turned on the Enemy, who were soon after totally routed. Captain Blair brought off Three of their Guns, and spiked the Fourth, the Carriage of which was disabled. He also brought away One of their Tumbrils, and all his own loaded with their Ammunition. Three more of their Tumbrils, with much loose Powder, were blown up on the Field. Captain Blair having no Means of bringing them away, he was obliged to leave about 1500 of their Shot piled in a Village. The Enemy's Numbers are reputed 8 or 9000 Men; though Captain Blair judges them from Appearance to be only 3 or 4000. They were their prime Men. Our Loss, which I add with Regret, exceeds 105 Men killed and wounded; theirs must be proportionably more, though unknown. It is remarkable, that the Enemy's Artillery and Cartridges made at Ramnagar are almost equal to ours; their Cartridges and Portfires compounded with equal Skill, and their Powder much better. This is the second Instance in which the Service is signally indebted to the collected and intrepid Gallantry of Captain Blair. Other Praises are due, which cannot be noticed in this. The 8th Colonel Morgan has dispatched Two Regiments of Sepoys, 40 Artillery Men, with Captain Hill and Two Companies of European Infantry. They were at Allahabad the 2d. Major Crawford is by Accounts very near, and the Nabob but 20 Cos distant on the 5th.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunar, 11th September 1781.

I have advised you in Triplicate of the Success gained by Captain Blair on 3d. It was dear, but decisive. With 550 Men opposed to more than 4000, he completely routed them, took all their Guns (4), Tumbrils (4), and Ammunition immeasurable. Major Moses Crawford is at Dildarnagar, about the Midway between this and Buxar; there he remains till Major Popham moves. Yesterday Morning Major Crabb with his Detachment, consisting of 100 European Infantry, 30 Artillery with Captain Hill, and Two Regiments of Sepoys, arrived, and these were all transported to this Side before the Evening. Major Roberts with his Regiment,

[3 F]

with

with 1½ Lack of Rupees, has passed Illahabad, and is hourly expected. The Nabob Vizeer, whose Conduct I must in Justice applaud, arrived this Morning at his Camp on the opposite Side of the River. There I met him. He proposes to cross and encamp on this Side with a small Guard. His Army would starve us. I hope that Major Popham will be able to begin his Operations on the 14th at the latest. Doubt not of the speedy Success. The Rajah has made repeated Overtures for Peace, less humble in Terms than in * Mode; but I have declined to answer him, or even to temporize: The Example is dangerous, and ought, even with Hazard, to be checked in the first Instance. You will have heard, and you will hear, many false and alarming Reports, for the Enemy invent, and our own Hircarrahs exaggerate. Colonel Morgan has acted with a Promptness and Decision which merit public Thanks; and I with Pleasure learn, that all the Officers of the Detachment shewed an Eagerness equal to his. Colonel Morgan appears to have formed the Resolution on 29th; the Troops were embarked on 31st, and they arrived in less than Ten Days from Cawnpore. I avail myself of this vacant Space to assure you, that all will terminate well.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Sir,

Chunargur, 20th Sept. 1781.

I most heartily congratulate you on the Success of our Arms in the Conquest of Pateeta, for the Particulars of which I refer you to the inclosed Letter from Major Popham. I understand that large Reinforcements, both from Lutteespoor and Ramnagur, opposed him in the Field. It was intended to attack both Pateeta and Lutteespoor at the same Time, and the former † began instant Assault. Major Crabb, with a strong Detachment appointed for the latter Service, marched on the Night of the 15th by a large, and, as it has since appeared, scarce practicable, Circuit, towards a Pass which lies behind ‡, on to the South of Lutteespoor. A Letter received this Morning mentions his Arrival on the Plain which adjoins to the Pass, after a March of Three Days, instead of One, as was expected. It is the Road to Bidjeygur, and said to be the Repository of all the § Nabob's Ammunition. Major Popham marched at Two of the same Night, nor did he reach his Ground with his whole Line until Ten, and then found the Place too strong to attempt it, without a regular Approach and battering Cannon. It fell at Six this Morning. I regard this Victory as a decisive Turn of our public Influence; but the greatest Proportion of my Joy is derived from the Consideration that it was gained with little Bloodshed, an Advantage which I attribute, as I expected it, to the superior Skill and known Composure, nor less Humanity, of Major Popham. Major Crawford arrived here Yesterday Morning, much harassed, but without Loss or Impediment in his Way.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire.

Sir,

I have the Happiness to inform you we are in possession of Pateeta, and I believe with little Loss. When the Enemy heard our Attack, a large Body posted on the Hills to the Left of our Rear, made for the Camp; but || European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, whom I kept as a Corps de Reserve, moved towards and totally routed them. Their Cavalry at the same Time made a Motion, with some Infantry, towards the Right of our Camp, on which a Gun was sent through some high Grass to our Out Post, and by firing Two or Three Rounds, obliged them to fly. Could I have afforded a few Sepoys from the Camp, or had the Cavalry done any Thing, Numbers of the Runaways must have been destroyed. I just hear very few of our Sepoys have been killed, and not an Officer hurt. The Enemy has sustained great Loss.

I am, &c.

Camp, 20th September.

(Signed) W. Popham, Major.

Sir,

Chunar, September 22d.

On the 20th Major Crabb defeated and routed a Body of the Enemy in the Plain above the Pass of Suckroot; their Loss was 150 Men and 3 Guns, and much Ammunition: Ours small. The Rajah that Evening fled from Lutteespoor: His Men followed his Example; and Yesterday at Noon Major Crabb took Possession of * the Place being totally deserted. I was Yesterday in Major Popham's Camp, and visited the Fort of Pateeta and its Intrenchments. They are both contemptible, but in their actual State absolutely impregnable against an Attack, had they made any Resistance. The Fort, though small, is of Stone, with 4 Towers, a parallel Rampart and Towers, and a Ditch of great Depth surrounding them, and the Town itself guarded by an Intrenchment extending far beyond it; and the Space between, Hills, Rocks, and Jungle almost impenetrable. At One o'Clock we had the Satisfaction to receive, by a regular Salute of 21 Guns, the instant Information of the Possessing † of Lutteespoor by Major Crabb. I have taken upon me to grant a Private ‡ Commission of Major to Captain Lane, who commanded the Grenadiers of the Army, and performed distinguished Service. I this Instant receive an authentic § Information of the above Intelligence from Major Crabb.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

P. S. September 23d. Yesterday, at Two P. M. Major Balfour took possession of Ramnagur, evacuated the Evening before. I shall go to that Place and Benares on the 26th, the Bedeer having having * fixed on 25th for his Departure.

* Sic in Orig.

✉ (a) [Sir,

I have had the Honour to inform you, in various and successive Letters, of my Transactions, and of the Occurrences which have befallen me since my Departure from Calcutta, and especially since my Arrival at this Place, on the 14th of last Month. It is my Intention to employ the first Hours of my Leisure in drawing up a detached Narrative of the latter for your Information. In the mean Time I shall continue to advise you, from Time to Time, of such Circumstances of Moment as occur in the Course of daily Business, both for your Information and for the Means of obtaining your Sentiments upon them for my Assistance and Guidance. I deem it a Misfortune that not one of your Letters, written with the Knowledge of the late Troubles, have reached me; and I much fear that many of mine may have miscarried; for which Reason I shall cause to be transcribed Copies of all written since 16th of last Month, and shall transmit them to you.

Lest my Letters advising you of our late Successes should have been intercepted, I think it proper to repeat in this the Substance of them.

The Arrival of the Detachment from Cawnpore under Major Crabb, of 10th Instant, and Major Robertson, 13th, enable Major Popham to take the Field with a considerable Force. It was publicly expected that his first Attempt would be made upon Ramnagur; but such Information having been given of the State of the Two Fortresses of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta, as seemed to promise the certain and immediate Reduction of those Places, he accordingly formed his Army into Two Detachments, one commanded by Major Crabb, consisting of 1st Battalion of 6th Regiment, the 7th Regiment, the Battalion of the Nabob's Body-guard, commanded by Lieutenant Polhill, with Six 6 Pounders, and One 5½ Inch Howitzer; and the other under his own Command, consisting of 19th, 30th, and 35th Regiments, Two Companies of European Infantry, the Corps of Rangers, and about 30 Artillery, with Six 6 Pounders, Two 8½ Inch Howitzers, and an 8 Inch Mortar. The First Detachment marched on the Night of 15th, by a large Circuit through almost impracticable Ways. But the Spirit of the Officers and Men surmounted every Difficulty. In Places where the Guns could not be drawn by Bullocks, the Sepoys lifted them up the Rocks; and at length, in the Morning of the 20th, they arrived at the Heights, lying behind and above the Fort of Lutteefpoor, at a Place called Lora, which commands a Pass descending to Lutteefpoor, and reported inaccessible against Opposition, but from above. The profound Secrecy with which this Expedition was undertaken, and to which the Security of the Enemy in a Region so little frequented not a little contributed, prevented any Opposition to our Troops in the difficult Parts of their Route. Their first Movement only, but neither their Strength nor their Destination, was known, till their very near Approach. At Lora they met a Body of 2000 of the Enemy, which they defeated and dispersed, with little Loss on our Side, but on theirs of 200 Men killed on the Spot. The next Morning they took possession of the Pass, and of the Fort of Lutteefpoor, which they found evacuated.

In the mean Time, Major Popham marched with his Part of the Forces, on the Morning of the 16th, to Pateeta, a Place inconsiderable in itself, being a fortified Stone House, within a very high Rampart and a Ditch of very great Depth, and the Town, which is of great Extent, surrounded by Intrenchments. These being all obscured from Observation by Trees and thick Bushes, he judged it not advisable to attempt an immediate Assault upon the Place, which fortunately proved the Cause of concurrent Success in both Enterprizes, almost in the same Instant of Time; for in the Morning of 20th, he stormed and took Pateeta, at the same Time defeating and dispersing Two Bodies of the Enemy that made an Attempt on his Camp. And on the same Day, and in the same Hour, Major Crabb fought and gained the Battle of Lora, which was the immediate and eventual Cause of the Capture of Lutteefpoor.

The News of these combined Successes alarmed the Rajah to such a Degree, that he instantly fled, by a distant Route over the Hills, from Lutteefpoor, which, till that Time, had been his capital Residence, regaining the Road to Bidjeygur, the only direct Way to it being through the Pass abovementioned.

The Consternation of his Followers was so great, and its Contagion so rapid, that, in a few Hours, the Fort or Palace of Ramnagur, and the Fortrefs of Lutteefgur, were wholly abandoned and evacuated.

Major Balfour marched on 22d, and took possession of Ramnagur.

On the Morning of 25th, I parted from the Nabob, who set out on that Afternoon on his Return to his Capital. It is but Justice to the Nabob to declare, that on the first Intelligence of these Troubles, notwithstanding my repeated and pressing Injunctions to return to Lucknow, he prosecuted his March to Benares, with only a few Companies of Sepoys and 100 Horse at that Time attending him; and has, in every other Instance, given the strongest Proofs of his Fide-

(a) Vide supra, P. 586.

lity and Attachment. In the Evening I departed from Chunar, and on the next Morning arrived at Ramnagur. My Stay there being unnecessary, and it having been represented to me, that my Presence at Benares would be a Means of quieting the Minds of the Inhabitants, I accordingly returned hither Yesterday Morning, and had the Happiness to find the City restored to a State of perfect Order and Tranquillity.

I have issued Proclamations, offering Pardon to all who shall quietly return to their Obedience, excepting the Persons of Cheyt Sing and his Brother Sujan Sing, whom their late rebellious Conduct, and their Rancour manifested to our Nation, in the deliberate Murder of many of our Soldiers, and even unarmed Passengers, who had the Misfortune to fall into their Hands, have precluded from every Title to Lenity.

The Persons standing next in the Line of Inheritance of the Zemindary, were Ranny Golaub Koower, the Widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing, their Daughter married to Rajah Durbijey Sing, and Bauboo Myipnerain their Grandson by the Two latter. By the Concurrence of the Two first Parties, and in consequence of a written Acknowledgment made by the Ranny, of the Right of her Grandson, Mayipnerain, I have nominated him to the Succession of the Raugé; and I have appointed the Morning of To-morrow for his Investiture.

I have forbore any particular Comments in this Place, reserving them, where they will be more properly introduced, for my detailed Narrative; yet I cannot suppress, without a Violence to my own Feelings, the Testimony which is due, especially from me, to the unexampled Zeal and public Spirit of all our Officers, and the wonderful Activity with which these Qualities were displayed on the late Occasion. I have already acknowledged the early Exertions which were made by Colonel Blair during my former short calamitous Residence at Benares. Of Major Popham, I cannot say sufficient to express my Sense of his Services. Though my Letters were every where intercepted, Colonel Morgan, with a Decision and Solitude that reflect equal Credit on his Character, detached Major Crabb with his Party to my Assistance on the first and instant Rumour of my Situation. Colonel Sir J. Cuming, with the like Alacrity, obeyed the Order of his March to Cawnpore, as did Colonel Ahmuty, in the immediate Dispatch of Major Crawford and the Troop of Cavalry. The same Spirit animated every Officer of every Corps, and infused itself into the Men under their Command, with an Effect so far exceeding the common Occurrences of human Affairs, that in the complete Space of One Month, this great and valuable Province, which had been unexpectedly and wholly lost, was in Substance wholly recovered to the British Empire.

I have the Honour, &c.

Warren Hastings.]



A P P E N D I X, N° LI.

Book 36. Page 722.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th November 1781.

Fort William, 5th November 1781.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

(a) [READ the following Letter and Inclosures from the Governor General.

To Edward Wheler Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have received from the Secretary at the Presidency the following Papers, transmitted to me by the Directions of Mr. Wheler, and have Pleasure in making my Acknowledgments to Mr. Wheler for a Communication of them to me.

Copy of a Letter from the Admiralty to the Board, dated 3d July.

Ditto of the Board's Reply to ditto, dated 24th September.

Ditto of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee at Fort St. George, dated 6th July.

Copy of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George to the Governor General and Council, dated 29th July.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 591.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George to ditto, dated 30th July.

Ditto of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Board, dated 30th July.

Ditto of a Letter written by the Board to Mr. Turing on the 24th September.

Ditto of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Bombay, dated 3d July, with Two Inclosures.

Ditto of a Letter from Brigadier General Goddard, dated 5th July, with Three Inclosures.

Copies of Letters from the Board to the President and Select Committee at Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard, dated 24th September.

I have great Pleasure in adding to the Proceedings of the Board during my Absence from it, whatever Strength may be afforded them by my general, and, I believe I may say, literal Approbation of their Orders upon the several Subjects of this Correspondence; and in offering the Remarks which I desire their Permission to make on them, I am chiefly influenced by the Motive of giving them further Weight, by the Addition of such Reasons in support of them as have come to my separate Knowledge since I left Calcutta, and could not have been before the Board, when the Letters to which they reply were under their Consideration.

I entirely approve of the Measure proposed to the Admiral, in the Board's Letter of the 24th Ultimo, for preserving a free and open Communication between Bengal and the Ports on the Coast, during the next Northern Monsoon. I have the same Conviction of its Necessity, which the Board have, for the Reasons they have expressed, and deem it the most useful Service to the Company on which the Fleet, or a Part of it, can be employed. If any Objection should prevail with the Admiral against stationing it in the Road of Balasore, Persons conversant in the Navigation of these Seas (and of such there are many Gentlemen at the Presidency willing, and at all Times ready, to afford us the Aid of their Opinions upon these Subjects when desired), could easily point out some Place contiguous to it, where Ships might lie with more Convenience, and their Services be as effectual as in the Road of Balasore. I remember to have heard that at Coringa there is a good Road for Ships to lie in. The Situation is certainly convenient; but whether it will admit Ships of such Depth in the Water as his Majesty's large Ships of War, is a Question which I am not sufficiently Master of the Subject to determine.

I have read with Satisfaction Sir Eyre Coote's Letter to the Board, of the 30th July, even those Parts of it which contain an implied Censure of our Measures. The Language of it differs widely from the Terms of that * of which we had so much Reason to complain of in his Letter of the 1st March. It is liberal, and such as becomes a Man of Character and Station. I am now fixed in an Opinion which I have before entertained, if not expressed to the Board, that the Ground of his unpleasant Differences with us, as apparent in the Course of his Correspondence from the Time of his Arrival upon the Coast, is the Formation of the Military Regulations which we passed in the Beginning of this Year, and which he seems to think were framed from Motives of personal Hostility to him, and without a sufficient Reason, purposely to overset those we had passed at his Recommendation in August 1779. Although I cannot suppose such an Idea to exist with the Honourable the Court of Directors, or that they can attribute such Motives to our Actions, since it does not appear in what Way they can affect either his Reputation or Interest, if regarded in a vindictive Light, and are too interesting to our own Credit in the Consequence, to have been undertaken without a strong Conviction of their Necessity: Yet, as the Reasons for the Measure may not have been completely before them, or may be lightly remembered when these Strictures upon them are read, I must beg the Board's Permission to repeat in this Place, what I have before declared on our Records, and what is sufficiently apparent to any one who will give an impartial Consideration to the Subject: That these Regulations were framed to answer an immediate Exigency of the public Service, and were resolved upon in a State of Affairs, very different from that which existed when I gave my Consent to passing those which were recommended in 1779 by Sir Eyre Coote. The Board will recollect, that when we resolved to detach the Forces under Colonel Pearse to the Coast of Coromandel, the Measure was founded on a particular Request, made to us by the General himself, before he took his Departure from Bengal; and that, at the same Time that we well knew how serviceable such a Reinforcement would be to his Operations on the Coast, the Dangers with which our own Provinces were threatened by the Neighbourhood of the Berar Army to their Borders; the Effects which the Fear of Invasion might naturally be supposed to have upon the Minds of the timid People of Bengal; and above all, the Consequences that might be expected to arise from the Intrigues of Hyder's Agents with the Country Powers, considerably assisted by his great Success in the Carnatic; so large a Force could ill be spared from the Protection of the Company's Possessions in this Part of India. It was at the same Time, I believe, within the private Knowledge of the Members of * Board, that even our reduced Force was not actually such as it appeared on the Returns; I mean to say, that had we required instant Service for the Numbers which stood on the Returns, we should have been greatly disappointed—such was the Practice of the Service, founded upon a very reproachful Custom, and all our Efforts, in the Trial of various and repeated Expedients to suppress it, had hitherto proved ineffectual. In such a Situation, it became not only absolutely necessary that new Levies should be raised to supply the Loss which we should suffer from the March of

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Colonel Pearse's Detachment to the Coast, but that the nominal Strength of our Forces should also be its real one. Regulations were accordingly proposed by Brigadier General Stibbert, and resolved on by us, to effect so desirable an End: An Increase of Numbers adequate to the Loss of Colonel Pearse's Detachment was to take place, and the Subaltern Officers of the several Companies of the Battalions, were separately intrusted with the Pay and Muster of their Corps, and, by the Duties prescribed to them, were made, as far as the Good of the Services would allow, without intruding upon the Authority necessarily vested in the Commanding Officers, a Check upon their Captains. More was yet thought politic and expedient: At the same Time that we resolved upon Measures for maintaining a large Force fit for Duty whenever called on, and upon which we could always depend, we determined to increase the Number of our Battalions to a Thousand Men; this Body was called a Regiment, and the Regiment divided into Two Battalions of 500 Men in each. This Diminution of Strength in each Battalion, as it stood on the former Establishment, if known, would appear of little Moment in the Eyes of the Country Powers, and an Augmentation of the Numbers of our Battalions would impress them with the Awe of an increased Army. Having admitted no private Advantage whatever, and something more than the common Pay of the Rank of Captain being thought due to the Officers commanding so large a Corps as a Regiment of 1000 Men, we resolved on a general Promotion, giving the Commands of the Regiments to Majors, and by affording them the Pay of that Rank, and some other Advantages, placing them above the Necessity or Desire of taking Profits, which we wished to annul. I will add for myself, that I was influenced in giving my Concurrence in this Measure (and I believe Mr. Wheeler was so likewise) by a Desire of shewing some Distinction to a Number of deserving Men, whose Exertions for the Public Service might soon become peculiarly necessary, and who would naturally feel a greater Zeal to do credit to their Profession, when they found themselves placed in higher and more responsible Situations, than if they continued undistinguished in lower ones. This Alteration in our Establishment, separately considered, would of course be attended with some Increase of Charge; but it makes a Part only of a general Regulation, which provides a large Augmentation of Force, yet makes the Expence of the whole Army less than it was upon its former Footing. In asserting this I am warranted by the Estimates delivered in to us by General Stibbert, on the 26th December last, when the new Regulations were under Consideration.

The new Regulations being in force before Colonel Pearse's Detachment went away, it, with the rest of our Army, was modelled by them; it partook, with it, of the same general Benefit, as to nominal Strength, and indeed received some Increase of its former Numbers; for, to make the Arrangement good, we added some Companies, and sent to the General's Assistance a Detachment of Five Regiments of 1000 Men, instead of Six Battalions of 800. If the Officers on the Madras Establishment have been Sufferers by an Arrangement which the public Service of this Country has made necessary, I will not censure them for complaining; but I must attribute the Cause to the Measure of breaking our Detachment, and dividing it among the Sepoy Corps of the Madras Establishment, which, however necessary in the Judgment of the Commander in Chief, I recollect to be contrary to the Instructions of this Government, communicated to him when the Detachment moved from our Provinces.

I observe that Sir Eyre Coote remarks on the Staff allowed to a Major of Colonel Pearse's Detachment, and thenceforth thinks it fit to reflect on the unnecessary Expence which we have permitted to be incurred in the Charge of that Corps. The only Major of Colonel Pearse's Detachment that had a Staff was Major Edmondson, expressly appointed Second in Command of it: It has been always usual, I believe, for the Second in Command of so large a Force to have the Staff which was allowed to Major Edmondson; but it was not intended, nor was it necessary, that it should be continued to him longer than he held that Station, and therefore when he no more was Second in Command, as would be the Case when a Junction was effected between the Detachment and the Main Army, he of course would lose the Rights and Properties of the Office.

I beg leave to assure the Board of my entire Concurrence in their Reply of the 24th September to General Goddard's Letter of the 5th of July, and in that written by the Select Committee of the same Date. I have the Honour to transmit to them Two Letters from General Goddard, bearing Date the 11th June and 6th August, which I received at Chunargur, and have not been till lately able to transmit to them, on account of the great Insecurity of the Conveyance: To these I have yet made no Reply, and none is now necessary from me, since the Sentiments of the Board, entirely conformable to my own, have already been expressed to him upon the most material Points of them; and, as to the rest, the Board are much better able to judge, than I can be at this Distance from the Presidency, how far the Plan proposed by General Goddard, in his Letter of the 11th of June, or that subsequently proposed by the President and Select Committee of Bombay, of which no Intimation has yet been sent me, for supplying the Troops on the Malabar Coast with Provisions, can be complied with, without affecting the more essential Claims of the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, and the Settlement at Fort St. George.

I have been sorry to observe, on a Perusal of General Goddard's Letter to the Board of 6th August, that the General had mistaken the Sense and Meaning of our Orders of the 11th of June, respecting a Peace with the Maratta State; I judge so from my present Recollection of them, for I have not a Copy with me.—In a Minute, which the General has delivered at a Meeting of the Select

Select Committee, and extracted in his Letter to us, he asserts, that one of the Events, in which the Powers which we had granted him were to be exercised, was the Deputation of Dewagur Pundit Moodajee Dewan to Poona, for the Purpose of mediating between this Government and the Marattas; whereas I believe that our Instructions to the General, not only provided for the Deputation of Dewagur Pundit to Poona, but of any one else who might be appointed to go there by the Court of Nagpoor.

I have already expressed my Approbation of the Orders sent to Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard, on the 24th September, against a Plan of offensive Operations, and an Augmentation of the Military Establishment on that Coast. The Reasoning in favour of an Increase of their Army, is doubtless overset, by their own Confession of Inability to maintain what they have already, and we are unable to supply them. I have not yet seen the Plan of offensive Operations recommended, but I am generally against it, not being able to discover to what useful Object it can tend, be it what it may. This Government has no Object but a Peace; we have acquired all that we sought for when we were forced into the War, and we have offered a large Part of that Whole to effect a Peace. But I am influenced by still further Reasons for opposing of the Orders sent to Brigadier General Goddard; and these I shall now recite; first making an Apology to the Board for not having before given them public Information of the Facts on which they were grounded. I alluded to them distantly in an official Letter which I wrote Mr. Wheler from Chunar; but from a Fear of its being intercepted, it was expressed with so much Caution, that I fear * may not exactly have been understood. In a private Letter, which I have since written to Mr. Wheler, I have been more explicit; and shall be obliged to him if he will be pleased to lay before the Board, and record upon their Proceedings, such Part of it as relates to the Subject. * Sic in Orig.

I was made to understand, by a Letter which I received from Colonel Muir, and by distant Advances made to me after my first Arrival at this Place, that Madajee Scindia was very desirous of a Peace. His Wishes coinciding with those of our Government, I sent Orders to Colonel Muir to negotiate, and full Powers to conclude, a separate Peace with him, accompanied by Instructions for the Colonel's Guidance in fixing the Conditions of it. As these appear to be the Orders on which a Treaty has since been prepared, I transmit a Copy of them enclosed for the Information of the Board, together with a Copy of my Credentials to Colonel Muir: They were both drawn up to go in the smallest Compass possible, on account of the Danger to the Passage of our Letters at that Period. Soon after I had dispatched these Orders, and before they could reach Colonel Muir, I received from him a Communication of his Correspondence with Scindia, with respect to the Conditions of a Peace, and was happy to find by it, that the Conditions to which Scindia would agree, were, except in very trivial Instances, the same which I had empowered Colonel Muir to yield.

I have the Honour to transmit enclosed to the Board a Translation of the Proposal made to Colonel Muir by Scindia's Dewan, on the Part of his Master, a Copy of my Replies, and a Letter which I wrote to Colonel Muir on the 11th Ultimo.

A Truce had been respectively agreed on between the Two Commanders, and my Instructions to Colonel Muir fortunately reached him before the limited Period of it was expired. I have been for some Time in hourly Expectation of hearing that the Treaty was concluded, having had the Satisfaction to learn from Colonel Muir, that neither the Arts of Cheit Sing, nor the worst State of our Affairs in this Country, even the most exaggerated Account of them, appear to have affected the amicable Disposition of the Maratta Chief. But as it will afford the Board Pleasure to know what Progress Colonel Muir has made, I have the Honour to subjoin an Extract of the last Letter which I received from him, under Date the 6th Instant: "The Treaty is at last fairly made out," and this Day transmitted to Scindia for his Approbation. To-morrow it will be returned; and,

"if approved, Captain Ford will be dispatched for * to his Camp to see the Signature and Seal * Sic in Orig.
"affixed; after which Interview I shall be able to write you fully on every Part of the important Charge entrusted to my Management." To this Information I beg the Board's Permission to add an Extract of a private Letter from Colonel Muir's Camp, of yet a later Date: Sessai, dated 11th October 1781: "The Treaty is ready, and Ford is to set out this Morning for the Maratta Camp, to have it executed by the Pateel, as he has already approved of the Articles in it."

The Board will observe in Scindia's Proposals for a separate Peace, that he has promised his Interposition at Poona for effecting a general Peace with the Maratta State; and as in such Event it will be necessary to take some further Steps for securing Success to so desirable an Object, I shall soon have Occasion to address the Board again on this important Subject.


I have the Honour to be, with great Esteem,
Gentlemen,

Benares,
the 22d October 1781.

Your most obedient humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

P. S. Since the above Letter was copied fair, I have received the Copy of a Minute delivered to the Board by Mr. Wheler on the 4th of last Month; and beg leave to offer my Acknowledgments and

and Thanks to that Gentleman, for the honourable Testimony which he has afforded in it of his Approbation of my Conduct on the Occasion to which it alludes.

W. H.] 

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour of addressing you the 15th Ultimo, acquainting you with the March of the Army to Calian, and my Arrival at Bombay, since the Dispatch of which Letter, nothing material has occurred relative to our political Transactions with the Maratta State, nor have any Measures been taken on the Part of their Government, which can be of Importance to the future Progress or final Termination of the War, as the only Motion made by them, since the Retreat of their main Army up the Gauts has been the detaching a Body of Troops to the Northward to ravage and destroy the Districts near Surat; but as Major Forbes with his Force is stationed in the Neighbourhood of that City, and the Collections from these new Acquisitions are almost, if not entirely completed, it will not be in the Power of the Enemy to do any material Mischief to them

* Sic in Orig. till after the Rains, and * now ^{when} some Plan must be adopted for their Defence and Preservation. The Troops under Major Forbes are equal to oppose the Force at present employed by the Enemy in that Quarter; and it is probable even a Part of these may return towards Poona, since by the latest Accounts from thence the Minister had not ventured to dismiss any Part of his Army, and it was confidently reported, that he proposed keeping them together the whole rainy Season in the Neighbourhood of the Capital.

The great and heavy Expence this must occasion, together with the Sums he has been already obliged to disburse to reward the Services of the different Chiefs, as well as to satisfy them for the Loss both of Men and Horses sustained during the late Campaign, will, it may be expected, make the Minister desirous of bringing the War to a speedy Termination. Hyder, apprehensive of this Consequence, has been, and still continues very frequent and pressing in his Representations to the Poona Durbar, and exceedingly liberal in his Promises both of Men and Money to assist them against us. He has even given further and more striking Proofs of his anxious Care to prevent any Coalition taking place between the English and Maratta State at this Time, by agreeing to pay the latter Fifty Lacks of Rupees; and it is confidently communicated to me, that of this Amount he has already sent Nana Furnese Merchants Bills for Two Lacks. All these Circumstances, added to the whole Tenor of the Minister's Conduct since Hyder entered the Carnatic, prove so close and intimate a Connection between them, that it is evident no distinct or separate Interest can be pursued by either, and that the Maratta Government will be bounded and directed by the Event of the Operations on the Coast of Coromandel.

Here I cannot but lament the little Intercourse we have enjoyed of late with that Quarter, by which Means we are kept in Ignorance of the State of the War there. The last certain Intelligence from thence was dated early in March; and though, since that Period, many Reports have been currently and confidently spread, very favourable to the Progress of our Arms against Hyder, yet the fallacious Nature of this Species of Intelligence is too well known, from repeated Experience, to admit of placing any real Dependence upon so uncertain and precarious a Foundation: It will not therefore be in our Power, consistent with good Policy, to come to any fixed Determination, or decide upon the Plan most proper to be pursued at this Time, towards effecting an Accommodation with the Marattas, until we can obtain an actual Knowledge of the War on the Coast, especially as we have so much Room to hope a favourable Issue to it, which alone can secure Success to our Negotiations, and without which it is not probable, from what has already passed, the Minister would listen to any Conditions we might choose to offer.

I have in a former Letter, to which I here beg leave to call your Attention, most earnestly recommended the Expediency of connecting the Operations of Colonel Camac's Detachment with those of the Troops on this Coast under my Command, and leaving it to our mutual Endeavours and Resources to form a Junction of Forces, in order to act with Vigour against the Enemy, should the War be prolonged another Campaign. You are already acquainted with my Motives for proposing this Measure, and I shall not therefore trouble you with a Repetition of them.

Since writing that Letter, another Diminution of our Military Strength on this Side, but with it a very considerable Decrease of Expence, no less than that of the whole Madras Detachment, has been resolved upon.

The Select Committee of Bombay represented to me, as a Measure which they wished to adopt from Motives of strong Necessity, and to prevent the Danger to which they might be exposed on account of the few Europeans belonging to this Establishment, the incorporating the Men of the Madras European Battalion and Company of Artillery with their own Troops, and send round them * Officers to the Coast of Coromandel. The Deference and Regard I paid to their Judgment, respecting the Right they possessed of taking such a Step, and the Necessity I was sensible there existed, from Considerations for the public Good, for adopting it, if admissible under any Circumstances, has induced me to grant the Concurrence they required; but, in order to effect a more complete Reduction of the Expence incurred by maintaining a Detachment at this Distance from its own Presidency, and at the same Time to contribute all in our Power to strengthen the

* Sic in Orig.

the Army upon the Coast, I thought it further expedient to propose to the Committee, that the Carnatic Battalion of Sepoys should accompany the Officers. The Committee have acquiesced in this Proposal, and Preparations are making accordingly for sending them round in the Ponsbourne, Contractor, and Duke of Portland, Indiamen, which will, I conceive, be ready to sail early in July.

I lose no Time in acquainting you with this Resolution, that you may be fully informed of our Situation, Military Force, and the Extent of the Resources we possess for prosecuting the War next Campaign. The Reasons which have determined the Select Committee and myself to dispose of the Madras Troops in the Manner above mentioned, will be stated at large and explained to you by the Opportunity of the Dispatch of the Indiamen; and I flatter myself the Measure will appear to you useful and necessary for the Good of the Public Service, and meriting your Approbation. In the mean Time, I beg leave generally to point out the material Benefits we shall derive from it: First, the Reduction of a very heavy Expence, which has been hitherto supported with Difficulty, and which becomes every Day more and more and more * colonating. Second, the Accession of a respectable Force for the Defence of this Presidency, and at a trifling Addition of Charge, when the Advices from Europe, and the War lately declared against the Dutch, render Attention to its Security an Object of the greatest and most interesting Consequence: And Third, The Assistance, however small, which the Return of the Officers and Sepoy Battalions to the Coast of Coromandel will give to the Operations there.

* Error in Cypher.

I shall conclude this Letter by suggesting and earnestly recommending to your Consideration a Measure, which it appears may be of the greatest public Benefit, and must, exclusive of the certain Difficulty we shall find in raising Funds for the Payment of the Troops, be of the most material Assistance to relieve the Distress they will be exposed to from the Want of Provisions for their Subsistence in a Country that has been so long, and still continues to be, the Seat of a Maratta War. The Measure I would propose is, to send round large Supplies of Grain from Bengal, where it can be purchased at a moderate Price, for the Subsistence and sole Use of the Troops under my Command, which can be served out to them at a fixed Rate, and be received by them in lieu of Money.

The Price can be calculated in such a Manner as to indemnify the Company for every Charge they may incur in the purchasing, Freight, &c. and at the same Time the Troops will be supplied at a low and reasonable Rate; and besides that, the very probable Event of an absolute Scarcity from the Cause I have already assigned, will be fully provided against.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Bombay,
11th June 1781.

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) Tho' Goddard.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I had the Pleasure to address you the 30th ultimo from Bombay, acquainting you of my Intention of immediately setting out for Surat, which I accordingly did the Day following, and since my Arrival here have been honoured with your Commands signified in your Letter of the 11th June. Although the Letters which I addressed to you upon the Arrival of the Army at Panwell, and afterwards from Bombay, will have fully explained the Transactions of my March from Bave Ghaut, and have convinced you on whose Side the Superiority of Arms remained, as well as described the particular Reasons which rendered my Movement to Panwell at that Time necessary, a Measure which you will perceive was dictated more by our Attention to the Operations of the War on the Coast, and the Desire of being assisting to their Success by an immediate Relief of the Tillicherry Detachment, than the Consequence of any Consciousness on our Part of inferior Strength to the Troops that opposed us, or an Apprehension of Danger from the Situation in which we were then placed; I cannot but most sincerely regret the Period, however short, that may have intervened before any certain Advices could reach you, and remove the unfavourable Impression, which an Account as premature and exaggerated as that received from the Raja of Berar, must unavoidably have made in your Minds; though permit me here to add, with the most grateful Warmth of Acknowledgments, that I consider the doubtful Light in which you beheld the Intelligence, notwithstanding the authentic Channel through which it was conveyed to you, as the most striking Proof of your Confidence in, and good Opinion of, my Zeal for your Interests, and shall endeavour to convince you, by my future Exertions and faithful Services, of the lively Impression which such reiterated Marks of Favour have made in my Mind.

Having addressed the President and Select Committee of Bombay immediately upon Receipt of your Letter, inclosing a Copy of it for their Perusal and Information, and at the same Time explained to them my Ideas upon the Sentiments therein expressed, I beg leave to transcribe a Part of that Address for your particular Observation, and presume to hope that the Opinion which I have formed of your Views, and the Plan I have persisted in recommending from a Conviction of its Expediency, founded on them, and an Attention to the general Situation of Affairs, as explained in the Minute lately delivered in to the Committee by me, and the Letters addressed to

you in consequence, both by their Government and myself, will be honoured with your Concurrence and Approbation.

* Sic in Orig. [Extract.] You will receive * the Instructions given for my Guidance in the Exercise of the Powers with which they have been pleased to intrust me, are made to depend upon two Events, neither of which has to our Knowledge yet taken place, and of which, as far as we may venture to judge from Circumstances, there is at present no Prospect. These are, first, the Deputation of Dewagheer Pundit, Moodajee's Dewar, to Poona, for the Purpose of mediating Peace between the English and Maratta State; and secondly, the Arrival of any Overture directly from the Government of Poona towards an Accommodation. Whenever either of these Events shall take place, the Instructions contained in the inclosed Letter will become the Rule, and † 6028, i. e. by which to regulate and form the Conduct of any Negotiation that may of consequence be entered into. In the mean Time I must, after maturely considering the Contents of the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letters, and in particular attending to the false and exaggerated Account transmitted to them of the Transactions of my March from Bhou Gaut, which † Not decyphered in the Original. however they seem to have seen and understood in the real and proper Light, I ‡ persist in the Sentiments I have already delivered to your Committee, and recommend the Prosecution of the Plan of Operation for the ensuing Campaign, recently agreed upon, as most consistent with the express Intentions of the Government of Bengal, and most likely to promote the Success of their Views in the Attainment of an advantageous Peace, or even an honourable equal one. Since, in case Dewagheer Pundit's actual Arrival at Poona to assist in effecting a Treaty, our Condition to prosecute Hostilities with Vigour will give Weight to his and our united Endeavours for that desirable Purpose; and it is easy to conceive, that if we are to expect to receive any direct Over-

Means

§ Sic in Orig. tures from the Maratta Government, the most probable, indeed the only effectual Measure § of producing a Disposition so favourable to our Views, is to shew that we are prepared and able to enter upon any active and decisive Campaign immediately, should he neglect the present Opportunity, and suffer the War to be prolonged another Season. [End of the Extract.]

You see, Gentlemen, from a Perusal of the above Extract, that my Sentiments regarding the Expediency of putting ourselves in a Condition to prosecute, by every possible vigorous Exertion, an offensive Campaign against the Marattas, contain the same as when I addressed you the 31 Ultimo. My Opinion upon this Occasion is founded upon the following Reasons, that as the Two principal Objects of our present political Pursuits are an honourable Termination of the War with the Marattas, and an Opportunity of exerting all our Strength against Hyder, neither of these Points can be attained, but by the Means of some great and decisive Advantage over the former, since it is natural to suppose they will never sit down for a Time contented with the Loss they have already suffered, and wait the Issue of Hyder Ally's Operations on the Coast of Coromandel, which have had so favourable a Beginning, and in whose final Success they know they must share rather than agree to any Terms we might offer, provided they remain free from the immediate Apprehension of further Danger or Molestation from us. Another Argument, and that a most powerful one, is, that the great and formidable Preparations now actually making by the Maratta Minister, promise an Exertion on the Part of the Enemy, which it is necessary we should be prepared effectually to resist, and if possible retaliate with double Vengeance upon them. This End will, I trust, be fully obtained by carrying into Execution the Plan I have proposed, and I therefore most strenuously solicit that no Time may be lost in transmitting such Instructions, and affording such effectual Aid as may enable me, in Concert with this Government, to adopt and enter upon the Measures necessary for its Accomplishment. As the Particulars of the Plan above alluded to are contained in the Minute given in by me to the Select Committee, and explained at large in our several Addresses to you, and will be transmitted you by Sea, which at this Season is the most expeditious Mode of Conveyance, I need not now swell this Packet, by entering into a minute Description of it, which must be known long before this can reach you. It is sufficient to mention here, that it is proposed to collect as large a Force as Circumstances will possibly admit of, and adequate to the Purpose of carrying on an offensive Plan of Operations with Effect: That, for this Purpose, a temporary Increase is to be made in the military Establishment: That Futty Sing is to be called upon to perform his Engagement with the Honourable Company, and required to give every Assistance in his Power to the Prosecution of the War: That, exclusive of this Aid, the Utility of Horse to carry on any distant Operations against an Enemy, whose Strength consists in Cavalry, is so obvious, and their Services so necessary || Sic in Orig. a decisive and complete Success to our Arms, that a Body of serviceable Horse should be employed by the Company, and at their own Expence, if no other Means can be found of • Not decyphered in the Original. • 10840 them: And lastly, That the Detachment under Colonel Muir should be ordered to co-operate entirely with me, and, if possible, form a Junction of Force; without which the Plan proposed must remain imperfect and defective: As the Execution of this Plan will necessarily involve us in a temporary Increase of Expence, and this Government continues to declare itself totally unpossessed of Resources for its Support, it is needless to observe, that our entire Dependence must be placed upon you; and that without your timely Aid and Exertions in our Behalf, it will be impossible to adopt the Measures now proposed in their full Extent; and unless we do so, no important or adequate Success can be expected. I shall do myself the Honour of addressing you again very shortly, acquainting you with the Result of my present Visit to the Northward, in the Business of which, on account of the short Period that has passed since my

Arrival, I have not been able to effect any Thing. After assuring you of the cheerful and implicit Obedience which I shall most scrupulously pay to the Commands with which you have been pleased to honour me, I shall conclude the present Address by acknowledging, with the most grateful Thanks for the further distinguishing Marks it contains of your Favour, your Letter of the 14th June, which reached me this Day.

Surat,
6th August 1781.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Tho^t Goddard.

(C O P Y.)

To Colonel Muir.

Sir,

Chunargur, 29th August 1781.

The Treachery of Rajah Cheyt Sing has compelled me to retreat to this Place, where I wait to reduce this Zemindary; a Work, I trust, of no great Difficulty or Time. I have received a Letter from you mentioning that Madagee Scindia has offered Terms of Peace. I send you full Powers.—Agree with him either for an Alliance of mutual Defence or Neutrality.—If he desires to include the Peshwa, you may agree to a Treaty of Peace with the Peshwa, and an Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and all common Enemies; or of Peace simply on the Conditions of restoring all that we have acquired during the War, except Ahmedabad and the Territory conquered for Raja Futty Sing Gaycwan, and the Forts of Guallier, and Fort and Territory of Satar. That we will never assist Raganaut Raw, nor interfere with his Concerns, nor admit him into our Forts or Territories; but we will not deliver him into the Hands of any one; let a Time be allowed him to repair to a Place of Security. § Sicin Orig.

We will yield what is ours, and what we can in Honour grant, but we will never suffer our Treaties to be infringed nor our Faith to be violated.—Reserve for us Bassein if you can, even if it should be necessary to yield in Exchange for it all the Lands obtained by the Treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salfett and the other ceded Islands, and the ceded Moiety of Baroach: but do not insist on the Bassein to the Hindrance of Peace. We want nothing from them but their Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and that we dispense with. Be careful that the Agreement do not contain any Thing hostile to the Government of Berar, or hurtful to our Connection with it; obtain the Restoration of the Chundery Raja, and secure, as far as you may have the Means, the Interests of the Raja of Nurwerr, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our Cause. Include the Rana of Ghode and Futty Sing Gaycivan in the Peace, to prevent future Provocations of Hostility; let it be agreed to exclude the French and all the European Nations from the Ports and Dominions of the Marrattas. If a Treaty has already taken place between General Goddard and the Marratta State, the present Treaty must in such Case be void, but you may assure Scindia that no Peace shall be made to his Prejudice. Send, if you think proper, a confidential Person to Madagee Scindia. If he will engage on the above Terms, he must conclude them now: I am making my final Arrangements, and if the Time is lost, a Treaty * a Treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any Conclusion which he may draw from the present Scene.—It regards myself personally, and myself at this Time but little.—Cheyt Sing, by the sudden Massacre of some of the Sepoys of my Guard, which diminished it to the small Number of 100 Men, shut up with me in the close Suburbs of Benares, might have effected my Destruction. I escaped the Danger, and Troops are assembling daily, to which he can afford no Opposition. While the Effect of these Instructions is passing to Scindia, the Raja's total Exclusion ought to be accomplished; I hope it will. * Sicin Orig.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Copy of the Credentials from the Governor General to Colonel Muir.

I the Governor General of the Provinces of Bengal, &c. &c. having received full Powers and Authority from the Governor General and Council of the said Provinces, and relying on your Fidelity, Prudence, and Integrity and Circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Public Minister of the Governor General and Council aforesaid, to treat with Madagee Scindia, or any Person by him deputed for that Purpose; and I hereby delegate to you full Powers and Authority to act in that Capacity, according to the Instructions which I have given you for that Purpose.

Given at Chunargur under my Hand and Seal, this 29th Day of August 1781.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

(COPY.)

(C O P Y .)

Translate of a Letter, and Proposals of Peace from the Pundit Churnajee Ra-Dewan, on the Part of the Maharajah Mahajee Pundit Patiel, delivered Muir the 27th August 1781.

Health to the generous and courteous Colonel, the Support and Protector of the indigent, &c.

The Patiel (may his good Fortune be perpetual) has deputed the Writer of this to negotiate with you a Treaty of Peace. His Intentions are manifested by the under-written Proposals; you are requested to communicate your Pleasure therein.

Article 1st.

The Patiel will agree to separate himself from his Principals, and to make a Peace with the English Gentlemen, provided he may at all Times be assured of the Assistance and Support of their Government.

Article 2d.

He offers himself as a Mediator for a Peace with the Peshwa and Huder Naich, if such an Event be desired; a certain Time to be allowed him for that Purpose, in which the Result is to be waited: If a Peace is effected in that Time it is well, if not, the English Gentlemen are to act as they think proper, but not to require Assistance from him, nor * to take their Route through his Country; in such case he will neither oppose their Proceedings nor give Assistance to Poona.

* Sic in Orig.

Article 3d.

Such Parts of the Country on this Side of the Jumna now in the Possession of the English, to be restored to him; and for the future they are not to disturb his Dominions.

Article 4th.

On the Footing of Friendship and Honour sincere and mutual, and on such Considerations only, he requires that his Elephants and Artillery be restored to him.

Article 5th.

On the final Conclusion of Peace by the Parties, the English Gentlemen to return to their own Country, and he will march himself on one side till a Peace with Poona is effected: This Transaction is to be kept entirely secret, in order that it may not come to the Knowledge of the Ministry at Poona.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) Thomas Ford,

Persian Interpreter to Colonel Muir.

(A true Copy,)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

The Governor General's Replies transmitted to Colonel Muir for his Information and Guidance.

Article 1st.

We agree to this Article with the following Explanation, namely, We agree to make a Peace with the Patiel separate from his Principals, and propose that in all cases where either they or the Patiel should be first attacked, and it shall be in the Power of the other either by Army (if they shall have a Force near enough), or by Mediation, they shall afford Assistance to the utmost of their Power, to the Party so attacked against the Aggressor.

Article 2d.

Agreed to except a Peace with Huder Naich.

Article 3d.

Agreed to, with the exception of the actual Possessions of the Ranna of Gohud.

Article 4th.

Agreed.

Article 5th.

Agreed.

Copy of a Letter from the Honble. the Governor General to Colonel Grainger Muir, dated
Chunargur, 11th September 1781.

Sir,

I had just closed the accompanying Letter to you, when I Yesterday received your several Dispatches of the 25th and 27th August.

Scindia's Propositions are on the whole very nearly conformable to my Wishes; I now return them with short Answers annexed to each, which I desire you will explain to his Dewan Chinnagee. That Part of the First Article in which he provides that he shall at all Times be assured of the Assistance and Support of our Government, if construed literally, would require more than we could at all Times be able to perform; and as I think it necessary that nothing should be inserted which, under any possible Construction of Words, may be inconsistent with Sincerity and good Faith, I have therefore qualified my Acquiescence to the First Article, by explaining to what Extent, and under what Circumstances, Assistance should be given by either Party.

You may further explain, that it is not expected that he shall afford us Assistance in any Case against the Peshwa.

The Exception with respect to Huder Naich, in the Second Article, will, I imagine, form no Obstacle to your concluding an Agreement regarding the rest of Scindia's Proposals.—He must know that in the present busy Scene of War on the Coast, many important Events must have happened. These must have Weight with regard to any Negotiations relative to Hyder Ally, and these neither Scindia nor I can possibly foresee or judge of; besides, he is at too great a Distance to interfere in any Negotiation between us and Hyder, if we were ever desirous that such a Thing should take place.

I am well pleased with the Plan which Madajee Scindia proposes with respect to the Peshwa, and even wish that a separate Treaty may be concluded with him without your finding it necessary to enter into any Discussion whatever regarding the Objects in Dispute between the Peshwa and us: Leave them open for future Discussion, and accept of Madajee Scindia's Offer of Mediation; desire him, on concluding the separate Treaty, to send me Passports and Perwannas without Loss of Time, for a Gentleman whom I shall send to Poona in Company with a Person from him, with full Powers to settle and conclude a Treaty between us and the Peshwa.

On finishing the separate Treaty, you will immediately return with the Detachment under your Command to the Vizier's Dominions.

If it should be agreed on betwixt you and Scindia that a Truce should take place between us and the Peshwa, during the Period which may be limited for settling a final Treaty betwixt us, I desire that you will communicate to General Goddard this and any other Article which may affect his Operations, and forward to him the inclosed Letter from me, in which I have directed him to adhere to the Terms of your Agreement.

You will observe that in my Answer to Scindia's Third Proposition, I have excepted generally the actual Possessions of the Rana of Gohud. I think it necessary however here to explain this Answer more fully; Gualior must positively be kept for the Rana; but if Scindia, in the course of your Negotiations, should insist on our restoring Cutchwagur and the rest of the Territories which have been put in the Rana's Possession by us since the Commencement of the War, I desire that you will not let these Territories be an Obstacle to the Conclusion of Peace.—We may restore them without any Deviation from the Spirit of our Treaty with the Rana, in which the Reservation of Gualior clearly implies a Right of disposing of any other Conquest; and compared with the Acquisition of Gualior, these Territories are of so small Importance to the Rana, that I think it probable he will, if necessary, agree to their being restored.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Chunargur,
the 11th September 1781.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

The Letter, of which the above is a Copy, was not dispatched until the 23d of September, and on that Day a Postscript was added to it, giving a brief Account of the Raja's Rebellion, and the military Operations against him.

Gentlemen.

I have this Morning had the great Pleasure of receiving your Letter of the 16th Instant, conveying to me Advices of Sir Eyre Coote's Victory over Hyder's Army on the 27th Ult. and do sincerely and heartily congratulate the Board on this glorious Event. I have given Orders for the immediate Dispatch of the Intelligence to the Officers of the Army without the Provinces, that it may be communicated to the Troops, and a Salute fired in Joy of our signal Success. The News which you have done me the Honour of transmitting me, will, I hope, contribute to afford an advantageous Result to my Proceedings; and I beg leave to assure the Board, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part to do Credit and Honour to the pleasing and generous Confidence

which they are pleased to repose in my Zeal for, and Attention to, the Interest of the public Service. I have the Honour to be, with much Esteem, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c. &c. &c.

Benares,
the 24th October 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Agreed that a Letter be written to the Governor General as follows :

To the Governor General.

Sir,

We have had the Pleasure to receive your Letters of the 13th, 18th, 22d, and 23d of last Month, in the Secret Department.

The Conduct of Beneram Pundit merits our Approbation in every Respect. We shall with Pleasure add our Signature to the Bond which you have given him for the Advance of a Lac of Rupres. Indeed we should be happy to reward such an Instance of generous Attachment and public Confidence in any Manner that might be agreeable to him, and that would properly express the Approbation of Government.

It is difficult for us to express the Satisfaction which we feel at your having been able so speedily and so successfully to suppress the Rebellion of Cheit Sing; nor can we sufficiently admire the Spirit and Alacrity with which the Troops flew from every Quarter to your Support. Much depended upon the Vigour and Rapidity with which the Forces of the rebellious Raja were attacked, and his Strong-holds invested. The Measures which you adopted, in so critical and so unexpected an Occasion, do you no less Credit than the Promptitude and Ability with which your Orders were executed are honourable to the Officers and Soldiers who followed your Commands.

From the great Quantity of military Stores which Cheit Sing had collected, and his other Preparations, we are persuaded that he looked ultimately to Independence, by associating himself with our other Enemies. Your Arrival at Benares, and the Circumstances that followed, precipitated his Resolution. The Conclusion has been fortunate in every Respect.

The Daringness of the Raja's Conduct shews to us how much this Government ought to be upon its Guard in watching the Conduct of its powerful Tributories and Connections; and we are convinced, that the Issue of the Commotion will hold forth such an Example as must deter all such Attempts for the future, and establish more firmly the Powers of this Government. We repose the utmost Confidence in your Wisdom and Ability to bring these Troubles to a happy Termination. The Steps which you have already taken and communicated to us, appear the most proper that could be adopted; nor have we a Doubt but that your final Establishment of Peace and Security in the Zemindary will be such as shall be most for the public Honour, and the particular Interest of the Company.

When we are favoured with the full Detail of your Transactions, which you propose to send us, we shall with Pleasure discuss this Subject more particularly. The Interruptions to our regular Communication with you, have in no Instance, we believe, prejudiced the public Interest; they have even served, as you justly remark, to shew the Similarity of our respective Sentiments and Determination, at a Time when neither you nor we could be informed of the Opinion of each other.

You judged right in not publishing our Proclamation at Benares, after your own had been issued. Declarations from an Authority that might be supposed different, could not add to the Force of your Representations. We wish to strengthen, not to embarrass or weaken your Hands: We have accordingly ordered the Resident at Benares to suppress our Proclamation, the Object of which Proclamation was to prevent the Contagion of Rebellion from spreading. We wished to impress the Provinces with the proper Idea of that Steadiness to the public Faith which is the true Interest of this Government, and which our Enemies are continually endeavouring to impeach to our Discredit. The Occasion afforded us also a happy Opportunity of testifying to the World that Spirit of Union* and Harmony in our Council which is ever desirable, but which, in the pre-

Unity
sent Situation of Affairs, may be said to be indispensably necessary. We are convinced that your Sentiments on this Subject are exactly our own. Even in Times of less critical Emergency, a Difference of Opinion may prevail, and often does, with Advantage, in the Constitution of an Administration such as ours. But the present Crisis admits not of the Embarrassments of the Opposition of Opinions. We are surrounded with War. Its Expences have exhausted our Resources. The Difficulties and Distresses of the present State are without Example and beyond Conception. As good Servants, as Men capable of reflecting upon the interesting Magnitude of our Trust, what Inducements have we not to unite cordially in exerting every Faculty and Ability which we possess, to promote the Welfare of the public Interest with which we are charged?

Impressed as we must all be with these Sentiments, and equally impressed with the Necessity of Harmony among ourselves, we need not add that we are persuaded that every Latitude of Power with which you are vested † shall be † executed for the public Good; and that the Readiness of our Approbation can only tend to excite you to great and successful Exertions.

Your Situation, vested with such Powers and Confidence, has already enabled you to forward the great and necessary Object of Peace. We have every Reason to hope that the Arrangements with Scindia may lead to a speedy Conclusion of the whole of the Maratta War. Your Approbation of the Letter of the Board of the 24th September to the Government of Bombay, is most satisfactory to us, as well as your Opinion of General Goddard's Propositions in his Letters of July and August last. The Force of the Expedition which was intended against the Cape of Good Hope having, upon Information of our Distress in the Carnatic, been most generously and wisely directed by its Commanders to come to our Aid, we hope it may arrive upon the Malabar Coast at a Time the most seasonable to give Success to your Negotiations at Poonah.

We wish to have your Opinion how the Government of Bombay should be directed to act, in case General Meadows arrives there with the Troops under his Command? and whether, as General Meadows can have no direct Authority from the Company to act with their Troops, this Government should not send him a special Authority?

Upon this and many other interesting Subjects we feel the great Want of your Advice and Direction; but much as we wish your speedy Return to the Presidency, we cannot press it; the great Advantage which your present Situation affords you to regulate the Affairs of the distant Provinces, to strengthen our Frontier, and forward the Business of Peace, is superior to every other Consideration.

As the Communication is now open between us, we shall inform you regularly of our Proceedings; and hope to hear of your Progress fully and confidentially upon every convenient Occasion.

Fort William,
5th November 1781.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LII.

Book 36. Page 775.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th November 1781:

Fort William, the 12th November 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler and } Esquires.
John M^rPherson }

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

(a) [READ the following Letter and Enclosure from the Governor General:

Gentlemen,

I lose not an Instant in transmitting to you a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Colonel Muir, conveying to me the agreeable Account of his having concluded a Peace with Madajee Sindia, and in congratulating you most heartily on this happy Event. I had the Honour of acquainting the Board, in my Letter of the 22d Instant, with the Advances which had been made by the Pateel for a Treaty with us, and with the Orders which I had sent to Colonel Muir to enter into it, and shall very soon do myself the Pleasure of writing to you again particularly on the Subject, and of transmitting to you the Treaty which has been concluded, together with the Explanations promised in Colonel Muir's Letter, as soon as I receive them from him.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Regard and Esteem, &c.

Benares,
29th October 1781.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Governor
General,
29th Octo-
ber.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Grainger Muir to the Honourable the Governor General, dated 20th October 1781.

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to inform you, that the Treaty between our Government and Sindiah is finally concluded and sealed, entirely consonant to the Instructions you honoured me with; an Interchange of which, in Counterpart, was duly executed this Morning. Copy and Translate, with many other Particulars of my last Negotiations with the Pateel, I am prevented the Pleasure of laying before you by this Dispatch, owing to Captain Ford's Indisposition, who is returned from the Maratta Camp with so severe a Fever as renders him totally incapable of Business: And as all the Papers relating to this Negotiation are in his Charge, I must wait an Intermission of his Fever, to allow him not only to superintend their being copied, but to explain may * other

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, P. 594.

Particulars

Particulars entrusted to his Management on his Deputation to the Patcel. . This Opportunity will, I hope, be afforded me To-morrow.

I have the Honour to inform you, that I have withdrawn the Regiment from Qualaras, and I shall march my Detachment To-morrow Morning, and intend proceeding to Etyah, where I mean to cross the Seemna, unless I receive your Orders to the contrary; and as I have not as yet been honoured with your Instructions regarding the Destination of the Troops under my Command, I beg leave to entreat you will be pleased to favour me with your Commands on this Head as soon as convenient, as I am particularly desirous to have them before I cross the Jumna.

I am sorry to inform you, that my Discovery of the Rana's Conduct of late amounts to a positive Proof of his Infidelity to our Government. He has been carrying on private Negotiations with the Pateel (without any Regard to his Engagements with the Company, replete with the clearest Intention to betray us, and sacrifice our Interests to his own private Views. Upon this Circumstance coming to my Knowledge, I positively refused concluding any Treaty with the Pateel until an attested Copy of the proposed or executed Treaty between them should be lodged in my Possession. This Copy I have with great Difficulty procured with Bappoo Sewajee's Seal affixed; Duplicate of which I shall have the Pleasure to inclose you in my next Dispatch.

I shall further only beg leave to add, that should you have any Commands for me in bringing the Rana to Account for any Balance he may owe the Company, or any other Business, it will be necessary to transmit them so as to meet me before I quit his Country; and that Period cannot exceed the 5th of the ensuing Month. With perfect Respect and Esteem,

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Sessai,
20th October 1781.

(Signed)

G. Muir.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,
Subsec^r to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

A P P E N D I X, N° LIII.

Book 83. Page 179.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th January 1782.

Fort William, the 14th January 1782.

At a Council; Present,

Edward Wheler and } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.



(a) [RECEIVED the following Letters from the Governor General.—

Gov. Gen.
Dec. 23th.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to transmit to you Copies of a Letter from Mr. Middleton—of my Answer thereto—and of my Instructions to Colonel Morgan in consequence.—

An early and proper Exertion of our military Force will effectually support the Authority of the Vizier, and in all Probability prevent any dangerous Combination amongst the Jagheerdars, which their Wealth and numerous Dependants might otherwise enable them to form for resisting the Resumption of their Jagheers.

In exceeding the Number of Troops expressly demanded on this Occasion by the Vizier, I have consulted only his Security and Advantage, and I am convinced from my own Information of the State of his Country, as well as from Mr. Middleton's Representations, that it is but anticipating a further Requisition, which, if deferred until the refractory and disaffected Persons shall become formidable, will be attended with great Hazard and proportionate Expence to the Vizier.

The Nabob having experienced from me so ready an Attention to relieve him from the constant Expence of the temporary Brigade, cannot think it unreasonable that the Subsidy for the occasional Force now to be employed for his internal Security, should be liberal, and adapted to the Circumstances under which we furnish it, as well as including its actual Disbursements. It is on this Principle that I shall estimate it, after having ascertained as precisely as possible the fixed and contingent Expences.

Upon these Grounds I hope that I shall meet with the Approbation of the Board in the Steps which I have taken.

(a) Vide supra, P. 598.

The

The Detachment under Major Popham being sickly, and the Services for which it was formed completely executed, I have ordered it to be dissolved, and the Troops composing it to be put under the Command of Colonel Blair for the Protection of this Country, until the final Arrangement for this Duty shall be settled by the Board.

Benares,
25th Dec. 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier having appointed an Aumil to take charge of the Begum's Jagheers, she had, it appears, prepared a large Body of Troops, with a supposed Design to resist him. A violent and threatening Letter, which I have just received from the Begum, could seem to leave no Doubt of her Intentions to support the already declared Licentiousness of her Servants in opposing the Nabob's Orders; I have therefore been obliged to join my Solicitation to the Vizier's, for obtaining a Regiment from Colonel Morgan to support the Aumil in the Execution of his Excellency's Commands; and I may add, unless my Judgment far misleads me, we shall be in Want of still further Aid before the Measures of resuming the Jagheers shall be fully established, and the Country restored to that State of Tranquillity and Subordination which it enjoyed before the Contagion spread by Cheyte Sing's Machinations.

Inclosed in
the Governor
General's Letter,
Dec. 25th.

I enclose Copy of my Letter to Colonel Morgan, and have the Honour to be with great Respect,

Lucknow,
December 19, 1781.

Sir, your, &c. &c.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.]



Sir,

In consequence of the Representation which you have made me of the Preparation made by the Begum to resist the Order of the Vizier for the Resumption of the Jaghire, and of the Probability that further Opposition from the other Jagheerdars, and Disturbances from disaffected Persons, may be expected, I have directed Colonel Morgan to detach Sir John Cumming to Lucknow, with Four Regiments of Sepoys, and a proper Field Train, in order to support the Authority of the Vizier, and maintain the Tranquillity of his Country, by such Means as his Excellency shall please to direct.

Inclosed in,
the Governor
General's Letter,
Dec. 25th.

As the Force to be thus employed for the domestic Tranquillity of the Vizier's Dominions is an Addition to the Brigade on Subsidy, and which is ordered to be in Readiness for marching at the shortest Notice, to defend any Part of his Excellency's Territories, which a foreign Enemy might be tempted to invade during Civil Commotions, the Vizier will, I make no Doubt, cheerfully consent to pay the Expences of the Detachment by a fixed monthly Subsidy during the Service, and which shall be determined and transmitted to you as soon as I can ascertain the probable Disbursements of it.

Benares,
24th Dec. 1781.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Sir,

Mr. Middleton, Resident at Lucknow, having acquainted me that the Begum, Mother to the Nabob Vizier, is making Preparation to oppose by Force the Orders of the Vizier for resuming the Jaheer which he formerly granted to her; and that it is to be apprehended that other Jagheerdars and disaffected Persons will endeavour to resist the Vizier's Authority, and raise Disturbances in his Dominions, I desire that you will immediately detach Colonel Sir John Cumming to Lucknow, with such a Force as shall, with the Troops from your Command already employed on Service at the Vizier's Requisition, compose a Detachment of Four Regiments of Sepoys, exclusive of the Regiment stationed at Lucknow, and a proportionate Field Train, with Orders to support the Authority of the Vizier, and to secure the Peace and Tranquillity of the Country by such Means as his Excellency shall point out.

To Colonel
Morgan,
inclosed in
the Governor
General's Letter,
Dec. 25th,
1781.

At the same Time you will please to hold in readiness for marching, at the shortest Notice, the Troops stipulated by Treaty for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions.

I have given Orders for the 18th Regiment of Sepoys to return to its Station at Cawnpore.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

From Gov.
Gen.

Gentlemen,

I have now the Honour to send you the Narrative which I promised in my Letter of the 16th October, of the Transactions and Events which passed during the Course of the late Insurrection of the Province.

I had begun it at the Time of the Date prefixed to it; but the busy Scene which followed, both while I was at Chunar, and after my Return to Benares, hindered me from prosecuting it till a few Days before the Date which I have subjoined to it. I did not chuse to alter the Introduction, although written at such a Distance of Time from that in which the Body of the Work was executed, and even from the Existence of the Events which are recorded in the latter, because I found it not easy to give it a new Form, without a total Omission of what had been already produced, while my Mind was animated by the recent and actual Scenes in which it was engaged, to an anxious and most feeling Solitude, not more for the Issue of the impending Contest, than for its Consequences on my own Reputation. In the Consciousness of the Rectitude of my own Intentions, I had allowed myself to use an Appeal the most solemn and most sacred that could bind my Relation to Truth, or impress the Conviction of it on the Hearts of others; nor could I, consistently with my own Sense of its Obligation, withdraw it, or coldly place it after the Narrative already written, and written under the Check which I had imposed upon it.—I know not whether I shall be clearly understood.—If I am not, yet let the Endeavour to explain a seeming Impropriety in the Construction of this Performance be accepted for its Apology.

I have only to add my Hope, that as I have received the most cordial Support in the past Events from you, my respectable and most respected Associates in the Administration, and as it has been my unvaried Study to prevent your suffering any Embarrassment from them, my Conduct in them may also receive its first Reward in the Testimony of your Approbation.

Benares,

I have the Honour to be, &c.

31st December 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

On the 31st, Ordered, That the Narrative inclosed in this Letter be entered in a separate Book, to be kept with the Records of Council; and that Copies thereof be immediately prepared to be dispatched to the Court of Directors.

Resolved, That the Nancy Snow, instead of proceeding to China, according to her present Destination, be victualled and prepared as soon as possible for carrying a Packet to England.—And resolved, That the Governor General's Narrative be transmitted to the Company by this Vessel.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Governor General :

Sir,

From Gov.
Gen.

Till within a few Hours before the Dispatch of my Narrative, it was my Intention to have sent it by the Dawk; and not thinking it safe to trust the original Affidavits to that Mode of Conveyance, I had determined to detain them until a safer should offer itself.—When Mr. Jaw offered to take upon himself the Charge of my Dispatches to the Presidency, though I accepted his Offer, it did not occur to me to alter my Intentions with respect to the Affidavits, and the

* Sicin Orig.

Originals therefore were not sent by him. I must for this Reason* I request that you will obtain Mr. Wheeler's Permission to add the following Postscript to my Letter.

" P. S. As I do not think it proper to trust the original Affidavits to the common Conveyance by Dawks, I shall take another and early Opportunity of sending them."

Benares,

I am, &c.

1st January 1782.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the Postscript desired by the Governor General to be added to his Letter is rendered unnecessary by the Arrival of Mr. Hay with the following Letter and the original Papers therein mentioned.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to transmit to you the following Papers. They are under the Charge of Mr. Hay, who is proceeding to the Presidency on Leave of Absence.

Original Papers relative to the Settlement of this Country agreeable to the following List.

N° 1. Engagement of Raja Mehipnarain to collect and pay in as much as he is able to recover of the Balance of Revenue still unpaid for the Year 1188 Fuffullee.

N° 2. Engagement of Raja Mekeepnarain for the Payment of 33 Lacks for the Year 1189, and 40 Lacks for each succeeding Year.

N° 3. Statement of the Revenue, with the Deductions allowed on sundry Accounts for the Year 1189; also the stated monthly Payments.

N° 4. Ditto of ditto, with ditto, for the Year 1190; also the stated monthly Payments.

Original Affidavits, Copies of which were transmitted to the Board with my Narrative, on the 31st Ultimo.

Original Treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Madajee Sindia, and received this Day.

Benares,

2d January 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the original Papers brought down by Mr. Hay be deposited in the Secretary's Office.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to the Governor General:

To the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

We have been favoured with your several Letters of the 29th November, 8th, 11th, and 13th December, and their different Inclosures.

We are sorry that the Narrative of your Proceedings during the Course of the late Insurrection at Benares, did not arrive in Time to be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Swallow. We had detained that Vessel for a considerable Time, in Expectation of it; but judging it necessary at length to dispatch her without them, we acted accordingly, and she left the Pilot on the 3d Instant.

The Nancy, which has been coppered, was ordered immediately after to be got ready for conveying it, with the Papers annexed; and they shall be copied as speedily as possible for that Purpose. We are now busy in the Perusal of them.

Fort William,

We are, &c.

14th January 1782.

(a) [The Board having already passed their Opinion, in Terms of the fullest Approbation, upon the Governor General's Conduct and Management in the Suppression of the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, and the Regulation of the Province and City of Banaris; they think it unnecessary to repeat their Opinion of those Measures.

Extract Secret Consultations, 14th Jan. 1782.

They cannot at the same Time but remark, that the Explanation which the Governor General has given in some Parts of his Proceedings, during his first Discussions with Cheit Sing, and subsequent to the Convulsion, are rather an open Avowal of the Motives that actuated his Mind, than the guarded Representations of a public Officer, stating to his Employers the Measures which an extraordinary Situation influenced, dictated, and justified.

To a liberal and candid Tribunal, such was the natural, and certainly the wisest Appeal. The Generosity and Justice of a British Tribunal looks more to the real Motives and Zeal of their Agent, than to the preconcerted Artifice of his Conduct, or the legal Discriminations of his Defence. Even where a public Measure is unsuccessful, the Responsibility required by the Agent (if risked upon public Principles) is frequently his Justification, and in many Cases entitles him to Applause.

In these distant Dominions the ruling Servants of the State attend more to those Rules and Forms which protect from Responsibility, than to an ardent Pursuit of the public Interest; under every private Risk, the Hands of Administration may secure themselves against Condemnation, even though the Country should be lost through their Mismanagement.

It was not by avoiding personal Responsibility that the Servants of the Public established the British Influence in Asia; nor is it by such cold Precautions that our Power is to be maintained, especially at an Hour of general Hostility against us. The Board are led into these Observations, from an ingenuous Consideration of the Difficulties in which the Governor General found himself involved at Banaris, and a Conviction of the Motives under which he acted. The first were surmounted with Ability and Fortitude: The latter they most sincerely believe do him real Honour.

Easy would be the Task to approve the Suppression of the Rebellion, and to stand disconnected with any Responsibility, by justifying those Acts which certainly precipitated the Storm from the Cloud in which it had gathered; Acts which Judges at a Distance, Judges unoppressed with the actual Embarrassments of this Government, may, with great Speciousness of Argument, condemn. But the Board wish not, they cannot permit themselves to proceed so indifferently or guardedly. They are at the same Time aware, that in a rigid Investigation of the whole of this Business, the following Questions will be asked:

1st. Where were the Governor General's particular Instructions for such extraordinary Demands upon Cheit Sing?

2^{dly}. Why was that Chief put in Arrest, when he offered to make every Concession?

3^{dly}. Whether there was not a Compact between him and the Company, which specified, that he was only to pay them a certain annual Tribute?

Subsequent to the Massacre of our Troops, and the Events that followed, no Questions will be asked.

In answer to the First Question, the Board think the Governor General was fully authorised by the general Tenor of his Instructions. The Governor General having a deciding Vote, could have written out and approved more particular Instructions. There was a Delicacy in the Mode he preferred; and it imposed a greater Responsibility.

In regard to the Second Question; it is evident from Cheit Sing's Answers and Preparations, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct, before and at the Time, that nothing but Arrest could have convinced him of the Governor General's Determination.

That the Arrest was not intended to proceed farther than the Payment of a proper Fine to the Company, who stood in the Place of his Sovereign and Benefactors, is evinced by the Governor General's Answer to Cheit Sing, after his Confinement.

Had a total Revolution in the Administration of the Zemeedary been intended, the Arrest must have been effected with more Force, and greater Marks of Severity.

That the Officers who went to execute this Service were convinced that no Measure of determined Severity was intended against Cheit Sing, appears from that unfortunate Want of Precaution which cost them and their Followers their Lives.

The Third Question involves much Argument, yet is fully answered by that Part of the Governor General's Narrative, which discusses the Sunnud under which Cheit Sing ruled the Provinces, and which was so liberally granted by the Company.

The Correspondence with the India States, shews clearly their Ideas of the Rights of Zemeedars and Rajahs protected in their Zemeedaries by a superior Power. Had Cheit Sing been an Ally Sovereign Prince, who paid only a fixed Subsidy, his Military Preparations, and his insidious Conduct, under Pretences of Poverty, in disappointing the Expectations of the Government from the Army under Major Camac, justified, together with his Correspondence with our Enemies, the severest Exertion of Aid to assist the Company in their Distresses, and atone for his Ingratitude and Treachery to a Power who protected him, and to whom he owed his Situation.

On the Subject of the Treaty concluded on the 18th of September last, between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizeer, and which the Difficulties of the Communication prevented the Governor General from explaining so fully before, the Board have to observe, that the Treaty is evidently a political Expedient, which forfeits no Advantage, which promises the Acquisition of many, and which, properly managed by this Government (as Events favourable, or even unfavourable, arise), may lead to the final and complete Arrangement of an Alliance with the Vizeer. Such an Alliance, being less oppressive to him, may be more advantageous and honourable to the Company, and may remove that too general but dangerous Impression, which the different States of this Country have received from the double Character in which we have hitherto appeared in India—that of Allies and Conquerors.

If the Nabob Vizeer should not be able, under the Support of the Troops of this Government stationed at Cawnpore, to maintain the Tranquillity of his Dominions, and collect those Resources which are necessary to defray even his reduced Expences, and discharge his heavy Debt to the Company, a new Arrangement must follow; and that Arrangement necessarily, at the express Request of the Vizeer, will secure every Advantage that can be wished or expected from his Provinces by this Government.

The Reduction of that heavy Burthen of Expence, which was at once oppressive to the Vizeer, and of no Return to the Company (though a Source of Patronage to this Administration), the Board approve of most heartily; and, with a full Sense of the Credit which a Measure of such Difficulty and Unpleasantness reflects upon the Governor General, they take this Occasion of pledging to him and to their Employers their utmost Support, not only in this, but in every other Branch of public æconomical Reformation, which he may propose.

Upon the Return of the Governor General, the Board resolve to discuss with him those Parts of the Treaty, which carry the Appearance of a hasty Agreement. The Disaffection of many of the Vizeer's principal Jagheerdars, and the Steps which, from the Representations of Colonel Hannay and other Officers, appear to have been rapidly taken by the Begums, to support the Rebellion of Cheit Sing; were probably very early known to the Governor General, and through the Medium of all the Suspicions that his Situation, at the Time he met the Vizeer, had naturally created.

At such a Moment, and under such Suspicions, and even while the Issue of the Contest of Cheit Sing was depending, it is not surprising that some Parts of the Agreement between the Governor General and the Vizeer were speedily adjusted, and, as the Governor acknowledges, in Conversation at their First Interview.

A short Time will satisfy the Board, whether the Vizeer is willing or able to fulfil his Part of the Treaty: If he is, and that the Company can recover their Debt from him in the present Emergency and Distress of their Affairs, the Board cannot then but agree that the Governor General has acted in the Arrangement not only with Zeal, and the best public Intentions, but with a masterly Decision, that must entitle him to the grateful and complete Approbation of his Employers.

It

It remains with the Board to concert with the Governor General, upon his Return, those Measures that may secure this Government from any future Inconveniencies or Distress, that can be supposed connected with the Confidence reposed in the Vizeer, for the Administration of the Affairs of his Revenue and Military Establishments.]

A P P E N D I X, N° LIV.

Book 29.

Extract of a Letter from the Board at Calcutta to the Court of Directors.

(a) [Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. **I**N our last Letter from this Department, by the Swallow Packet, dated 29th December 1781, we informed you of the Detention of that Vessel for the Purpose of carrying home a complete Narrative of the Governor General's Proceedings while at Benares and Chunar, which we daily expected to receive from him; however, as the Length of this Paper, and the great Number of References annexed to it, made it impossible to send them down sooner than he did, and we found it would require a long while to copy them after their Arrival, we determined to dispatch the Swallow without them, judging that you would be impatient to hear from us on the Restoration of Peace in the Districts of Benares, and to receive the latest Accounts from Madras of the Situation of Affairs in the Carnatic.

Par. 2. We determined at the same Time to dispatch the Nancy Snow, Captain Kifferran, with these Reports, as soon as they could be prepared; and we have now the Pleasure to transmit them to you, a separate Number in this Packet.

Par. 3. The above Papers contain such a full Account of all the Transactions of the Governor General upon this Service, together with the Motives and Reasonings upon them, that we think it would be superfluous to add any Thing of our own, but to recommend them to your attentive Perusal.]

Par. 4. By these it will appear that the Treachery and Intrigues of Cheyt Sing, supported by the Disaffection and restless Disposition of the Bhow Begum, Mother to the Nabob of Owde, at Fyzabad, produced Insurrections in that Country which till lately we were unapprized of, on account of the Communication between that Place and Benares being wholly cut off.

Par. 5. At the same Time that the first Information of these Disturbances reached us, we were happy to hear that they had been quelled by the Accounts received there of the successful Efforts of our Troops in Benares, and the March of Two Regiments from Cawnpore to the Relief of Colonel Hannay, whose Sepoys gave evident Proofs, by their Desertion, that they had been tampered with, and he with most of his Officers were in great Danger of their Lives, a Detachment under Lieutenant Gordon having been actually attacked and cut off, and the rest of the Corps being surrounded by the Rabble levied under Sanction of the Begum, avowedly for the Service of Raja Cheyt Sing.

Par. 6. The Circumstance of these Levies is further corroborated by various Reports from Fyzabad, and by the List of Cheyt Sing's Forces delivered to the Governor General at Chunar, in which the Troops said to be come from Lucknow, which formed a Part of his Strength, must evidently be the same (since they agree in Number) with those which Colonel Hannay declares to have been raised and sent to him from Fyzabad.

Fort William, 11th February 1782.

(b) Par. 7. The just Grounds of Suspicion which had been given to the Nabob, by the Begum and other principal Jaghyrdars in his Country, by the Symptoms of Disaffection, and even Treachery displayed in their Conduct, made it an Object of serious Consideration with him to take the first Opportunity which should offer, consistent with Justice, to dispossess them of the Means of becoming injurious to his Authority; and the Necessities of his Government requiring extraordinary Aid, he resolved to take this Occasion of depriving them of those extensive Jaghyrs, which enabled them to become troublesome, by the Revenues which they yielded, and the Number of Dependents necessarily retained for their Collection and Defence, and to resume the Lands, allowing Pensions to the Jaghyrdars, in lieu of the Revenues.

Par. 8. As the Resident at Lucknow had been made Guarantee to an Agreement, formerly executed between the Nabob and the Begum, in which he had engaged for a specific Sum of

(a) Vide supra, P. 108.

(b) Vide supra, P. 638.

Money, to desist from all further Claims upon her, it was necessary for him to acquire the Sanction of this Government to his Intentions, before he could carry them into Execution, which the Infidelity of the Begum gave but too much Reason to grant. You will find this Measure provided for in the new Treaty*, concluded with the Nabob by the Governor General, at Chunar, on the 19th September last.

* Vide N^o 1 & 2 of the first Part of the Appendix to the Governor General's Narrative.

Par. 9. On the First Attempt made by the Nabob to carry this Plan into Execution against the Begum, she determined to resist his Authority, and raised a Revolt by the Means of her Eunuchs, Jewer Ally Cawn and Behar Ally Cawn, who had collected a Force of about 5000 Men in order to set the Nabob at Defiance. Notice of this Second Insurrection having been transmitted by the Resident, without Loss of Time, to the Governor General at Banares, he immediately ordered a large Detachment to march from Campore, and the Nabob resolved to go in Person to Fyzabad; on his Arrival there, by the Assistance of our Troops, he took possession of the Kella; and the Eunuchs, seeing it would be in vain to make a stand when superior Forces were expected, surrendered themselves Prisoners to the Nabob, and their Followers dispersed.

Par. 10. In Order to punish the Begum for this daring Ill-conduct, and to put it out of her Power to apply the Treasures which she had amassed, to the Purpose of raising further Commotions in the Country, the Nabob resolved to seize her Wealth, which by the Mahomedan Laws he was intitled to, as an Inheritance from his Father, who in the latter Years of his Life had committed his Treasury wholly to her Charge, and it had remained with her after his Death.]

Par. 11. This Wealth, whatever it might be, he determined to apply to the Payment of his Debt to the Company; and we have received Information from the Resident, who attended him to Fyzabad, that he had actually paid him the Sum of 55 Lacks of Rupees in ready Money, and by Draft on Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn, which would soon be realized.

(At the End)

Warren Hastings.
Edward Wheler.
John Macpherson.

Fort William,
11th February 1782.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LV.

Book 118. Page 285.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th Feb. 1777.

Fort William, the 17th Feb. 1777.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
• Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

READ the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Herewith I have the Pleasure to forward the Honourable Board the following Papers:

- N^o 1. General Statement of the Vizier's Army.
2. Statement of the Vizier's Military Disbursements.
3. Statement of the Vizier's Civil Expences.
4. Statement of the Jaghiers in the Vizier's Dominions.
5. Statement of the Vizier's Revenues.
6. Statement of the Vizier's Issues and Receipts on Account of the Hindoo Year 1184, or from the 28th of September 1776 to the 28th September 1777.

By these Statements, or rather Estimates, the Honourable Board will observe the enormous Sum by which the Vizier's Expences exceed his Income; and, as I obtained my Information from the best Authority, I have great Reason to believe that I have not over-rated them.

The Ministers have often represented to the Vizier his Situation, but without Effect; for though he may have been convinced at the Time of the Necessity of a Reform, yet his Turn for Expence will render it a most difficult Task to bring him to abide by any regular System. Besides this Reason, there is a very principal one arises from the Opposition his Ministers meet with from Imaum Buck, Tipper Chund, and the favourite Tellinga Rajas, who counteract every Measure they propose for introducing good Order and Economy. The Characters of his Excellency's Favourites I explained to the Honourable Board in my Letter of the 21st August last, and am ignorant of any Change having happened in his Sentiments towards them.

It appears to be his Plan to intrust to the Tellinga Rajas the Management of any Farms that may in future fall vacant. I dread the bad Consequences that must ensue; for it needs little Judgment to penetrate into the Conduct of Men of low Birth, without either Education or Abilities, and whom I may safely declare totally unfit for the Charge of Government. The Country already feels

feels the Effects of their Violence, and the Vizier does not receive even a temporary Advantage from it; as, whatever they may collect from the Country, the Payments to him from all the Districts fall infinitely short of the former Rents.

The Ministers, whoever they be, will be constantly perplexed how to act towards the Favourites, as their Influence with the Vizier places them above Controul, and likewise enables them to obtain extravagant Allowances for the Charges of Collection, as well as great Deductions for the Failure of Crops, deserted Lands, and under various Pretences void of Foundation. These Men themselves, I am told, doubt the Permanency of their Situations—they are sensible of the general Disgust which prevails against them, and that on any Change of Government they would be the first to feel the Effects, and therefore are the more earnest to acquire Emoluments, without regard to the Means.

In my Address of the 8th of August last, I informed the Honourable Board of the Abuses which reigned in the Mint, and of the Improbability of their being rectified, owing to the Influence of the Manager, one of the principal Tellinga Rajas. I am sorry to observe, that Abuses daily encrease; for at this short Period of Time from my forwarding the Honourable Board a Table of Assays, the Coinage at some of the Mints has been debased near Three per Cent. Such Departments of the Government as are not under the Management of the Favourites are neglected, and the Persons invested with the Charge of them exposed to the greatest Difficulties. Aumils, whose Districts are filled with refractory Zemindars, and require Troops to subject them, cannot obtain Assistance in proper Time, and, on this Account, I have known great Losses often accrue in the Revenue. Another great Difficulty they labour under is, the Assignments granted on them exceeding the Rent of the Lands they hold. To many People of Influence who have these Assignments they do not dare to give a Refusal, for fear of being injured by them, and they are at the same Time unable to comply with their Demands; so that I recollect many Instances of Aumils, whose Attention has been more taken up in making Excuses to Tuncawdars, than in the Care of their Districts. Every Tuncawdar sends a Vackell, Hircarras, and a Number of People to collect his Tuncaw, and if he has Troops under his Command, he detaches a Party to exact Payment from the Aumil; very often Troops, whom the Vizier cannot pay at the Presence, are sent to collect their Arrears from an Aumil. They frequently treat him in the most ignominious Manner, by confining and depriving him of all Sustenance, until he finds Means to satisfy them. So considerable an Officer of Government as an Aumil, whose Character should be held up to the People in the most respectable Light, to be thus disgraced, must not only affect the Vizier's Authority, but his Revenue, and is so prejudicial, that it will be impossible for the Government to subsist long upon this Plan.

(a) [Another great Abuse which prevails, is the Contempt with which the Vizier's Authority is treated: His Orders are ill executed; his Perwannas disregarded, even in the neighbouring Districts to the Capital, unless accompanied by similar ones from the Person immediately in Charge of the Province. In some distant Parts of the Country, neither his Excellency nor his Aumils are much regarded; the Gurrocpore District particularly can hardly be said to be under the Vizier's Government, as it is held by Zemindars who pay little Obedience to the Aumils, and discharge their Revenues with great Irregularity.]

Heretofore it was usual to annex the Sayer, or the Collection of Duties of Goods transported by Land, to the Department of the Aumil of the Province, but the Vizier has thought proper to make the Sayer of all his Dominions a separate Office, and entrust it to the Management of Bowanny Sing. This has been productive of much Confusion and general Complaint, because it interferes with the Authority of the Aumils, and creates perpetual Disputes. The Persons under the Sayer are frequently concerned in the Farming of Lands, and holding Offices under the Aumils. Both the Daragha of the Sayer, and the Aumils, have Claims on the same Man, and both issue Warrants to seize his Person and Effects. Many Aumils have found such great Impediments from this clashing of Authority, that they have made the Darogha a Pretent to give them up the Farm of the Sayer. To this Evil I see no Remedy, because the Vizier's strong Attachment to the Darogha deters all Complainants from representing their Grievances; and the Causes of Complaint are really aggravated by the Disposition of the Darogha, who exercises his Office in a very arbitrary unbecoming Manner.

In the late Vizier's Time there was a Collection of the Sayer confined to Duties on Goods transported by Water from particular Places only; but the Sayer, on its present Footing, is a very extensive important Department, not so much from the large Amount of the Collections of it, but from the Opportunities it gives an ill-disposed or incapable Man at the Head of it to cause Irregularities in the Government.

The Sale of Spirituous Liquors had become, in the late Vizier's Time, so great a Nuisance, that he found it necessary to publish an Edict, making it Death to distil or vend any. Some Offenders who were the most notorious he punished; still the Advantages accruing to the Country from the Consumption of Articles used in the Still, rendered it necessary to wink at the Infringement of this Edict, if it was not carried to excess. The present Vizier has thought proper to establish an Office, under the Appellation of Abkany, merely for the Prevention of making Spirituous Liquors, the Authority of which extends to all his Dominions, and is entrusted to the Management of Rhemaum, who was a menial Servant of his Excellency's. He has under him many Companies of Sepoys,

(a) Vide supra, P. 653.

which he disposes of throughout the Country, accompanied by a numerous Body of Agents; and, under the Pretence of Distillers or Venders of Spirituous Liquors, every Individual is exposed to their Violences. This Office is not only the Cause of great Oppression, but of Loss, for the Aumils on this Account complain much of the slow Sale of many Articles, particularly of the Sugar Cane. In like Manner with the Sayer, the Office of Abkany interferes with the Authority of the Aumils.

The Honourable Board will observe, by the Statement of the Vizier's Revenue, the extensive Districts entrusted to the Management of Individuals, which has been the Cause of much Confusion and Irregularity; and the Division of them ought to be one of his Excellency's first Objects.

I have to observe to the Honourable Board, the Abuses which I enumerated in the Administration of the interior Parts of the Country are at least equalled by those at the Presence.

The Execution of Business at the Public Offices is protracted unnecessarily, owing to the Vizier's Inattention, and the Difficulty the Ministers are under in bringing him even to give his Sanction to their Acts: Without it, however great the Latitude may be, he avowedly grants them, still they dare not proceed; for in the present divided State of the Court, the Ministers have too much to apprehend from the Insinuations of their Opponents, to enter into any Measures, unless expressly authorized by his Excellency.

On the Appointment of the Ministers, I informed the Honourable Board of the Advice I had given the Vizier, and the Confidence I entertained of their earnest Wish to promote the joint Interests of their Master and the Company; and I have equal Reason to believe they are zealous in their Duty. Hyder Beg Cawn has shewn Abilities sufficient to discharge the Trust reposed in him; but, curbed and opposed on every Occasion as he had been, it is impossible to expect he should have been hitherto able to introduce a Reform in the Government. I shall dwell particularly on this Subject, because I know his Attachment to the Company has exposed him to the Enmity of all the Court; but I humbly hope the Honourable Board will regard Hyder Beg Cawn as a Man to whom their Countenance and Protection are necessary, as well to support the Vizier's Government, as the Company's Interests.

Tipper Chund and Imaum Buch are the principal Opponents of the Ministers, because they are themselves endeavouring to obtain the Administration of Affairs. Imaum Buch has a very great Influence with the Vizier, who has conferred every Mark of Distinction and Honour on him that he could, and dignified him with the Title of General; his being a weak Man, and having such Weight with his Excellency, are useful and necessary to Tipper Chund, without being in the least dangerous. Tipper Chund directs all their Plans; and, as I understand, it is their constant Endeavour to impress the Vizier with Doubts and Suspicions of the friendly Intentions of the English, and the Infidelity of the Ministers. These Suggestions, together with positive Assurances, that in case of their coming into play, his Excellency's Privy Purse should ever be kept full, let what other Funds and Assignments might fail, have so far succeeded, that the Vizier is inclined to make Tipper Chund his Minister, if the Honourable Board should approve of it; and I therefore think it my Duty to mention these Circumstances without Reserve. I know him to be a Man avowedly ill-disposed to the English, and ever since my first having had the Honour to hold the Station of Resident, I have met with constant Opposition from him in all my Negotiations, particularly in that principal one of securing Funds for the Payment of the Expences of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers, and the Army Subsidy.

In respect to the Tellinga Rajas, the Part they have taken in these Intrigues is not so conspicuous; but the Ministers, in doing their Duty, must clash with their Interests, and in consequence are their strenuous Opponents. I have to observe, by the Irregularities in the Vizier's Government, the Company must ultimately suffer; for I conceive it an Impossibility that the Assignments granted, either for the Payment of the Subsidy or Balance, can be realized on the present System.

The Resident is unable to have such vigilant Agents as to prevent the Collections of all the Places on which he has Assignments from being appropriated to other Payments in preference to his. Some private Tuncawdars will make it the Aumils Interest to favour them. Mutinous Troops exact the Money for their Tuncaws, and thus the Deficiencies will fall on the Company. On the other hand, if the present Mode is set aside, and Ready-money Payments demanded of his Excellency, little or nothing would be realized.

The Freedom with which I have stated the Situation of the Vizier's Affairs, and the Necessity of a Reform in them, will, I hope, meet with the Excuse of the Honourable Board. I, for my Part, shall only presume to say, that from the Experience I have had of his Excellency's Disposition, he will hardly of himself regulate his Affairs, and that the only Remedy to be found is in the Assistance and Protection of the English.

Lucknow,
22d January 1777.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow.

A P P E N D I X, N° LVI.

Book 118. Page 346.

Fort William 26th Feb. 1777.

Secret Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

LETTER from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General and Council, dated Lucknow, 9th February 1777.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The growing Aversancy of the personal Favourites of the Vizier, in opposition to the Ministers, who his Excellency himself made choice of, and whose Conduct he has hitherto been pleased to approve, appeared to me fraught with such dangerous Consequences, that I have thought it incumbent on me to give the latter the strongest Assurances, that the same Support they have hitherto met with from the English, and which alone can insure to them the Influence necessary to the due Execution of their important Trust, would be continued to them so long as their Conduct should furnish no Cause of Complaint against them; but these Assurances, without some concurrent Testimony from the Vizier himself, would not have had the immediate Effect which I wish them to work: I was, at first, struck with this Necessity, from the Circumstances which Mr. Bristow has set forth in his Address of the 22d Ultimo, respecting the Characters and Dispositions of the Men who compose the Opposition against the Ministry, and which I have found, from every Enquiry I have been able to make, to be, so far as regards them, just. I have, indeed, had more convincing Proofs than my Predecessor, of the outrageous and destructive Lengths this Faction would dare to proceed, having been pretty well ascertained that it has been a Measure agitated, and actually agreed on, to assassinate the Minister Hussein Reza Cawn, and his Naib Hyder Beg, to make room for Tipper Chund and Immaum Buxh, whom the Party have chosen for the Ministry.

Mr. Middle-
ton.
9th Feb.

The Persons who evidently appear to be the Principals in this Confederacy, are Immaum Buxh, Tipper Chund, and most of the Tellinga Rajahs. Although I am thoroughly convinced that his Excellency is unconcerned in, and unacquainted with, these Cabals, and that he is so far from harbouring Ideas correspondent with such Designs, that he has a good Opinion and a real Confidence in Hussein Reza and Hyder Beg Cawn, both Men of Family, and among the oldest of the late Vizier's Dependants; yet such is the Influence of the Orderlies (particularly Immaum Buxh), from being the Companions of his Pleasures, over his Excellency's Affections, that I should fear he might be ready to excuse in them an Act which he himself would abhor the Commission of, and even take the Perpetrators of it into the same Degree of Favour they before possessed. How soon an uncontrouled Reign of such People would plunge the Nabob's Affairs, and this Country, into irredeemable Ruin, is but too obvious from the Mischiefs which result from their present Influence, controuled and counteracted as it is. They are, indeed; of Characters, as infamous as they are, from the want of Abilities and every requisite Experience, incompetent to the Charge of the Offices they wish to seize, by the Sacrifice of those who now hold them. In so serious a Conjuncture as this, I thought it necessary to sound the Nabob's Disposition towards the Ministers, and as I found that he entirely approved their Conduct, and had no personal Objections to them, or any apparent Wish to remove them for others, I thought it prudent to mention to his Excellency (but without telling him of the Cabals forming), that as he assured me he entirely approved of the Conduct of the Men already in Station, I could wish he would be pleased to honour them with some new Marks of his continuing Favour, that it might be apparent to the World the same Conduct would be observed towards them as heretofore; adding, at the same Time, that this would manifest to the World that I heartily joined in wishing to support Men, whom his Excellency had first adopted, and still deemed competent to the Charge of the important Offices they were entrusted with. I have the Pleasure to acquaint the Honourable Board, that his Excellency, without the smallest Reluctance, but, on the contrary, with the utmost Cheerfulness, acquiesced in my Proposal, and appointed last Night to bestow Khelauts upon Hussein Reza and Hyder Beg Cawn, which was accordingly done in my Presence.

I hope the Honourable Board will approve the Conduct I observed on this Occasion, which appeared equally necessary for the Preservation of Tranquillity in the Vizier's Government, as

[3 M]

for

for the Prevention of a Piece of Villany, shocking in its Nature, and in its probable Consequences extremely destructive.

Lucknow,
the 9th Feb. 1777.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,
(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

(a) [The Country of Gorruckpore, particularly that Part which lies contiguous to the Mountains, although not in actual Rebellion, is so far unsettled, as scarcely to be deemed a Part of the Vizier's Dominions. The Revenue of that District is rated at 560,000 Rupees; but, from the Manner in which the Payments have hitherto been made, I do not apprehend that more than Half that Amount will be realized: And the Reason which the Aumul assigns for this Failure is, the Number of Zemindars on the Confines of the Province, who, being in Possession of Mud Forts, withhold their Revenue, under various Pretexs, until extorted from them by Force. Under these Circumstances, the Charge of the Army necessary to be kept up, in that one District, is almost equal to the Amount of the Collections.]

His Excellency intends to march towards Gorruckpore as soon as the Ceremony of the Mohurum is over; his Plan is to bring these Zemindars to an equitable Adjustment of their Accounts, to reduce all the Forts that are not immediately necessary for the Defence of the Country against foreign Invasions, and to put those in the Possession of Men whose Fidelity and Allegiance he can rely upon.

Lucknow,
the 11th Feb. 1777.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

A P P E N D I X, N° LVII.

Book 54. Page 144.

Extract of a Consultation of the 16th January 1781.

Fort William 16th January 1781.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President.

And

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

READ the following Letters from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have now the Honour to enclose a Copy of the Letter addressed to me by Mr. Purling, on delivering to the Charge of my Office, together with the several Papers it contained.

It appears by the Treasury Account that a Balance of F^d R^d 15,469: 4: 10 remains in hand. I have since found a Deposit of R^d 31,600 in the Hands of Mr. Graham, who acted under Mr. Purling, which I have received into the Treasury, understanding it to be a Payment made by the Farmers of Gopeemow, regarding which the Pleasure of your Honourable Board has not been finally signified.

Exclusive of the Bond mentioned in Mr. Purling's Letter, he delivered to me Three Bonds, viz.

One of Almas Ally Khan, for	—	—	—	35,00,000
One of Khofa Ain o Dien, for	—	—	—	28,00,000
And one of Syf Alla Beg, for	—	—	—	1,40,000

Which are the Amount of the Agreements that appear to have been made at the Period of Mr. Purling's delivering over Charge. For the Information of the Board I enclose a Jumma Wasul Bakee found upon these Bonds, and made up to the Day I received Charge, by which there appears a Balance uncollected of 716,81,075.

I have also the Honour to transmit a Copy of the Estimate for the new Year, delivered to me by Mr. Purling, for the Amount of which I shall immediately apply for Assignments from the Vizier, and inform your Honourable Board of the Result.

I understand that large Arrears of some Months are due to the Paymasters of the Kawnpore and Futtu Ghur Stations. I am unable to ascertain immediately the precise Amount, as no Account of it has been delivered to me; but I have written to the respective commanding Officers to

(a) Vide supra, P. 654.

obtain

obtain from their Paymasters Estimates of the Arrears due, and shall liquidate them as soon as possible.

Lucknow,
27th Nov. 1780.

I have, &c.

Nath. Middleton,
Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.

(Copy.)

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Orders of the Governor General and Council, I now deliver over to you Charge of that Part of my Office which relates to the Tuncaws, and all the pecuniary Transactions between our Government and his Excellency the Vizier, together with the Papers and Accounts thereunto belonging. As you have so lately transacted the Business of this Office, it will be only necessary for me to advert to such Orders of the Governor General and Council as have remained unexecuted.

Enclosed you have Two Letters; One under Date 21st August, disapproving of the Enormity of the Expences incurred by the Aumils, on account of the Collections, which I have endeavoured to carry into Execution without Success.—I also enclose a Letter from his Excellency in Answer to One I wrote him on the Subject, assigning strong Arguments for the Necessity of keeping up the present Force, and incurring the Expence he is at, being far inferior to the Disbursements on the same Account during the Time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowla.—You will of course take what Measures you think advisable upon the making of your Settlement with his Excellency for the Expences of the current Year.

The other Letter from the Honourable Board, under Date 21st September, contains an Order for the Exclusion of the Demand of the late Mr. Piper on his Excellency in the Estimates of the present Year; Mr. Piper having made over the above-mentioned Demand to the Honourable Company for the Debt due from him to them. To this his Excellency has consented, and Mr. Piper's Bond is enclosed, and amounts to Lucknow Sicca Rupees,

Principal	—	—	3,15,928 : 13 : 0
Interest at 12 per Cent. for the Year 1187	—	—	37,911 : 7 : 3
			<hr/>
			5,53,840 : 4 : 3
Interest for 1188	—	—	42,460 : 13 : 3
			<hr/>
			3,96,301 : 1 : 6
			<hr/>

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) Cha^r Purling.

Lucknow,
24th November 1780.
(A true Copy.)

Nathaniel Middleton,
Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.

(a) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Conformably to your Instructions I have the Honour to enclose for your Information, Copies of the Letters from his Excellency the Vizier, and my Letters accompanying them, both in Application to the Commanding Officers at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, for the Assistance of Two Battalions, to act in the Service of the Collection of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company. For the Causes particularized in those Letters I shall be careful to return these Battalions upon the earliest Information of their having accomplished the Service required, the precise Period of which it is impossible now to foresee or prescribe.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
3d December 1780.

Nathaniel Middleton,
Collector of the Vizier's Assignments
to the Honourable Company.]

Inclosures in a Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated 3d December.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Colonel Morgan.

There are Assignments made for the Payment of the Company's Tunkaws in the Mahals of Illahabad. Many Delays and Oppositions are made in the Collections of them by the Zemindars. I request that you will speedily dispatch a Battalion thither, that they may encamp Arbull

and Parrah, where they may settle the Mahals agreeable to the Representations of Ismael Beg, the Aumil of that Place.

Copy of a Letter from the same to Colonel Muir.

Major Crawford, who was at Khirabad with a Battalion, is gone to settle the Commotions excited by the rebellious Tempers of the Zemindars of Befacke, Umooda, &c. a Battalion is likewise necessary at Khirabad; it is therefore incumbent on your Friendship to send, on the Receipt of this Letter, One of the Battalions of your Army to Khirabad, that they may settle the Affairs of that Place, agreeable to the Representations of the Naib residing there. I request that you will use Expedition in the Dispatch of the Battalion, as it is very requisite. Knowing me to be your Friend, write me continually the News of your Health.

Copy of a Letter from the same to Major Crawford.

(a) Zalim Sing, &c. Zemindars Krajy, are raising Commotions in the Mahals of Amooda, Beraiche Gorecpoor, by which great Injury is done to the Sirkar. It is therefore necessary, that on the Receipt of this Letter, you march with your Battalion and cross the River Ganges, where you will, agreeable to the Directions of Colonel Hannay, exert yourself for the Punishment of the Revolvers, and the Settlement of all Matters, that the Money due to the Sirkar may be recovered. As the Commotions of Zalim Sing, &c. have already been of long Continuance, it is absolutely necessary that, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, you cross the Ganges with the Battalion: I shall send another Army for the Affairs of Khirabad, but you are not to wait till their Arrival.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) N. Middleton.]

Copy—To Colonel Morgan, commanding the 2d Brigade at Cawnpore.

Sir,

The Phoufadar of Allahabad, upon whom I have a very considerable Assignment on Account of the Honourable Company, having represented to the Vizier the Impossibility of his being able to settle the Districts of Ariel and Bahra, dependent on his Phoufdary, without the Aid of a regular Force, and his consequent Inability to answer my Claims upon him; I am under the Necessity of joining with his Excellency, in requesting you will be pleased to detach One Battalion of Seapoys to Allahabad, to assist the Phoufadar in making his Settlement in such Manner as may be concerted between him and the Officer commanding the Battalion on their meeting at Allahabad.

I enclose a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier on this Subject, and have the Honour, &c.

(A true Copy.)
N. Middleton.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Collector of Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Copy—to Lieutenant Colonel G. Muir commanding the Detachment at Futtu Ghur.

Sir,

It having been found necessary to move the Battalion stationed in Khyrabad across the River Dewah, in order to assist immediately in the Reduction of Raja Zalim Sing and other rebellious Zemindars who have possessed themselves of the Districts between Goonda and Goruckpore, refusing to acknowledge the Vizier's Authority or to discharge the Dues of his Government, I am under the Necessity of joining with his Excellency in a Request that you will be pleased to order another Battalion to the Assistance of the Phoufadar of Khyrabad, without which he represents it will be utterly impossible for him to effect the Settlement of his Country, or to become responsible for the Payment of the heavy Assignments which have been given me upon him, on account of the Honourable Company.

I enclose a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier on this Subject; and have the Honour to be,
Sir, &c.

(A true Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

Nath. Middleton.

Coll. Viz' Aff' to the Honourable Com.

(b) [To Nathaniel Middleton, Esquire, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to your Perusal the inclosed Copies of Two Letters I had the Honour to address to the late Resident on the Subject of the Recall of the Battalion of Sepoys of the Second Brigade, which was ordered to assist in the Reduction of Zalim Sing, and the other rebellious Rajahs inhabiting the Country between Goonda and Goruckpore, and to inform you,

(a) Vide supra, P. 655.

(b) Vide supra, P. 654.

that in consequence of its Removal at so critical a Juncture, the Aumil has totally lost his Authority in no less than Thirteen Purgunnahs, and their Collections have been almost entirely stopped for upwards of Two Months; nor can his Authority be established without the Assistance of a Battalion. As this Event involves the Fate of the Company's Tunka upon these Districts; I beg leave to submit to you the Expediency of procuring him the necessary Assistance as soon as possible.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

Alex. Hannay,

Commanding the Troops stationed for the Service of the Collections of Goo-ruckpore and Baraitch.

November 29th,
1780.

(A true Copy.)

Nath. Middleton.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have now the Honour to lay before you the Result of my Endeavours to obtain from his Excellency the Vizier complete Assignments for the whole of the Estimated Claims in Behalf of the Honourable Company, &c. as stated by Mr. Purlings, the late Resident.

The inclosed Persian Papers, No. 1 and 2, are Copies of my Application to the Vizier on the Subject, with his Reply. The latter, I am sorry to say, exhibits but too striking a Resemblance of his Excellency's Situation and Finances; and the Truth of his Assertions and Arguments to prove his Inability to comply immediately with the whole of my Demands upon him, having been confirmed as well by the solemn Testimony of his Ministers as by every other authentic Information I could obtain, I have for the present been compelled to accept such Assignments as his Excellency declared himself able to grant me, with Two separate Bonds, bearing Interest at 12 per Cent. per Annum for the Balance of last Year and the Army Donation; the Two Sums of the Bonds, with the Assignments, including the total Amount of the Honourable Company's Estimated Claims, as well what is due to them for their own proper Account, as for the Account of those Individuals whose Interests and Demands have received the Sanction of your Honourable Board. However sensible I may be of the Vizier's Inability to afford me further Assignments without infringing the Resources which appear necessary for the Maintenance of himself and Family, the Honourable Board will be pleased to understand that the Settlement now effected with his Excellency, being only temporary, is subject to their Revival and final Determination. I have the more readily been induced to yield to it, as the Amount of the Assignments, though far unequal to the whole Estimate, exceed the current annual Demands of the Honourable Company; and an Interest of Twelve per Cent. upon so considerable a Sum as R^y 43,18,613 appeared to me an essential Object to the Advantage of my Employers. And further, as I have received every Assurance from the Nabob and his Ministers of their most strenuous Endeavours to prevent any material Balance accruing at the Close of the Year upon the Assignments granted; under these Assurances, on which I place the firmest Reliance, I consider the present Settlement as favourable as any that has heretofore been made; for whatever may have been stated on Paper, the Honourable Board and only refer to the Accounts of the Residency for some Years back to be convinced that the actual annual Collections have never exceeded the Sum for which I am now in Possession of valid Assignments. The whole Amount of the Settlement, as it now stands, is R^y 1,42,13,858, of which I have obtained Assignments for

Bonds

98,95,345
43,18,613

The necessary Claim for the Services of the current Year, in Behalf of the Honourable Company, amounts only to R^y 92,94,344 : 4 : 3; so that the Amount Assignments exceed it by some Lacks; and upon the whole I confidently trust I shall have sufficient Assets to enable me, exclusive of the full Payment of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Dominions, to supply, agreeably to your Orders to the late Resident, any Funds which may be necessary for the Maintenance of the Army under Major Camac; and should these not form any very large Amount, I shall expect to be able also to make some considerable Remittances to the Presidency. I earnestly hope therefore to receive your Sanction for finally limiting the Demand of Assignments for the current Year to those already received, as I sincerely believe them to be the utmost Extent of what the Vizier can really grant, by reason of the deplorable State to which the heavy Claims of late Years have reduced his Finances, rendered the more insupportable by the great Drains of Bullion from these Provinces, the total Stop to all Importations from the Southward and Eastward, occasioned by the exorbitant Exactions in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Zemindary, the great Drought of Last Year diminishing the Resources, while the Demands were larger than ever; which together left him in the most cruel Distress, nearly destitute of the Means of Subsistence, and in fact reduced to the Necessity of living on the Bounty of his Dependants. All these Circumstances, joined to the late-ness of the Season (1-4th of the Year being elapsed), I repeat my Hopes, will induce your Approbation of what I have done.

It is to be observed, that the Assignments exceed the estimated Demands in the Sum of Rupees
of Sorts ————— 6,00,000

And that the estimated Claim for the Troops at Futty Ghur exceeds the probable
Disbursements ————— 6,00,000

Making together 12,00,000

This Amount, when realized, shall, if you approve of it, be applied, as far as it will go, at the Close of the Year, to the Liquidation of the Bond to the Army, agreeably to your Orders for obtaining Payment of that Claim, under Date 25th August 1779.

I might have included the 10,50,000 in these extra Assignments, but I judged it more expedient to presume the Latitude the Mode I have adopted will afford as a Resource for unforeseen Accidents or Contingencies, as it always may be used as most adviseable, at the End of the Year, while by the other Claims are accumulating at Interest; whereas if they had been inserted in addition to the Amount Claims, the whole might be cramped without Remedy.

I have, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
16th Dec. 1780.

Nath. Middleton,
Coll. Viz^r Aff^r to the Honble. Company.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

On the 3d Instant I had the Honour of submitting to you Copies of his Excellency the Vizier's Application, together with mine to Colonel Morgan, for a Battalion of Sepoys to assist in the Collections of the Phouzdar of Allahabad, upon whom the Honourable Company have an Assignment of 5,50,000.

Herewith I have the Honour to inclose Copies of the Correspondence which resulted, containing Colonel Morgan's Refusal to grant his Excellency the Vizier's and my joint Solicitations, supported by the Authority of your Instructions to me, dated the 28th October last.

I conclude that One Cause of this Refusal is, that the necessary Orders, conformably to my Instructions, were not issued in G. O. Permit me therefore earnestly to request, that your Honourable Board will be pleased to issue the necessary Orders, conformably to the Instructions I have been honoured with; as the greatest Difficulty may occur to the Honourable Company's Collections by any Delay in this. The Phouzdar of Allahabad already lays Claim to large Deductions, grounded upon his having been unable to enforce his Collections in Aneel and Barrack, for want of the Assistance of the Battalion he applied for. He has further represented, that upwards of 9000 Ateets having entered Allahabad, to wash at the Conflux of the Jumna and Ganges, whose usual licentious Conduct (which from the same Circumstances he is unable to repress) will probably occasion further impediments in his Payments

I have the Honour to inclose the Three following Receipts:

One from the Infantry Paymaster at Futty Ghur, for	—	R ^r 95,000
One from Cavalry D ^o	—	55,000
One from Paymaster 2d Brigade	—	2,00,050

The undermentioned Sums have also been paid, for which the Receipts have not yet been returned:

To the Infantry Paymaster at Futty Ghur	—	R ^r 3,30,000
To Major Camac	—	1,00,000
To Mr. Wombwell	—	1,00,000
To Cavalry Paymaster	—	1,50,000
To the Paymaster 2d Brigade	—	1,00,000

Making R^r 7,80,000

For which I shall forward the Receipts as soon as they may come to hand.

I have, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
24th Dec. 1780.

Nath. Middleton,
Coll. Viz^r Aff^r to the Hon. Company.

It is to be observed, that the Two First Bills, amounting to 1,50,000, are Receipts for Money paid by Mr. Purling, for which the Receipts arrived after his Departure.

N. M.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have herewith the Honour to lay before you an Account of Kistbundee of such Part of his Excellency the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company for the Fussely Year 1188; for which I have hitherto obtained Bonds. Although these Bonds are yet wanting to complete the Statement, I have thought it expedient to transmit it in its present State, that your Honourable Board might be acquainted with the Progress I have made.

My

My Account Collections for the elapsed Month of Aughun shall be submitted to you Tomorrow.

Lucknow,
31st Dec. 1780.

I have, &c.
Nath. Middleton,
Coll. Viz^r Aff^r to the Hon. Company.

Ordered, That the Receipts inclosed in Mr. Middleton's Letter of the 24th Dec. be sent to the Accountant General.

Ordered, That the Papers said to be inclosed in Mr. Middleton's Letters, and not above recorded, be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

We have received the Letters which you have written to us, under Date the 27th Nov. 3d, 16th, 24th, and 31st Ult.

27th Nov. — With respect to the Deposit of R^s 31,600 received into the Treasury, as a Payment made by the Farmers of Gopee Mow, we direct that you credit the Vizier for the Amount, placing the same in your Treasury Account under its proper Head.

3d and 24th Dec. — You have been informed by our Secretary of the Orders which have been sent to Colonel Morgan, to withdraw all the Detachments and Guards that had been separated from the Corps at Cawnpore and Futtu Ghur, and not to permit any to be sent from them hereafter, but to preserve entire the Forces appointed for the capital Stations of the Army beyond the Provinces, and ready to be employed on any Service required of them; and to these Orders we have since thought it necessary to add, that the Troops at Cawnpore and Futtu Ghur should hold themselves in Readiness to take the Field immediately. Having given you this Information, we have only to acquaint you further, that we cannot, in conformity with these Resolutions, send to Colonel Morgan the Orders which you desire for detaching any Force to the Assistance of the Phouzdar of Allahabad; and at the same Time that we think it proper to direct that you allow no Remissions or Deductions whatsoever to this Farmer, we cannot but pay the less Regard to the Representations which he makes; remembering, that at the Time when Force was stationed in the Districts of Arriel and Barraha, under his Phouldary, to assist the Collection of the Revenue; so far from desiring the Continuance of its Aid, his Complaint effected the Recall of it, and it does not appear that his Country is in a more unsettled State now than it was at that Time.

16th and 24th Dec. — Allowing the Weight due to the Reasons which you have stated for not extending the Demand of Assignments from his Excellency the Vizier for the current Year, beyond those which you have already received; we approve of the Limitation to which you have fixed it, and of what you have done, adding only our Hopes to your own, that there will be no Failure in the Realization of any Part of the Assignments.

Fort William,
16th Jan. 1781.

We are, &c.

Copy of an Arzie from Mr. Middleton to the Nabob Vizier, dated the 8th Zeherdja.

The Papers of Accounts belonging to the Sircar of the Company which Mr. Purling has given me, I enclose for your Highness's Perusal. I have Orders from the Council to receive the Company's Assignments conformably to those Accounts; and as my Duty requires that I should obey their Commands, I therefore request of you to be pleased to pay into my Hands the whole Amount of the Company's Assignments agreeable to the enclosed Accounts. In case of a Failure in the Payments, the Council will claim from me the Amount of the Assignments, so that it is not in my Power to allow of any Delays: It is therefore incumbent on your Highness to discharge the whole Amount of the Assignments agreeable to the Directions of the Council. Every Year large Balances of the Company's Money remain with you; and they are obliged to pay from their own Treasury the Troops stationed in your Country: It is therefore necessary this Year, that the whole Amount of the Company's Assignments be discharged.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Middleton.

I have received your Letter enclosing me a Paper of Accounts of the Assignments and Tuncahs of the Army, &c. &c. requesting that the whole Amount of them might be discharged in ready Money. This Letter gave me great Pleasure, and made me acquainted with all Particulars. My sole and constant Wishes and Desires are, to maintain my Friendship with the Company, and to give Satisfaction to the Nabob, Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council; and in this I never wilfully failed. The Particulars of the Distresses and Difficulties which for Four Years I have laboured under are well known to you; and yet, notwithstanding all these Distresses, I remained steadfast in my Resolution to please the Nabob, Governor, and Gentlemen of the Council, as my Friendship for the Company required; and entertained Hopes, that the Nabob and Gentlemen would, upon discovering my ruinous Situation, have extended their friendly Aid to me: But as yet this has not taken place. Last Year, from the Want of Rain, Deficiencies happened in the Country, and Mr. Purling took from me all the Resources which I had for the Payment of my own Household: But this I cheerfully submitted to, and supported during the whole Year such a Weight of Distresses, that my Brothers were obliged to go to Delhi to keep themselves alive, and my Household Servants nearly died of Want. This Year, besides the Deficiencies from the Drought last Year, Additions have been included in the Assignments, and I, by stopping my unavoidable and necessary Expences, together with the Stipends of my Grandmother, of the late Nabob's Wife, and of my Brothers, added to the Assignments for the Tuncahs of the Army, &c. every Thing which I could; and am now unable to add any Thing more, as I have not the smallest Resource left; if I had, I should not make any Excuses. I have therefore prepared Bonds for the Amount of the Money due, which I request you will send to the Nabob, Governor, and to the Gentlemen of the Council, and which shall be discharged at a future Time. My Hopes are, that the Nabob, Governor, and Gentlemen of Council will take Compassion on me, that I may be rescued from my Difficulties, and may not be distressed for my necessary Expences, and those of my Brothers and Family. My House and whole Country belong to the Company and Governor and Council.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) R. Johnson.
Assistant Collector, &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Purling.

I have received your Letter, in which you inform me, that Letters to this Purport are come to you from the Governor and Council:—That the Pay of the Sepoys stationed with the Aumils of my Provinces, and the other Expences of the Mahals, are very considerable; but that all which the Aumils deduct from the Sircar for the Payment of those Sepoys, and the Expences of collecting, is not really spent, and that every Thing so deducted on those Accounts is their Profit: That if the Troops are necessary for the Management of the Country. You will furnish them from the Company. You therefore request, that as the Gentlemen of the Council have written solely from their Friendship, and for my Advantage, I should accordingly comply with their Request.

All these Particulars I understand, and am perfectly convinced of the firm Friendship and Affection of the Nabob, Governor, and the Gentlemen of Council; and that they have written to me from the Sincerity of their Love, and for my Advantage; but the Manners and Methods of the Administration of this Country are not fully known to the Nabob and Gentlemen. The Number of Horse and Foot, and the Deductions to the Aumils in the Time of the late Nabob, and in the Two First Years of my Government have been greatly diminished; but when I found if any further Diminution was made in the Number of Horse and Foot, the Management of the Country would be injured, I therefore settled the Tuncahs of the Sepoys for Eight and Six Months (whereas in the late Nabob's Time they received Twelve Months), that a sufficient Number might remain for the Management of the Country, and that yet there might be a Saving: the Army having been long in my Service, and being attached to me, readily agreed, upon seeing my Difficulties, to receive Six and Eight Months, in hopes of future Advantage: Thus the necessary Number were kept up at a diminished Expence; but if any were deducted, Losses and

Injuries would arise in the Collection of the Money. The Troops which are stationed out are also in my Service, and the Descriptions of them are in the Paper of the Sircar; and Mutededdies for mustering and paying them who were employed in the Time of the late Nabob, are now at different Places, and the Aumils pay them agreeable to the former Custom. What Power have the Aumils to deviate from it? There is not the smallest Reason to suspect them. As for the Company's Army, you yourself well know that they are stationed at the Places where their Presence is requisite, and from whence they cannot be suffered to go and settle the Affairs of the Country. The Aumils, in case of any Dispute with the Zemindars, who possess strong Forts, request from me Support and Assistance, and I, at the Times when it is requisite for their Aid, or for the Reduction and Punishment of Rebels, apply for One or Two Battalions from Futtyghur. It is absolutely necessary, and it is likewise the established Custom of this Country, that besides the Troops stationed, further Assistance should be sent from the Sircar and the Presence; because, as the Troops stationed disperse and divide for the Purpose of collecting, if on a Dispute or Attack Succours were not sent by the Sircar, the whole Management of the Mahals would be lost. Accordingly in many Places during these Two Years, for want of Attention and Assistance from the Presence, the Aumils have been killed. If it had been possible to transact the Business of the Country with a smaller Force, I should certainly have done it; but the present Number cannot be diminished, because it is considerably less than the Force kept up by the late Nabob, and is merely what is absolutely indispensable. Should this be decreased, the Aumils will not be able to keep themselves out of the Hands of the Zemindars, nor will any Collections be received; and the Deductions for the Expences are not now the Fourth Part of what they were, and what now remains is absolutely necessary. As the Payment of the Company's Troops is so indispensable a Duty of mine, that I am at any Rate to submit to any Distress for the Purpose of discharging it; had it been possible for me to pay that off by diminishing those Expences, I should certainly have done it; without the present Number of People and the present Expences, no Money can be collected nor any Thing done. Do you consider well, and reflect maturely, that you are to receive a considerable Sum on account of the Company, and that without the present Force and necessary Expences the Country cannot be managed, nor will any Money be received from the Aumils. By the Blessing of God you are wise, and comprehend all Matters, so that any Thing further on this Subject is unnecessary.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

To Charles Purling Esquire, Resident, &c.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 9th Instant, inclosing a Purwannah from his Excellency the Vizier, requiring a Battalion of Sepoys to be sent to Allahabad, to subdue to Obedience the refractory * under the Aumil there, and to compel them to the Payment of his Demands. Permit me to let you know, that I am constrained from a Compliance with his Requisition, by an Order of the Board that is in force, and forbids Detachments of such Strength being sent from the Brigade; and the Commander in Chief, when he visited the Station, gave me to understand, that the Brigade was stationed here with the Intent of securing his Excellency's Dominions from being invaded or disturbed by foreign Powers; and Battalions were not to be detached to assist the Aumils in collecting the Revenues; and I should suppose his Excellency always had on Foot a Force of his own sufficient to enforce the Payment of his Revenues.

I have here now only Five Battalions: My Force having lately been diminished by a Battalion being sent to Benares, and the unpromising Aspect that our own Affairs wear at this Juncture, † Sic in Orig. would induce me not only to † on not weakening it farther, but make me desirous of adding to it; therefore, I beg leave to request the Favour of you to let me know, when I may order Captain Crabb's Battalion to join my Brigade.

The Commander in Chief also assured me, that Captains Lucas and Crabb's Battalions were not to remain long detached; those Battalions being sent to assist in the Collections, must be considered as Indulgencies granted by the General, who had the Power of removing and detaching Troops as he thought proper; but I am not invested with that Power, excepting on such Emergencies as may demand it, for the Security of the Nabob's Dominions against his public Enemies.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Ja' Morgan,

Commanding the 2d Brigade in the Field.

November 11th, 1780.
Camp near Cawnpore.

P. S. I shall do myself the Honour of writing an Account of this to the Honourable the Governor General, with his Excellency's Requisition, and a Copy of this Letter to you in Reply to it.

To

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 2d Instant, covering one from his Excellency the Vizier, reiterating a Requisition, that a Battalion of Sepoys might be sent from this Station to Allahabad, &c.

I enclose you a Copy of my Answer to the late Resident's similar Application, by which you will perceive that I have not the Power of complying with this Requisition.

I wrote the Honourable the Governor General a Letter immediately, requesting his Instructions on that Head, the Answer to which I expect will arrive in Four or Five Days. I will acquaint you with them when they arrive, and should the Authority be delegated to me, shall immediately comply with his Excellency's Requisition. But when One Battalion is detached from this Station, now *, there will scarcely remain a sufficient Number of Sepoys to perform the Camp Duties; therefore, I must request the Favour of you to let me know when I may send for that Battalion at Kerybad, from the Command of which Major Crabb being now removed, those Reasons that acted most forcibly for the Detention of it there, will cease to exist, as I understood the Battalion was sent there with an Intent of serving him more than promoting any public Service. * Sic in Orig.

I have the Honour to be,

Camp, near Cawnpoor,
December 4, 1780.

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Ja^s Morgan,
Colonel, commanding in the Field.

To Colonel James Morgan, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 4th Instant, and cannot but express my Concern, as well on account of the Loss and Inconvenience which must ensue to the Vizier's Government, as the consequent Failure I have to dread in my Collections, that you should have found it necessary to decline Compliance with the Nabob's Requisition enclosed in my Address of the 2d Instant. Your not having been furnished with Authority to comply with such Requisitions, I am inclined to believe must be owing to some official Neglect or Omission at the Presidency, as I am well assured it was the Intention of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, that I should be furnished with every Aid from the Company's Troops stationed in the Dominions of the Vizier, that I might consider absolutely necessary for the Protection and Security of his Excellency's Assignments to the Company; and to evince to you the Grounds on which I ventured to concur in the Nabob's Requisition, I do myself the Pleasure to enclose you an Extract of the Honourable Board's Instructions to me upon investing me with my present Office.—My Opinion of the Expediency, and even the indispensable Necessity, of the Aid which the Nabob has solicited for the Phousdar of Allahabad, remains unaltered; and so well am I convinced of the Impossibility of realizing the heavy Assignment he has given me on Behalf of the Honourable Company on that Province in the present State of its Affairs, that I shall be under the Necessity of returning the Assignment, unless I can hope to obtain from you the Assistance required. I therefore shall be happy if you should consider the enclosed Extract as sufficient Authority to warrant your Compliance with the Vizier's Request.

I beg you to be assured, Sir, that it shall ever be my Endeavour to prevent the Honourable Company's Troops serving in Detachments from being detained from their Stations longer than may appear indispensably necessary, because I am aware that the Honourable Board wish as much as possible to avoid having their Troops ordinarily employed in the Service of the Vizier's Collections; but when I assure you that the Security of the Revenue of Two very considerable Districts depend * upon the 13th Battalion, I persuade myself you will not hesitate to continue it for some Time longer under the Vizier's immediate Direction, and that I shall stand justified to my Superiors in requesting it. I am unacquainted with any private Considerations which may have operated in the original Application for the Service of the Battalion.—Those who made it must be the best Judges of the Motives of their Conduct; it is sufficient for me to declare, that I am influenced by no other Considerations or Views whatever than a due Regard to the Welfare of the Vizier's Government and the punctual Discharge of the important Trust reposed in me. * Sic in Orig.

Lucknow,

6th December 1780.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable the Governor and Council to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honourable Company, dated 18th October 1780.

"The more effectually to enable you to secure the Collections amidst those Tumults and Disorders which too frequently disturb the Vizier's Government, especially in the remote Provinces, you will apply to his Excellency, whenever you may find it necessary, for the Assistance of such Troops under British Officers, as well as others maintained by him for the Service of the Collections; and when these should, in your Judgment, prove inadequate to the Service required, which we understand hath frequently been the Case, we authorize you to apply, in conjunction with the Vizier, to the Commanding Officer at the nearest Station of our

“ our Troops, who shall be instructed to furnish you with such Reinforcement as you may require, and he may with a due Regard to the Safety of his Station be able to afford you.”

To Nathaniel Middleton Esq. Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Company.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Letter of the 6th Instant, with an Extract from the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letter to you.

Be assured, Sir, that I hold the true Interest of the Company warmly at heart; and that I am desirous of promoting and preserving Obedience and good Order to the Governments of his Excellency's (their Ally) Country, as well as of preventing Tumults and Disorders in it. But I must beg leave to remark in the Extract, the Security of this Station's Safety is the premier Consideration to be held in Regard, and that therein is pointed out the Necessity of my being furnished with Instructions relative to detaching Troops on the Vizier's Requisition.

That I make the Safety of the Station the leading Object of my Care, is manifested from my Endeavours to keep together a Force formidable enough to awe the envious and watchful Powers that surround us from Attempts on his Excellency's Dominions, from my Solicitude to preserve good Discipline among the Troops, which I must here observe to you, is unavoidably ruined by their being detached on the collecting Business, as I with much Concern observed in Two very recent Instances. I clearly apprehend how needful a Compliance with the joint Requisition of that Nature is; yet being at the same Time convinced that I am not sufficiently warranted to detach a Battalion in Breach of the Orders of the Board, I, on the Receipt of Mr. Purling's first Application, immediately addressed the Honourable the Governor General with a Request, that his Instructions on that Head might be transmitted to me without Delay; as in my present Situation I did not consider myself invested with Authority enough to make such Compliance, I expected to be honoured with their Instructions on the 10th or 12th at farthest.

I should be sorry you were reduced to the Necessity of returning the Assignments, yet I cannot imagine that the Evil is in want of an adequate Remedy. But should I by my Conduct hazard the Safety of this Country, and bring the Company's Affairs into Perplexity, I can't hope that my Justification would be found in the Urgency of your Requisitions; therefore I must at present consider that my own Security is closely involved also in every Measure that I take. Now the Defence and Safety of these Countries (of course the Company and * Interests) are lodged in my Hands; and though I cannot venture to predict, yet I am obliged to apprehend, that some bad Consequence may † derive from my allowing the small Body of these I have with me now to be divided and detached in such a Manner, that a Junction of the Parties could not be effected upon a very short Notice, which would be a Thing impossible to be done by Troops from Bhara and Arey, and from the other Side of the Dewar.

Your receiving daily Intelligence from every Quarter, makes it unnecessary for me to let you know what I learn. But it is requisite for me to employ my Vigilance, and to watch the Motions and Intrigues of the Mahrattas and Nujif Khaan. I learn that the Vakeel from Hyder Ally, now with Nujif, has communicated to him the Fall of Arcott, and I can't doubt that you will agree with me in the Opinion, that these distant Successes against the Company may operate adversely in this Part of India. However, I wish you to be assured that I shall always be ready to lend you every Assistance in my Power, and shall have a Battalion ready to march immediately on my receiving the Honourable the Governor General's Directions. I don't suppose the Delay of a Day or Two will be the Occasion of much Loss in the Collections. Permit me to request that you will place yourself in my Situation, and then review the Matter under Consideration.

Camp near Cawnpore,
Dec. 8, 1780.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) James Morgan,
Colonel commanding in the Field.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) Nathaniel Middleton,
Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the
Honourable Company.

Appendix to Confultation, 16th January 1781.

Kistbunde of the Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier to the Honourable Company for the Fufflee Year 1188.

Renters whose Bonds have been received.	Koar.	Kartick.	Aughun.	Phoofoe.	Maug.	Phagun.	Chyte.	Byfack.	Jeyt.	Affir.	Lawoa.	Bhadon.
Almafali Khan for R'	350,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	250,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	250,000	2,00,000	
Kojah Ayn Uldein	28,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Mahomed Hufsein Khan	10,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000		
Idhmael Beg	550,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	38,000	38,000	39,000
Mir Soliman	362,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	32,000		
Noorbeg	150,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Sufullah Beg	140,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	12,000		
	85,02,000	6,35,000	6,93,000	7,59,000	7,14,000	7,12,000	9,95,000	10,45,000	10,40,000	6,47,000	3,88,000	1,89,000

Furruckabad	—	6,43,000	For these Assignments I have not yet been able to obtain Kistbundeas.
Khyragur	—	2,42,000	
Gopamou	—	88,000	
Nuzzer and Mahommed	—	94,75,000	Thre were ready Money Payments.
Hufsein Khan	—	2,00,000	
Balance 1187 Kojah ain	—	1,88,645	
Uldein	—	31,600	Total Amount Assignments for 1188.
Deposit Gopamou	—	98,95,245	
Rupees of Sorts	—		

Lucknow, 31st December 1780.

(Errors excepted.) (Signed)

Nathaniel Middleton,
Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the
Honourable Company.

A P P E N D I X, N° LVIII.

Book 80. Page 634.

Fort William, the 12th May 1783.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
 Edward Wheler } Esquires.
 John Macpherson }

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Letters from Mr. Bristow to him, dated 12th December.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Your Instructions of the 23d October have been the invariable Rule of my Conduct; and now I have held my Office a sufficient Time to speak with some Degree of Certainty to most Points, I shall enter upon an Explanation of the State of this Government.

Your Observation, that your new Measures will require a long Time to execute, is but too true. The total Want of System, and lawless Habits which prevail, must be corrected by progressive Means; the Peace and Security of the Country, and Regularity in the several Departments of the State, will be gradually established. I beg leave to answer the several Heads of your Instructions in the same Order in which you have placed them.

First Head.
 Balance and
 Assignment.

Immediately after my Arrival I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend Arrangements for the complete Discharge of the Balance at the Conclusion of the Year. To relieve myself from Censure in case of Failure in this essential Point, it is necessary I should explain the Transaction with the Bankers. The Balance at the End of last Year was not in fact paid, but transferred to the Bankers, and encreased by the Load of a very high Interest. There were Two distinct Engagements;

One for Bills immediately granted on the Presidency for	—	—	26,50,000
Another for Teeps promising Bills, to be delivered by Installments at the following			
Periods, and in the following Propo ⁿ , viz.			
Bhaudun	—	—	1189 — 6,50,000
Cooaur	—	—	1190 — 6,50,000
Cautick	—	—	D ^o — 6,50,000
Aughun	—	—	D ^o — 6,50,000
			26,00,000
By this Statement you will observe the Revenues of the present Year have been			
anticipated in the Sum of	—	—	52,50,000

bearing an Interest of Two per Cent. per Menssem. I enclose an Estimate (N° 1) of the whole Demand upon the Vizier, on Account of the Honourable Company and the Bankers, by which it appears his Excellency has to furnish this Year the Sum of One Crore Forty-one Lacks Two thousand Five hundred and Seventy-eight Rupees (Rupees 1,41,02,578). Mr. Middleton gave his Bond to the Bankers, on Account of the First Engagement, Rupees 26,50,000, for Bills on the Presidency, engaging to see them repaid their Money. The Revenues of certain Districts were assigned to him on Account of the Bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas's Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a Negotiation was set on Foot to transfer the Security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few Days before my Arrival. The Bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional Districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas's, were Part of those assigned to the Bankers; and the Vizier's Orders, and other Documents, had passed for putting him in Possession, a few Days before my Arrival; I was soon expected, and Almas's of his own Accord deferred taking charge, as I have already informed you and the Board, until the Measure should, through me, receive your Sanction.

When I considered the Power possessed by Almas's, and your Instructions to reduce it, if possible, I did not hesitate to reject every Idea of extending his Authority; a Difficulty occurred about the Bond he had granted, and a Payment he had made to the Bankers, of Three Lacks Seventy-five thousand Rupees (R^s 3,75,000). The latter Point was easily settled, by giving him Credit for that Sum, on Account of the Revenues of Etwa, Cora, &c.; but the Bankers refused any

any Security except mine, in lieu of the Bond. The Bills of Exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in Course of Payment; to have annulled the Engagement would have disappointed you of a Resource, and hurt our Credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's Bond should be returned to him: I was therefore induced to take the Engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by the Board's Letter of the 22d Ultimo, that my Conduct has been approved.

Although my Attention has been principally directed to the Liquidation of the Balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure Assignments equal to the Amount required. Districts have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair Engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged, in every Instance, to separate fictitious from just Estimates, which takes up Time, and is the Cause of my not sending the Accounts.

I have been endeavouring to prevail upon the Vizier to fix his Disbursements within his Income: If I can accomplish this Point, I shall be careful that the Establishments shall not be hereafter encroached upon; the Particulars will of course be transmitted to you.

I have repeatedly informed the Minister, no Excuses will be admitted in the Exculpation of a Balance at the Conclusion of the Year; that the whole must be paid, and the Means rest with him.

You will observe, by the Estimate of the Demands upon the Vizier, Fourteen Lacks were mentioned by Mr. Middleton as the Balance. The acting Minister expected he could prove Claims nearly to this Amount, due from the Company to the Vizier, which would liquidate the Account. I have explained this Matter fully to him, and believe he is now convinced of the Justness of the corrected Account. An Examination, however, into the disputed Points should, in my Opinion, take place, and any trifling Difference that may be established allowed to the Vizier. This I submit to your Consideration: In the mean Time I shall persist in my Endeavours to realize the whole Amount.

Second Head.
Account Current with the Nabob.

(a) [First, their Government.

Despotism is the Principle upon which every Measure is founded, and the People in the interior Parts of the Country are ruled at the Discretion of the Aumil or Phousdar for the Time being. They exercise, within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, the Powers of Life and Death, and Decisions in Civil and other Cases, in the same Extent as the Sovereign at the Capital. The Forms prescribed by the ancient Institutions of the Mogul Empire are unattended to, and the Will of the Provincial Magistrate is the sole Law of the People. The total Relaxation of the Vizier's Authority, his Inattention and Dislike to Business, leave the Aumils in Possession of this dangerous Power, unawed, uncontrouled by any Apprehension of Retrospection, or the Interference of Justice. I can hardly quote an Instance, since the Vizier's Accession to the Musnud, of an Aumil having been punished for Oppression, though the Complaints of the People and the State of the Country are notorious Proofs of the Violences daily committed—it is even become unsafe for Travellers to pass, except in large Bodies.—Murders, Thefts, and other Enormities shocking to Humanity, are committed in open Day.

Third Head.
State of the Vizier's Dominions.

Every Zemindar should be constituted the Magistrate in his Zemindarry, and collect the Revenues according to certain established Rates recorded in the Cutcherry, and published throughout the District. The Aumil should be the controlling Power between the Ryot and the Zemindar; should enforce the Regulations; see Peace and good Order preserved in the several Zemindarries; and make the Zemindars accountable for all Tumults, Thefts, and Murders, within their Jurisdiction—in great Towns there ought to be a Cutwall, or Haakeem, to distribute Justice.

Such has been the System of this Government, that the Oppressions have generally originated with the Aumils. They have been rarely selected for their Abilities or Integrity, but from Favour, or the Means to advance a small Sum upon being appointed to their Office. The Aumil enters upon his Trust, ruined in Reputation and Fortune; and unless he accomplishes his Engagements, which is seldom the Case, Disgrace and Punishment follow. Though the Balance of Revenue may be rigorously demanded of him, it has not been usual to institute any Inquiry for Oppression. The Zemindars, thus left at the Mercy of the Aumils, are often driven to Rebellion. The weak are obliged to submit to his Exactions, or fly the Country; and the Aumil, unable to reduce the more powerful, is compelled to enter into a disgraceful Compromise. Every Zemindar looks to his Fort for Protection, and the Country is crowded with them. Almas's Ally Cawn asserts, there are not less than Seven hundred in his Districts; hence it has become a general Custom to seize the Brother, Son, or some near Relation or Dependant of the different Zemindars, as Hostages for the Security of the Revenue. A great Aumil will sometimes have Three or Four hundred of these Hostages, whom he is obliged to confine in Places of Security.

A few Men, like Almas's Ally Cawn and Coja ain ul Deen, have, from their Regularity in the Performance of pecuniary Engagements, rendered themselves useful to the Vizier. A strict Scrutiny into his Affairs was at all Times irksome to his Excellency; and none of the Ministers or Officers about his Person possessing the active persevering Spirit requisite to conduct the Detail of Engagements for a Number of small Farms, it became convenient to receive a large Sum from

(a) *Vic'e supra*, P. 658.

a great Farmer, without Trouble or Deficiency. This System was followed by the most pernicious Consequences; these Men were above all Controul; they exacted their own Terms, and the Districts they farmed were most cruelly oppressed. The Revenue of Rohilcund is reduced above a Third, and Almas Ally Cawn's Administration is well known to have been extremely violent.

The foregoing Representation of the State of this Government will, I hope, satisfy you of the Difficulty in collecting the Revenues. A very strong Military Force will be required to preserve the Country in Peace. The Number for which Funds are at present allotted would, in my Opinion, amply suffice, if it existed; but I suppose not Two Thirds of the Men kept upon the Books are actually entertained. The Discipline and proper Application of this Force will become a Matter of serious Consideration: I do not mean to propose, they should be put under the Command of British Officers, as a very extraordinary Expence would attend that Measure; and I do not think the Service of the Collections would be so well executed. The Troops now in the Vizier's Service are ill paid and ill appointed, not owing to the Want of Means; as I think, when I shall forward you the Statements I have been so long endeavouring to complete, you will judge them adequate to every Service, if not dissipated and squandered away. The Evil originates in the Want of Checks upon the Disbursements to the Army, of proper Officers and Commissaries to see them duly appropriated.

The same Inconveniencies exist in the Receipts of the Vizier's Revenue, and other Branches of his Government in the General Department. Offices of Collections and Treasury, and Courts for the Administration of Justice, ought doubtless to be established. In a Duty of so delicate a Nature, as the Execution of your Commands on this Head, I must necessarily expose myself to the Opposition of Persons interested in the Continuance of the Abuse.]

Second, Military Defence, and Distribution of the Nabob's Force.

Third, Revenue.

I have in the foregoing Representation in Part answered these Heads. I beg leave to defer what remains to be said on them till I forward you the Statements.

Fourth, Zemindars, and Means taken to restore Peace.

The Collection of the Revenues under the Controul of the Aumils is entirely in the Hands of the Zemindars, the Lands throughout the Country being granted in Talooks and Zemindarries.

The Means taken to restore Peace are explained in my Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant. The Detachments from the Honourable Company's Troops I consider only a temporary Expedient. I propose recommending, that a separate Plan for the Administration of Justice in all Matters of Revenue should be formed, and carried into Execution. You may perhaps make this Branch Part of the Duties of the Office of Collections, and the Decan will act in it, and appoint Deputies in each Aumildarry.

Peace is by no means restored, for if the Company's Troops were relieved from the Places at which they are now stationed, I should expect the Commotions would be renewed. Gorrockpore, Barratich, Sultanpore, Afemgur, Gonda, and all the Frontier, are Provinces in which the Vizier's Authority is ill established. In some of them there are Troubles at this Time. New Detachments of the Honourable Company's Troops might be advisable, if the State of Affairs in other Respects did not render the Appearance of a formidable Force on the Frontiers necessary, as well to awe Foreign Powers, as to keep Almas Ally Cawn, and Khoja Ayn ul Deen, within the Line of their Duty.

Fifth, Character and Credit of the principal Aumils.

When I forward the Statements of the Revenue, I will take the Names of the Aumils in Order, and answer you upon this Head.

Sixth, Whether the Sums lately levied have been drawn from the Country, or borrowed, and Assignments given for the Repayment on the Revenues of the last, or by Anticipation of the current Year.

Fourth Head.
Hyder Beg
Cawn.

Seventh, By what Means were those Collections made?

By Anticipation, as I have already explained under the Head of Balance and Assignment.

I have communicated your Commands to Hyder Beg Cawn. He urges, in Excuse for the Letters which have been written in a Tone of Reproach and Resentment, that they were forwarded unknown to him, that the Vizier has People about him who are happy at an Opportunity of giving Trouble, and wish to overset the Influence of the English in this Government. He professes a just Sense of the Confidence you have placed in him, of his intire Dependence upon you, and that without your Protection he should lose his Office, his Property, and possibly his Life. He assured me of his utmost Endeavours to prevent a Repetition of Letters in a similar Style, and that he is ready to give Proofs of the Sincerity of his Attachment to the Company.

I used the Discretion you allowed me of not delivering your Letter to Hyder Beg Cawn. I found upon my Arrival, as you informed me, all the Influence of this Government vested in his Hands. I was under the Necessity of having Recourse to him for Information and Accounts; and it appeared unadvisable to raise Doubts in his Mind of my good Intentions, or to express an Inclination to institute a Retrospection into his Conduct: I previously wished to obtain his Confidence,

Confidence, to convince him that I acted upon public Grounds, and if possible, persuade him to unite heartily with me in every Measure. I could then deliver the Letter, informing him of the View with which I had acted, and not be liable to any Suspicion of having solicited it. In the mean Time I endeavoured to acquire a Knowledge of the Business, that I might be enabled to report to you my Opinion of his Attachment to your Government, and of his Zeal, Ability, and Integrity in the Discharge of his Duty. I deferred presenting him the Letter until the 30th Ultimo, and have left him to answer it without giving any Advice.

He rendered me his Assistance very heartily and willingly in Almas's Business. A Jealousy had long subsisted between Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas; the latter having been considered a Pretender to the Neabut, it was supposed Hyder Beg intended to ruin him; his Conduct in withdrawing is imputed by many who think favourably of him, to Necessity, otherwise his Fortune might have been endangered. A Reconciliation took place between them, and they publicly continue upon the best Terms, but I believe neither to be sincere. If I had expressed any Dissatisfaction against Hyder Beg, he and Almas would probably have formed a Combination, and I should have had new Difficulties to contend with.

The Accounts I have called for have many of them been furnished, and Hyder Beg has given me his Information and Opinion of every Matter upon which I have asked them: I cannot help however complaining of the Delays in transacting the most common Business; this proceeds from no proper Channels through intermediate Offices being established; all Accounts are framed by Hyder Beg; he plans and executes every Measure; he proposes, and in short undertakes, Matters which should be trusted to subordinate Agents, and executed off hand. Any undue Influence he may be thought to possess will be done away by the Degree of Consequence and Support you may think proper to give to the new Officers.

I have hitherto left Hyder Beg Cawn in the Possession of his Power, as being the acting Minister, and entrusted with the executive Authority so long as he might discharge his Duty: I thought I conformed to your Commands in supporting him. I have not failed repeatedly to expostulate with him upon the Consequences of Procrastination in the Execution of the Business. In the Event of further Delays, I shall continue my Expostulations, and by exerting the Powers with which you have invested me, avoid exposing myself to your Censure for an Appearance of Neglect, which does not originate with me. I beg leave to remark, by being the Instrument of establishing Officers which are to serve as a Controul over Hyder Beg's hitherto unparticipated and intire Administration, I shall unavoidably expose myself to his Jealousy and Resentment.

I beg leave to submit to your Consideration the following Persons to be nominated to the Office you have thought proper to direct should be immediately established, viz. Fifth Head. Offices.

The Collections	-	-	-	{ Rajah Soorut Sing, who was Dewan to the late Vizier.
The Treasury	-	-	-	{ Rajah Tipper Chund, who likewise held an Office similar to this in the late Vizier's Time.

Mr. Middleton informed the Board, under Date the 17th of September 1782, of his having named Tuffia Haveesef, or Commissaries for mustering the Troops. I purpose enforcing this Measure, as I find the Abuses in the Vizier's Army prevail to an unaccountable Degree; many Corps are more than a Year in Arrears, and no Part of it intirely paid up, notwithstanding the large Sums annually charged on this Account under the Head of Mootayenna. I have already informed you of my Hopes of attaching the Cavalry, by being instrumental in procuring their Pay.

The Institution of Adauluts will be attended with the utmost Difficulty: The Reasons you have yourself assigned are so forcible, that I have only to trouble you with a few Hints in corroboration of your own Opinions.

The Nabob, the Ministers, and every Man of Rank at his Court, will be interested in opposing the Institution of Courts of Justice. The Nabob is surrounded by Persons who, presuming upon the Countenance they receive from him, commit every Kind of Oppression: They are generally Men of low Birth, suddenly raised to Power and Consequence, which they are ignorant how to use. The Ministers have more creditable Dependants, but they presume, in an equal Degree, on their Influence. The Resumption of Jagheers, and Reduction of Salaries, have unavoidably involved Numbers of People in Debts, which has led to the Commission of Acts of Violence.

To institute Courts of Justice upon a respectable Footing, they should extend to Men of all Descriptions: The Favourites and Dependants of the Nabob and Ministers, long accustomed to live independent of all Controul, will not easily be brought to submit to a regular Jurisdiction. I would, however, propose that Molavee Mowbine, the Man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue, with the Name of Sudder ul Huck. When Regularity shall be introduced into other Branches of the Government, the Extension of the Powers of the Sudder ul Huck will form Part of the Plan.

I am to speak to the Characters of the Aumils in general, when I may forward the Statement. Sixth Head. Aumils.
 Pledges for the personal Appearance of Almas Ally Cawn, and Khauja Ain ul Deen, cannot be obtained. These Two Men are in Charge of the Frontier Provinces of Cora, Etawah, and Rohilcund.

eventh
Head.
Almas Ally Cawn.
Eighth Head.
Rebellious Zemindars.

I have already explained my Sentiments and Conduct on this Head, both to yourself and the Board.

Upon every Occasion of Tumults that have occurred since my Arrival, I have recommended that the Vizier's Shokes be issued, publishing his Determination to apprehend and punish Offenders with the greatest Severity. But in the present State of the Vizier's Government, with an ill-paid Army, and Aumils doubtful of their Permanence in Office, it is an Impossibility to expect Com-motions will immediately cease. For other Matters relative to rebellious Zemindars, I beg leave to refer you to my Answer to the Third Head of your Instruction upon the Government of the Vizier's Dominions.

Ninth Head.
Goruckpore & Baraetch.

The Minister has long since promised me an Account of the Revenues of these Districts; when I obtain it you shall receive the fullest Information.

Tenth Head.
Col. Sir John Cumming's
Detachment.

I have obeyed your Commands on this Head.

Eleventh Head.
Muzaffer Jung.

My Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant will have informed you of the Transactions at Feroekabad.

Twelfth Head.
Fyzulla Cawn.

My Letters to you of the 28th Ultimo, and the Board of the 4th Ultimo, will have informed you of my Opinion and Transactions with respect to Fyzoola Cawn.

Thirteenth Head.
Begums.

The Battalion at Fyzabad is recalled; and my Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant has explained my Conduct to the Begum. The Letter I addressed her, a Translation of which I beg leave to enclose (N^o 2) was with a View of convincing her that you readily assented to her being freed from the Restraints which had been imposed upon her, and that your Acquiescence in her Sufferings was a Measure of Necessity, to which you were forced by her extraordinary Conduct. I wished to make it appear this was a Matter on which you directed me to consult the Vizier's Pleasure, that it might be known you were the Spring from whence she was restored to her Dignity and Consequence.

Fourteenth Head.
The Nabob Vizier.

I have endeavoured to conciliate the Vizier, and never undertaken any Measure but under the Sanction of his Orders. Hyder Beg Cawn did, upon my first entering on the Business, mention his Excellency's Objections to the Mode of receiving the Company's Claims by Assignment on the Country; and founded me, whether it would not be practicable to induce you to make an Alteration in the System: He even told me, the Vizier expressed his Disapprobation of the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming. His Excellency had agreed to defray the Expence of Four Regiments previous to my Arrival, but he wished the Troops might not be stationed in his Dominions; of this Transaction you have received Information. The Nabob told me, at my Second Interview, that his Country was in Peace, and he did not require any further Military Aid from the Company: This Language corresponded with what I had Reason to expect, from your Explanations. I candidly told Hyder Beg Cawn that I considered it dictated by him; when I afterwards furnished him with the Estimate of Claims upon the Vizier, he assented to the Account, and assured me of his entire Conviction of the Necessity of the Detachment, and that the Vizier would approve its being stationed in his Dominions. Since this Conversation Hyder Beg Cawn has not pleaded any Objection by the Vizier as Obstacles to my Measures, but has obtained his Sanction on every Occasion that I have found it necessary in the Execution of my Duty.

Hyder Beg Cawn confesses to me that Funds to the Amount of Forty-nine Lacks of Rupees were last Year appropriated to the Vizier's Expences. From this Sum he was to defray not only the Charge of his Household, but the Pensions of the Tuncawdars and Jagheerdars, whose Jagheers were resumed. The Nature of the Disbursements you will understand from the Statements.

I think the Sums charged could not have been applied to the Services for which they were allotted: The Persons intrusted with the great Offices about his Excellency's Person must have abused the Confidence reposed in them, as large Arrears are due to the Nabob's Servants;—to ascertain the Fact will require Time. I have recommended that the Plan you have thought proper to direct in regard to the Vizier's Expences be carried into Execution; and shall in due Time communicate the intended Arrangements for your Approbation. Notwithstanding the Language occasionally held by the Vizier, I have every Reason to believe he is sensible of the Advantages he derives from his Alliance with the Company, and of his Inability to support himself without it. You are so fully acquainted with his Character and Disposition, that I shall not presume to trouble you with any Particulars of his Conduct. I only hope, in compliance with your Directions, so long as I may have the Honour to hold my present Station, that I shall be able to obtain his Confidence, and prevent Expostulations which might interrupt the Confidence and Cordiality that ought to subsist between his Excellency and your Government.

I believe the principal Object of the Vizier's Expostulations was to prevent any Interference in the Government of his Dominions, and to remove his Apprehensions of the Company's placing him in the same Situation as the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla. He one Day expressed himself to me on this Head in very strong Terms. I assured his Excellency nothing of the Kind was intended: I recommended it to him on no Account to credit Reports of this Nature, and intreated him to withhold his Confidence from Persons who might endeavour by such insidious Representations to alarm his Mind. He had always, I added, received strong Proofs of the Respect and Regard you personally entertained for him; and the Steadiness of his Conduct had tended to confirm and perpetuate the Friendship and Alliance subsisting between his Excellency and the Honourable Company.

Company. I beg leave, before I conclude this Head, to inform you, an Opinion had prevailed of there being Divisions in the Councils of your Government. I hope I have done my Duty in representing, both to the Vizier and the Ministers, that the whole is a palpable Falshood. It has been my Study to render as public as possible my Testimony of Unanimity in the Members of Administration, that the Shadow of a Hope of evading or protracting the Execution of your Measures may not exist.

Agreeable to your Commands, I founded Hyder Beg Cawn, and am convinced it is still his Wish to establish the Nabob's Claim of the Resumption of the Assignments. This Measure would, he conceives, unite upon a firmer Footing the Authority he has hitherto possessed, both on the Part of the Vizier and the Honourable Company. He grounds this Claim upon the Presence of relieving the Company from the Embarrassment attending the present System of Detail in the Management of the Business. I have been asked by Hyder Beg Cawn, in the Name of the Nabob, if it would be possible to induce you to consent to a Change: He informed me of the Particulars which had passed between Major Palmer and him on the Subject, and mentioned the Encouragement you had given to the Proposition; insinuating from thence, that you might not be averse to it. I could only answer, that you were in every Respect disposed to comply with the Vizier's Requisitions. I could not speak upon this Subject, having no Instructions to enter into the Consideration of a Point of so much Importance, and therefore the present System must be continued. When I asked his Opinion, his only Reply was, that he had expressed the Nabob's Pleasure. I frankly told him, that I must consider every Measure proposed by the Nabob as originating with him. This produced the strongest Professions of Attachment to you and the Company, and a Declaration that all Modes were the same to him, and that he would yield implicit Obedience to your Commands. This passed above a Month ago; and the Proposition not having been repeated to me, I conclude it is dropped, and Hyder Beg Cawn will be cautious of renewing it.

Fifteenth Head.
Nabob's Claims of the Resumptions of the Assignments.

Does not require an Answer.

The Confidence with which you have honoured me will ever make me cautious in the Use of this Power. The Transactions at Furruckabad, and the Continuance of the Detachments of the Honourable Company's Troops, are the only Instances in which I may be said to have exerted it. With respect to Furruckabad, I was solicited by Muzuffer Jung to interfere between him and the Nabob, which I declined; and as I gave no Advice, I hope my continuing the Regiment, in compliance with the Vizier's urgent Request, will not be interpreted into an Extension of your Orders. Muzuffer Jung's Solicitations are still continued to me: I have answered, in general Terms, that if my Interference would tend to accommodate and conciliate Differences, I should be happy to give it. My Letter to the Board of the 1st Instant, will explain the Motives of my Conduct, both in regard to this Matter, and the Measure of continuing the Detachments.

Sixteenth Head.
Seventeenth Head.
Discretionary Power.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
Lucknow, Honourable Sir,
the 12th December 1782. Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^s Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

Honourable Sir,

In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your Excuse for representing some further Circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great Embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Respect; and any harsh Measures practised against Women of her high Rank create Discontent, and affect our national Character. Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, justly lost her that Attention and Regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Mussulmen prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wisdom will guide your Measures, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on such Subjects, as, from a near View, may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance.

I would recommend every persuasive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended to renew the Restraints upon her; but I really think it not advisable to carry them into Execution.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,

John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^s Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

Translation of Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letters.—Whereas the Prosperity and Welfare of the Vizier's Affairs are the earnest Wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my Instructions, represented to his Excellency, that I should conform to his Pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his Commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the Arrival of Affrien Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Soakur Ally Cawn. This Measure affords me the greater Pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind Expressions in your Letters, of the Regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than Life, that you will in future consult and cherish his Interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the Restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of Respect for the Ties which bind you, and from a natural Benevolence of Disposition, given his Assent. The strict Alliance subsisting between the Governor General and the Vizier will ever render an Union of Councils and Measures the Line of Conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing Circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's Approbation of the Restoration of your Excellency to the Dignity and Consequence to which your high Rank and Birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my Thanks for the Sense you express of the becoming Conduct of Major Gilpin in the Execution of his Duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency, that there is still a Balance of above Five Lacs due, on Account of your Engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the Enlargement of your Eunuchs, to pay that Sum, I hope you will excuse my Solicitations and Assurances, that by a Compliance you will render a Service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose Affairs at present require the Assistance of every pecuniary Aid.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

Robt Gregory.

Assistant at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy.)

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LIX.

Book 80. Page 275.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st April 1783.

Fort William, the 21st April 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,

John Macpherson,

John Stables,

} Esquires.

Sir Eyre Coote gone to Fort St. George.

Instructions from the Governor General to Mr. John Bristow.

THE Governor General desires that his Instructions given to Mr. Bristow, which were read to the Members of the Board, and minuted in Consultation on the 24th October last, may be now entered.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Conformably to the Reference of the Board, I recommend and enjoin your strictest Attention to the following Instructions:

Balance and
Assignment.

1st. The Balance due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, partly from the Negligence and Inaccuracy with which the monthly Accounts were drawn out, and partly from the Inattention of the late Resident, had been suffered to accumulate to an Amount exceeding that at which it stood at the Close of the last Year, notwithstanding the special Care which I myself had taken in my Agreement with the Nabob Vizier, concluded on the 19th of September 1781, at Chunar, and my Instructions delivered at the same Time to the Resident, since enforced with very peremptory and repeated Orders. This obliged me lately to write, in very strong and unusual Terms, both to the Resident and to the Minister, and produced the Effect of an immediate Exertion and consequent Discharge of a Part of the Balance, and Assurances of the speedy Payment of the Remainder.

I do

I do not implicitly rely on these Assurances, but conclude, that on your Arrival you will find either a large Balance still out-standing of the last Year's Account, or that the whole has been paid off by Encroachment on the current Year's Revenue. In either Case, your Attention will be equally required to the Settlement of this Year's Assignment, unless it shall have been already accomplished. You will be careful to guard against fictitious Estimates; and if any such shall appear in the Assignments already formed, you will of course insist upon their being exchanged for others, or their Jumma reduced to their real Value, and others added, to complete the Sum of the Year's Demands; that is to say, the last Year's Arrears, the Two Subsidies of the current Year, and the other Sums for the Payment of which our Government has or shall have made itself responsible; so that at the Close of the Year the whole shall be entirely and completely discharged.

2d. You will observe a very considerable Difference between Mr. Middleton's Account, and the corrected Account delivered to him by the Accountant General, and now in the Possession of your Accountant Mr. Wombwell; a Difference nearly equal to Thirty Lacks of Rupees. To the former, though made up with false Calculations, gross Omissions, and even Balances falsely transferred from one Month's Account to the other, Mr. Middleton has pertinaciously adhered, affecting to call the Difference a new Claim upon the Nabob. I fear this may render it an unpleasant Office to you to rectify his Error, as I have no Doubt that the same Declaration which he has made to this Government will have been made as a Concession to the Nabob and his Minister, and of course your Demand for the Difference treated as unjust, and formed on false Pretences; but the real Account is so clear, and the Difference so self-apparent, that it will be impossible for the Minister to controvert or misunderstand them, however he may affect the latter.

Account current with the Nabob Vizier.

3d. Endeavour to obtain an early and minute Information of the State of the Provinces of Owde especially, and the rest of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions; and report the Result of your Inquiries to me, under the following Heads, viz.

- 1st. Their Government.
- 2d. Their Military Defence, and Distribution of the Nabob's Forces.
- 3d. Revenue.
- 4th. Disposition and actual Conduct of the Zemindars, and the Means taken for restoring and preserving the Quiet of the Country.
- 5th. The Character and Credit of the principal Amils.
- 6th. Under this general Head, I must also refer to your Inquiry, and desire you will inform me, whether the Sums lately levied, or affirmed to have been levied and brought to the Company's Credit by Mr. Johnson, have been drawn from the Revenue of last Year, or borrowed, and Assignments given for the Repayment of the Revenue of that Year, or exacted by Anticipations of the current Revenue: One of which Cases I very much suspect, because they must have been received at a Season in which the regular Collections are always at a stand.
- 7th. Also by what Mode, and through what Agents, these Collections were made.

☞ [4th. Immediately on your Arrival sound the Disposition of Hyder Beg Cawn: His Conduct has for some Time past been highly reproachable. Till within these Three Months, when Mr. Johnson assumed a large Portion of his Authority, he possessed, without Controul, both the unparticipated and entire Administration, with all the Powers annexed to that Government, the Nabob himself being, as he ever must be in the Hands of some Person, a mere Cypher in his, and the Sanction by which he exercised his Authority; yet he has dared to use both the Nabob's Name, and even his Seal, affixed to Letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his Knowledge, containing very improper Demands on our Government, and such as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's Influence and Interest, and even to make him assume a very unbecoming Tone of Refusal, Reproach, and Resentment, in opposition to Measures recommended by me, and even to Acts done by my Authority, in literal Conformity to the Nabob's own and earnest Solicitations; such as the Resumption of the Jagheers, and the Seizure of his Father's Treasures, which had been so long suffered to remain in the Hands of the Begum his Mother, and the other Conditions of the Engagements exacted from me at Chunar. On every Occasion of this Kind, the late Resident has been the faithful Echo and Support of the Minister's Pretensions; I must therefore have recourse to you for the Introduction of a new System in that Government; nor can I omit, while I express my Reliance upon you for this Purpose, to repeat the Sentiments which I expressed in the verbal Instructions which I gave you at your Departure, "that there can be no Medium in the Relation between the Resident and the Minister, but either the Resident must be the Slave and Vassal of the Minister, or the Minister at the absolute Devotion of the Resident." Much as I am displeased at the Conduct of the Minister, I impute it more to the Sufferance of Mr. Middleton than to himself; and if he will submit to hold his Office on such Conditions as I require, I would certainly prefer him to any other Man who could be nominated to his Office, because he possesses Abilities, and a Knowledge of Business; he exists by his Dependence on the Influence of our Government; and above all, because a Change of Administration,

Hyder Beg.

tion, in a Government so loose as that of Owde, where all the Parts of it are held together by the Exertion of actual Power, and not by the Springs of an established Constitution, would be unavoidably productive of Confusion and Loss of Revenue: Therefore it must be advisable to try him by the Mode of Conciliation, in your final Conversation with him, at the same Time that it will be necessary to declare to him, in the plainest Terms, the Footing and Condition on which he shall be permitted to retain his Place, with the Alternative of Dismissal, and a Scrutiny into his past Conduct, if he refuses it. In the first Place, I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, Letters dictated by the Spirit of Opposition; but shall consider every such Attempt as the Minister's, and as an Insult on our Government: In the second Place, I shall expect that nothing is done in his official Character, but with your Knowledge and Participation; at the same Time, the first Share of the Responsibility will rest with you. The other Conditions will follow distinctly in their Places, because I consider you as responsible for them.]

Offices.

5th. No Administration can be properly conducted without regular Offices. In that of Owde there is not one, the whole being engrossed by the Minister. Two are indispensably necessary; First, an Office of Collections; Secondly, an Office of Treasury. I insist upon these Establishments being formed immediately; and it must be your Care to appoint such Checks to each, that whatever Sums are paid from the Revenue shall be duly entered, and Credit given for their exact Amount in the Office of Collections; and in like manner, that no Sums shall pass the Treasury, without a similar Controul. The Heads of these Offices must of course be under the general Directions of the Minister in all Points, excepting their Accounts; for the Fidelity of which they must be solely responsible, and made liable to the several Punishments if they falsify them. What other Officers may have been in Use in the Time of the Nabob Suja ul Dowlah, and at this Time necessary, you will enquire, and either cause them to be re-established, or not, as it shall appear to be proper.

Adawlets.

In this last Description I include the Adawlets. You will find them recommended but conditionally in my Instructions to Mr. Middleton. It is certain that the Want of them, and the universal and extreme Licentiousness occasioned thereby, is One of the most disreputable Defects in the Nabob's Government; yet I much doubt whether, introduced into such a State at once and abruptly, they would not add to the Mischiefs which they were intended to redress; for perhaps there is scarce an Individual who would not become immediately obnoxious to their Authority, and I fear scarce an Individual capable of discharging even a small Portion of their Decrees. While they do not exist, every Man knows the Hazard which he incurs in lending his Money. Their Establishment might tend to deceive; by holding out the Appearance of false Assurances; and with respect to Oppressions of every Species, unless each Court was armed with a strong Military Force, it would not be in their Power to prevent or punish them; neither in that Case is it certain they would not themselves prove the greatest Instruments of Oppression. The Aumils in the First Instance, and the Munduls or Chiefs of the Villages ultimately, must supply this Defect, if it cannot be otherwise remedied. I merely intimate this Subject to you, as proper for your Enquiry and Consideration, but cannot give you any Instructions concerning it.

Aumils.

6th. Great Care must be taken in the Choice of Aumils. I shall not descend to Particulars, but enjoin One Caution only, as indispensably necessary, that no Aumil be appointed to a Frontier Station, without such Pledge, or other Security, for compelling his personal Appearance whenever required, as may insure, beyond a Doubt, his Obedience and Fidelity; and both these and others, wherever stationed, ought to have the Means of Self-protection, and to be trusted and supported.

Almas Ally Cawn.

7th. The Means by which Almas Ally Cawn has been permitted to acquire Independency have been long seen, and the Effects of it foretold by every Person acquainted with the State of that Government, except those immediately interested in it. The late Resident has been his constant Advocate, and I lately understand that, however truly, the Minister disclaims all Concern in this imprudent Measure. It is very extraordinary that his Defection, his Retreat to the Frontier, the subsequent Negotiations which passed between him and the Nabob, the Engagements concluded between them, which resemble more a Treaty between equal States than a Transaction between a Sovereign and his Vassal, have all passed without the least Communication or Report of them made to me by the Resident, or his Assistant, or the Minister; and in a Letter which I have lately received from the Nabob, the Minister has had the Presumption to make the Nabob declare the whole to be false, and without Foundation, and to affirm that every Part of his Dominion enjoyed the most perfect Peace and Tranquillity. Upon this Subject, the Behaviour of the Minister is so reprehensible, that I think it incumbent upon me to let him know my Sentiments of it: It will at least shew him how thin the Veil is by which he covers his own Acts, and that such Artifices will only tend to make them the more criminal, from the Falseness and Duplicity with which they are associated. As for Almas Ally Cawn himself, the Policy which has been observed towards him has been scandalously derogatory from the Nabob's Dignity and Interest, and hurtful to the Reputation of our Government, as far as it is connected with it. If any Engagement shall actually subsist between them at the Time you have charge of the Residency, it must, however exceptional, be faithfully observed; but if he has been guilty of any criminal Offence to the Nabob his Master, for which no Immunity is provided in the Engagement, or he shall break any one of the Conditions of it, I do most strictly enjoin you, and it must be your special Care to endeavour, either by Force or Surprise, to secure his Person, and bring him to Justice: By bringing

bringing him to Justice, I mean that you urge the Nabob, on due Conviction, to punish him with Death, as a necessary Example to deter others from the Commission of the like Crimes; nor must you desist till this is effected.—I cannot prescribe the Means; but to guard myself against that Obloquy to which I may be exposed by a forced Misconstruction of this Order, by those who may hereafter be employed in searching our Records for Cavils and Informations against me, I think it proper to forbid, and protest against, the Use of any fraudulent Artifice or Treachery to accomplish the End which I have prescribed; and as you alone are privy to the Order, you will of course observe the greatest Secrecy that it may not transpire: But I repeat my Recommendation of it as One of the first and most essential Duties of your Office.

8th. From the Practice which the late Resident and his Deputy, and the Minister, seemed to have prescribed to themselves of withholding all official Information from me, I have been under the Necessity of forming my Opinion of the State of the Nabob's Government upon private Intelligence; but this, from its Variety, from its Concurrence, notwithstanding the various Channels through which it has passed, and above all from its Notoriety, comes to me with all the Weight which the highest Authority could give it. For some Facts I have the Testimony of sworn Evidence; such are the Transactions of the Rebel Zemindars of Gooruckpore and Bareach in the Insurrections of the last Year, which had for their immediate Object the Destruction of Colonel Hannay, and the Officers of his Command; and, ultimately, the Extirpation of the English Influence and Power throughout the whole of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions. The Zemindars who distinguished themselves on this Occasion were Zalem Sing, Genoo Roy, and Perly Pall Sing. I am well informed that these Men have persevered in their rebellious Conduct, without Deviation, to the present Time, though the Nabob's, and not our Government, is the Object of it.—Represent to the Nabob, and effectually, the bad Policy of suffering such Examples to pass with Impunity. Obtain his Order for employing some sure Means for apprehending these Zemindars; and if it shall appear, on a fair and regular Inquiry, that their Conduct towards the Nabob (I pass over that which regards ourselves alone) has been such as it has been reported to be, he ought, and you must insist upon it, to punish them with Death, and to treat with the same Rigour every Zemindar, and every Subject who shall be the Leader in a Rebellion against his Authority. Severe as this Injunction may appear at first Sight, it will be Mercy in its Effects, if the Nabob will adopt the Policy, by insuring the Tranquillity of his Country, and saving the Blood of his People; for the Resolution, once published, and enforced in a single Instance, will make it unnecessary to prosecute it to a second Example.

9th. I have been informed by the late Colonel Hannay, that some Time before his Recall was determined, he had agreed to a Settlement of 23 Lacks complete, and without Deductions, for the Revenue of Goorookpore and Bareach for the present Year, and that on his Recall a new Arrangement had taken place, in which a Selection had been made of the most valuable Talooks or Portions of this District, and that they had been distributed among the Domestic and other Favourites of the Minister, and that the rest had been farmed to one Aumil Abdool Beg, as I recollect, and the whole reduced to a Jumma of 18 Lacks, from which a Provision of future Remissions was made for Seebundy Anticipations, and Pymauly, or Ravages committed during the late Insurrections. These are Facts of such a Kind as will confirm themselves by their own Evidence; and if you find them to be such, it must be your Care to correct the Abuse if you can, for the present, or at least to apply the best Remedy in your Power to it, and restore their future Jumma to its real Value. I shall not enter further or more minutely into the Subject of the general Collections, but I am particularly solicitous to ascertain the real Value of this District, for a Reason which I will proceed to explain.

From the Nature of our Connection with the Government of Owde, from the Nabob's Incapacity, and the Necessity which will for ever exist while we have the Claim of a Subsidy upon the Resources of his Country, of exercising an Influence, and frequently substituting it entirely in the Place of an avowed and constitutional Authority in the Administration of his Government, and from the Consequences inevitable in such a connected System, directed as it must be under all the various Changes and Resolutions incident to our Government by Men of various Character, and Degrees of Capacity and Integrity, the Time will come when that Claim shall accumulate to a Sum exceeding the Nabob's Ability to discharge it, but by some ancient Measures of Accommodation, which may at the same Time release him from an intolerable Burden, and yield to us a more rational and substantial, though less ostensible Income. Such a Resource, and indeed in no other, would be afforded by an Assignment in Property, and in Perpetuity, of the District of Goorookpore and Bareach, in lieu of all Demands whatsoever for Subsidy, even though the additional Charge of extraordinary Detachments furnished for the Defence of his Dominions were added to it. Such an Accommodation, if even it should take place, must be produced by a strong Necessity compelling it; for neither would the Nabob, weak as he is, submit to yield to it now, nor would I, firmly convinced as I am of its Expediency, recommend the Acceptance of it at this Time, while so strong an apparent Difference between the Produce of the Assignment, taken at its highest probable Estimate, and the Amount of the Subsidy, exists as an Objection to it. The annual Claim of the Subsidy being 34,020,000 Rupees, and Colonel Hannay's Jumma of Goorookpore and Bareach, which must be taken at its highest Rate, but at 23 Lacks; but as an Argument for the Measure, if ever it should become a Subject

Subject of immediate Consideration, I will briefly add the Advantages which will certainly accrue from it:

1st. Its Situation, bounded by a great and impassable River, the Dava, connecting with the Ganges, the Boundary Line of the most defensible Part of our Dominions.

2d. The Means which it would afford us of putting a total Stop to the continual Inroads and Ravages by which our own District of Sircar Saurun has been, and will be continually infested, from its open Communication with the rude Territory of the lawless Zemindars of Goorookpore immediately adjoining to it.

3d. A certain and improveable Revenue, instead of a precarious Demand on Account, payable from a Fund which I have said must at some Period prove insolvent.

Having thus exposed to you my Views, I now leave them a Charge on your Recollection, recommending it to you to obtain all the Insight which you can into the Subject, both with respect to its present Revenue, to the Improvement of which it would be capable in our Hands, and to the Means by which the Assignment itself could at a proper Season be obtained.

10th. On the Information of the Defection of Almas Ally Cawn, of Symptoms apparent of the like Disposition in the Aumil of Rohilkund, and of the general Anarchy which prevailed in every other Part of the Nabob's Dominions; the Board, though officially unapprized of these, as of every other Subject requiring their Knowledge of them, resolved and ordered that a strong Detachment, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, should march into the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, both for its internal Defence, and for the Relief of the numerous Detachments which we understood (and this also from private Information only) have been made by the sole Authority of Mr. Johnson, covered by the Nabob's formal Requisition, from the Army stationed at Cawnpore: You will receive an Order from the Board to notify to the Commanding Officer of every Detachment, that its Services are no longer required; which Notification it will rest with your Discretion to make on the Instant in which you shall see that it can be done with Safety; and a correspondent Order will be sent to Colonel Morgan, to command the instant Return of every Detachment within Four-and-twenty Hours after the Receipt of every such Notification upon this Subject. I desire you to bear in Mind, that the Army at Cawnpore, or in whatsoever Part of the Frontier it may be stationed, is appointed for the internal Defence of the Nabob's Dominions, and for that only; that this was its original Destination intended by the Treaty of 1773, commonly known by the Treaty of Benares; and that every Deviation from this Object, and every Diminution of its Force, are impolitic and highly dangerous to our own Existence, by the Encouragement which it will afford to foreign Invasion. I understand that at this Time there are only Two Regiments of Sepoys left to support the small Body of Europeans to which the Strength of that Station is now reduced.

Events may hereafter arise of so sudden and urgent an Emergency, as to require a temporary Deviation from this Maxim; but it will be with the greatest Reluctance and Dissatisfaction that the Board will ever hear of such a Disposition, and therefore you must be careful that the Exigency be such, from its Urgency and Necessity, as will clearly justify you in deviating from it, though but by the Call of a single Regiment of that Station to any Part of the Nabob's internal Dominions; and on every such Occasion you must be careful to comply with every Formality enjoined by my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of September, and to transmit instant Advice of it to the Board, not waiting for the Detail of your Reasons, which, to prevent Delays, may follow as you shall have more Leisure to form them.

I must make it my particular Injunction, that such a Notification as I have mentioned above may be at all Events instantly transmitted to the Officer commanding the Detachment sent to Furruckabad, if my Information be true, that such a Measure has been assumed by Mr. Johnson, for which no Pretext can justify him.

11th. What I have to say under this Head is immediately connected with the concluding Part of the preceding. From a Solicitude to guard against any Imputations to which the Reputation of our Government might be exposed by its Interference in the Nabob Vizier's Claims upon the Nabob Mozaffer Jung, I made use of my Influence with the Minister, enforced by strong Injunction to the Resident, that no Force should be exercised on that Nabob, nor any Person sent to usurp the Charge of his Government and Collections, while he continued to pay his stipulated annual Tribute to the Vizier as it became due: The Consequence of this Recommendation was, if I may credit the Reports of the Resident and the Minister, that from the Instant that the Nabob withdrew his Interference, the Nabob Mozaffer Jung desisted from making his Payment: You will know with Certainty whether this Report was true; if it was, you must leave the Nabob and the Minister to act in this Business in what Manner soever they please, and entirely forbear from all Interference in it.

12th. Mr. Middleton has written to the Board that Fyzoola Cawn has been making Preparations for entering on open Hostilities with the Nabob Vizier, and combining other Persons against him; I suspect the Information, but Prudence requires to be prepared against the Possibility of such an Event. It is possible that the apparent Weakness may have excited Fyzoola Cawn to form such a Design; it is more probable that he has been driven to it by the public Declarations and Menaces both of the Resident and the Minister. I have written a Letter to him, such as I think best calculated to divert him from any such Undertaking, by Assurances of the favourable Dis-

position

position of this Government towards him, while he shall not have forfeited it by any improper Conduct, and by stating to him the fatal Consequences which must attend his Defection. That Letter you will perhaps receive earlier than I shall be able to put you in possession of these Instructions; I shall only add, upon this Head, that you must be guided by your own Discretion in whatsoever relates to it; but be careful to prevent the Nabob's Affairs from being involved with new Difficulties, while he has already so many to oppress him.

13th. The Severities which have been exercised towards the Begums were most justly merited by the Advantage which they took of the Troubles in which I was personally involved the last Year to excite a Rebellion in the Nabob's Government, and to complete the Ruin which they thought was impending on ours. If it is the Nabob's Desire to forget and to forgive their past Offences, I have no Objection to his allowing them in Pension the nominal Amount of their Jaghires; but if he shall ever offer to restore their Jaghires to them, or to give them any Property in Land after the Warning which they have given him, by the dangerous Abuse which they formerly made of his Indulgence, you must remonstrate in the strongest Terms against it—you must not permit such an Act to take place, until this Government shall have received Information of it, and shall have had Time to interpose its Influence for the Prevention of it.

14th. Study on every Occasion to conciliate the Good-will of the Nabob, and shew him every ostensible and external Mark of Respect. I should hope that with due Attention you would not find it difficult to make him himself the Mover of every Act necessary, whether for the Advancement of his own Interests, or the Discharge of his Debts to the Company. But this can never be effected while the Minister maintains that Ascendant over him which he at present holds by the Means of a nearer and more private Intercourse, and by affecting to be the Vindicator of his Rights against the Claims of our Government. In my late Engagement with the Nabob it was stipulated that a certain Sum should be set apart monthly for his private Expences, and this made a Part of my Instructions to Mr. Middleton. The Sum was afterwards fixed, as I recollect, of 30 Lacks. It was my Intention and Direction, that this Appropriation should be made before any other, and this I make my present Injunction to you, requiring also that you do make it a Part of immediate and strict Inquiry, whether the Nabob has hitherto received the whole and punctual Payment of the Sum assigned to this Account, or any Part of it has been withheld from him, whether with or without his Concurrence. I mention this, because, from some private Information which I have lately received, I have Reason to suspect that this is actually the Case. Whatever Foundation there may be for this Report, let Justice be done to the Nabob; and if he has been deceived, undeceive him.

15th. The Nabob has repeatedly and bitterly complained of the Indignity which he suffers in his Authority, by the Usurpations of the Company's Residents; and has repeatedly demanded, that whenever the Company's Balance shall be completely discharged, he may be freed from this Vexation; that he may be permitted to pay the Subsidy in Ready Money; and that the Assignments which have been granted to satisfy that Demand may be restored him. I confess that I did myself give Encouragement to this Proposition, knowing at the same Time the Quarter from which it came, I mean from Hyder Beg; and willing to exonerate this Government from the Trouble and Responsibility, and the Company from the Disgrace of whatever might attend the Administration of the Nabob's Government. I thought too that it presented a sure Prospect of the regular Payment of the current Demands, by the Penalty which would attend the Failure, in the Resumption of the former System of Assignments, and in the personal Claims which it would lay on the Minister. But his Misconduct has since manifested itself in so many particular Instances, besides the universal Disorder of the Country, and this is so alarming in its Effects to our Government, that I shall hesitate, until I have the surest and most satisfactory Grounds, to recommend an Acquiescence in such a Measure. At present the Plea on which it is grounded is probably yet at some Distance; for while I am writing these Instructions fresh Circumstances occur to my Knowledge, which make me much suspect the real Payment of the Sums brought to the Nabob's Credit for the last Year's Balance. It may not, however, be amiss to talk with the Minister on this Subject, to let him know that it is well understood to be a Demand for substituting his Authority in the Place of the Company's, and to invest him with the Sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions;—to ask him, whether in such Case he shall expect the Company's Protection? and if he does, by what Claim of Right? And whether, in the Event of his involving our Government in a new Scene of Hostilities, by those which his Mal-administration may produce, whether internally, or by Invasion in that Country, he shall think himself in Justice exempt from the personal Vengeance which we may be disposed to exact from him?—At all Events the Proposition must be discouraged till a safer Season for its Acceptance; but the absolute Rejection of it eluded with the Nabob, if he shall himself renew it.

16th. For the rest I refer you to my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, to which, in every Point not revoked or qualified by these Instructions, I must require your most attentive and literal Obedience.

17th. I do Justice to my Sense of your Character, in declaring my entire Reliance on your Prudence and Integrity, and to these I trust for your Deviation from any Part of these Instructions at your Discretion, in any Instance which shall appear to you necessarily to require it; desiring however, as a proper Caution, that as much as you can you will leave the Subject free for my Correction

rection of it; and instantly inform me, or the Board, according to the Degree of its Importance, that you have acted in such Manner, with your Reasons for it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Fort William,
23d Oct^r 1782.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

E. Hay,

Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LX.

Book 131.

Letter from the Governor General to the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Benares, 1st October 1784.

I HAVE the Honour to send you a Duplicate of my last Address, and a Copy of a Letter to the Council, dated the 20th of September last, containing the Report of my Proceedings, and of the State of your Claims on the Nabob Vizier to that Period, being within Three Days of the Close of the Fusselee Year: This is so full as to render any further Information on that Subject unnecessary. The Nabob Vizier is so sensible of the just and disinterested Conduct which I have observed towards him, and possesses, if I may credit Appearances amounting to the strongest Evidence of which such a Conclusion is capable, so entire a Confidence in my Intentions respecting his Concerns with the Company, that I have on my Part an equal Reliance on his steady Support of the Arrangements which have been formed under my Inspection, both for the Administration of his Revenue, and the Discharge of his Debt to the Honourable Company depending on it. He has given me the firmest Assurances of this, and I have every Reason to expect that the Influence of the most respectable Persons of his Family will be employed to counteract every other which may tend to warp him from it. I am sorry to say, that such an Assistance was wanting; as the Nabob, though most gentle in his Manners, and endowed with an Understanding much above the common Level, has been unfortunately bred up to Habits that draw his Attention too much from the Care of his own Affairs, and often subject him to the Guidance of insidious and unworthy Confidants. This is One Motive of my Intention of making a longer Stay at Benares than is necessary for the Settlement of this Zemindary, which is already nearly concluded, that I may be at hand to counteract any Attempt to defeat the Effect of my Proceedings at Lucknow: But I believe that the Precaution, though dictated by Prudence, will prove unnecessary.

(a) [My only remaining Fear is, that the Members of the Council, seeing Affairs through a different Medium from that through which I view them, may be disposed, if not to counteract the System which I have formed, to withhold from it their Countenance and active Support. While I myself remain, it will be sufficient if they permit it to operate without Interruption; and I almost hope that in the Event of a new Administration of your Affairs, which shall confine itself to the same Forbearance, and manifest no Symptoms of intended Interference, the Objects of my Arrangements will be effectually attained; for I leave them in the Charge of Agents whose Interests, Ambition, and every Prospect of Life, are interwoven with their Success, and the Hand of Heaven has visibly blessed the Soil with every elementary Source of progressive Vegetation. But if a different Policy shall be adopted; if new Agents are sent into the Country, and armed with Authority for the Purposes of Vengeance or Corruption, for to no other will they be applied; if new Demands are raised on the Nabob Vizier, and Accounts overcharged on One Side, with a wide Latitude taken on the other, to swell his Debt beyond the Means of Payment; if political Dangers are portended, to ground on them the Pleas for burdening his Country with unnecessary Defences and enormous Subsidies; or if, even abstaining from direct Incroachment on the Nabob's Rights, your Government shall shew but a Degree of personal Kindness to the Partizans of the late Usurpation, or by any constructive Indication of Partiality and Disaffection furnish Grounds for the Expectation of an approaching Change of System;—I am sorry to say, that all my Labours will prove abortive; for the slightest Causes will be sufficient to deject Minds sore with the Remembrance of past Conflicts, and to elevate those whose only Dependence is placed in the Renewal of the Confusion which I have laboured with such Zeal to eradicate, and will of course debilitate the Authority which can alone ensure future

(a) Vide supra, Page 660.

Succes. I almost fear that this Denunciation of Effects, from Causes so incompetent as they will appear to those who have not had the Experience which I have had of the quick Sensibility which influences the Habits of Men placed in a State of Polity so loose, and subject to the continual Variations of capricious and despotic Authority, will be deemed overcharged, or perhaps void of Foundation; nor, if they should come to pass, will it be easy to trace them with any positive Evidence to their Connection; yet it is my Duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on Grounds which I deem of absolute Certainty, may come to pass, and I rely on your Candour for a fair Interpretation of my Intention.]

It is not quite foreign from this Doctrine, as it will be highly acceptable to your Honourable Court to be informed, that during my Residence (and I may take the Date further back, to the Expectation of it at Lucknow) the most perfect Tranquillity prevailed, and it still subsists in every Part of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, a Circumstance unexampled in the Annals of that Government, either in any former Period, or during that in which our Influence has been blended with its own Constitution; and this I attribute exclusively to the Prevalency of Opinion, or, to apply the general Maxim, to the universal Conviction of a Power, and a Disposition actually existing, the one equal to the Suppression of any Movement of Sedition, and the other determined to the Punishment of it: Nor has my Time been unprofitably bestowed, even in the long Interval in which I was obliged to wait for the first Appearance of the rainy Season, before I could see the Beginning of the new Settlement. It afforded Leisure for the constitutional Administration of the Country to recover its Authority; it impressed the Minds of all Men, that the Government which I represented was determined to render it permanent; and it enabled me to establish my own Influence and Ascendant over the Minds of the Nabob, his Ministers, and his People, on the Grounds of their Confidence in me. This was an easy Line, for it required nothing to be done, nothing but Forbearance: I daily conferred with the Ministers, I received their Reports, I gave my Advice; but I left every Thing wholly to their Management. I assumed no Appearance of Command, I exercised none, not even in private; I issued not a single Warrant, nor suffered any Individual of my Dependents to use my Name, even in the common Bazar, with any Privilege distinct from the Rights of any other Inhabitant. The Nabob met me on the Border of his Territory, our Troops and Baggage were intermixed on the Road, and our Camps often joined: I and my People, who were numerous, with a large Society of English Gentlemen, which was unavoidable, lived in the same City Five Months, and * of that Time within the same common Enclosure of the Nabob's Palace; nor in all that Time did a single Accident happen from such a Mixture of Society to disturb its Peace, or to create Misunderstanding between either the Principals or Parties of either, but they continued united with the same Harmony that exists between the Members of a private Family: Nor, whether in public or in private, though Occasions of great Delicacy often occurred, did a Word ever pass in Conversation between the Nabob and myself, inconsistent with the strictest Amity and mutual good Humour. I hope this will not have the Air of Self-com-mendation.—My Behaviour was regulated by a preconcerted Policy, the Nabob's by a natural Benevolence and Pliancy of Temper, joined to a Persuasion that I merited more than an ordinary Return of Kindness from him, which left my Part very easy, and will, I trust, still continue to operate for the common Benefit of his Interest and yours, whatever may be my Lot; for I have promised that I will not abandon him to the Chance of another Mode of Relation, and most confidently given him Assurances of your Ratification and Confirmation of that which I have established between his Government and the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

I hope I shall be pardoned for repeating a Remark, which I have already made in my Letter to the Council (for it ought to be known and remembered) that I have provided for the complete Discharge, in One Year, of a Debt contracted by the Accumulation of many, and from a Country whose Resources have been wasted and dissipated by Three successive Years of Drought, and One of Anarchy.

The Recovery of so large a Part of your Property will also afford a seasonable and substantial Relief to the Necessities of your Government, and enable it, for such is my confidential Hope, to begin upon the Reduction of your Debt at Interest before the Conclusion of this Year, I mean the Year of our own Computation.

Whatever may be the Event of this Transaction, I cannot conclude the Report of it without testifying my Acknowledgment of the very useful Assistance which I have received from the official Skill and Abilities of Mr. David Anderson. His Reputation, which has been established on the Merits of much more important Services, will receive little Addition from this Tribute paid to it; yet the Circumstances under which they were yielded on this Occasion would not allow me to suppress it, as he had formed the Resolution of resigning the Service for the Recovery of a very declining Health, and had actually bespoke his Passage on One of your Homeward bound Ships, when his Friendship and public Zeal induced him to remain, at my Solicitation, and to accompany me on this Deputation. As I have occasionally mentioned the Number of Gentlemen which composed my Family, I have a Pride and Pleasure in adding, that they all contributed, by the Correctness of their Manners, and conciliating Behaviour, to maintain that familiar and cordial Intercourse which I have already described to have subsisted between the Nabob and myself, and to leave a lasting and favourable Impression of the British Character with his Subjects.

For the rest I beg leave to refer to my Letter to the Board; and am, with the most respectful and dutiful Attachment,

Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXI.

Extract of a Letter from E. Cornwallis to the Court of Directors.

(a) [Par. 3.] I Was received at Allahabad, and attended to Lucknow, by the Nabob and his Ministers, with every Mark of Friendship and Respect. I cannot, however, express how much I was concerned, during my short Residence at his Capital, and my Progress through his Dominions, to be Witness of the disordered State of his Finances and Government, and of the desolate Appearance of the Country: The Evils were too alarming to admit of Palliation, and I thought it my Duty to exhort him, in the most friendly Manner, to endeavour to apply effectual Remedies to them. He began with urging, as Apologies, that whilst he was not certain of the Extent of our Demands upon him, he had no real Interest in being economical in his Expences; and that, while we interfered in the internal Management of his Affairs, his own Authority, and that of his Ministers, were despised by his own Subjects. It would have been useless to discuss these Topics with him; but, while I repeated my former Declarations, of our being determined to give no Grounds in future for similar Complaints, he gave me the strongest Assurances of his being resolved to apply himself earnestly to the Encouragement of Agriculture, and to endeavour to revive the Commerce of his Country.] (“ And, in order to enable him to be punctual in his pecuniary Engagements with us, and otherwise to give Ease to his Finances, he likewise promised, not only to disband a large Number of his own useless Rabble of Troops, but also to retrench a great many of his other superfluous Articles of Expenditure. I think it proper to say, that my principal Dependence for the Performance of those Promises, rests upon similar Assurances from the efficient Minister, Hyder Beg Khan, who is undoubtedly the ablest Man employed by the Vizier, and who, there is Reason to expect, will, from Considerations of personal Interest and Safety, be at great Pains to avoid giving just Cause of Complaint to this Government. He knows, in particular, that it is to him I look for the punctual Discharge of our annual Subsidy of Fifty Lacks; and, though I am sensible that, for some Time to come, there may frequently be Difficulties, I trust that they will never more fall considerably into Balance, as I am persuaded of their Anxiety to avoid it.)”

4. Several commercial Arrangements have been under Consideration, which having principally for their Foundation the Reduction of some Duties, and the fixing of the Extent of all public Imposts, as well as giving full Protection to all Traders and Merchants, will, I am convinced, contribute greatly to promote the mutual Advantage of both Countries. As the Consequences of the Influence of our Authority in the commercial Affairs of Oude have been extremely pernicious, I have been desirous that in discussing those Subjects with Hyder Beg, each Point should be deliberately examined; and that he should not think himself under the Necessity of giving his Acquiescence, unless convinced of its Utility to the Interests of the Vizier, or of his Subjects; for that Purpose I made use of Mr. Barlow, who, by his Manners and Address, was peculiarly well qualified to gain his Confidence, and who had previously given me the most convincing Proofs of Ability, by his masterly Investigations and Reports on the State of Commerce of Oude and Benares. As I think it may command the more Precision on the Side of the Vizier, in the Observance of the different Articles that may be settled, it has been proposed that this Agreement shall be in the Form of a Commercial Treaty; and as most of the Heads are already adjusted, I hope that it will soon be finally concluded.

5. The Distress and Oppression that the Commerce of Oude has hitherto suffered by the Means which were employed in procuring our Investment in that Country, are clearly and very justly described in Mr. Barlow's Report. We have therefore, and without giving up any Advantage of our own, granted a most substantial Favour in relinquishing it. I have likewise had it in my Power, by attentive Enquiries upon the Spot, to make some Additions to the Regulations for military Bazaars, that had been already published; which, without interfering in the smallest Degree with the real Conveniencies of the Troops, have, I trust, effectually removed all Grounds for future Complaints from the Country upon that Subject, and for which the Vizier and his Ministers have expressed the highest Gratitude.

[At the End of the Letter]

Cornwallis.

On the Ganges,
November 16, 1787.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXII.

A succinct View of the State of the political Connexion subsisting between Mahajee Saindeah and the British Government in India.

IT has been inferred, from certain Circumstances in the early Conduct of Saindeah towards our Nation, that if he has not always entertained a Sort of Partiality in our Favour, he has at least been long actuated by a Desire of cultivating a close political Connexion with us. In support of this Opinion, particular Stress has been laid upon his Behaviour at the Capitulation of Worgaum, which, as it would be romantic to attribute it to an indiscriminating Generosity, must necessarily be traced to a different Source. The Terms obtained by the Bombay Deputation on this Occasion were, it is true, sufficiently hard; but then it seems to have been generally thought, that the Maharattahs, had they so pleased, might at that Conjunction have totally destroyed our Army. It is possible however that the Maharattahs did not judge in the same Manner, touching the Facility of such an Enterprize, with those, to whom, through the Gloom of Despondency, it might appear more practicable than it really was; or perhaps it might occur to their Leaders, that no permanent Advantages were likely to accrue to them from pushing Matters to Extremity against us, since they were not ignorant that our main Power and Resources were established on Foundations that existed independently of our Possessions in the Bombay Quarter. They might deem it more prudent to rest satisfied with the specific Concessions which they found us willing to make to them at Worgaum, than, by seeking for greater but more precarious Advantages, to call forth our most vigorous Exertions, in the Defence of our Rights and the Recovery of our Honour; and indeed, had the Conditions of this Treaty been strictly fulfilled by us, the Event would have abundantly justified such a moderate Policy on their Part. Our Stipulations held out to them the most entire Security for the future against our Ambition, and it is not probable that they entertained any Doubt of our faithful Observance of them.

If this Reasoning should be thought to account adequately for the temperate Conduct of the Maharattahs, on the Occasion referred to, there will remain no Necessity either for giving Credit to Saindeah on that Score, for a wild and improbable Generosity, for supposing him to be actuated by a Partiality equally extravagant,—or for attributing to him, at so early a Period, a secret Desire of entering into a political Union with us.

It is material to understand this Point rightly, in order to form an accurate Judgment of the Connexion subsisting between Saindeah and the English Government in India, as well as of the Conduct which it behoves the latter to pursue towards that Chieftain.—It * it supposes itself to be under essential Obligations to him, and to be, above all other Powers, the Object of his peculiar Confidence and Regard, it will of course allow him to possess a Claim to its Gratitude,—a Principle, whose Operation, although more limited and less active among Public Bodies than among Individuals, is nevertheless occasionally susceptible of considerable Extension in the political Commerce of States, as has been already experienced by Saindeah.—On the other hand, if it be believed, that his Conduct towards us has in all Situations been determined purely by Considerations of Convenience, we shall then perhaps think it sufficient to act by him honourably and justly, as long as he continues to regulate his Behaviour towards us by the same Standard.

I am for my own Part thoroughly satisfied, that Saindeah's Deportment, in the Affair here alluded to, proceeded neither from the Impulse of Generosity, from any Preference arising from Admiration or particular Regard; nor from a Desire of conciliating our Friendship, with a View to the Advancement of any political Purpose of his own. His general Character precludes the former Idea;—national Vanity alone can account for it in the second Way;—and I can discover nothing in his earlier Proceedings to authorise the Conclusion of his having formed, at the Season referred to, any ambitious Design, in the Prosecution of which he could reckon upon deriving the least Advantage from a Connexion with us. That he might sometimes turn his Thoughts towards Hindostan, I can easily imagine; but it could not be till a very late Period that he conceived the Idea of establishing himself in that Country in the Manner he has since done.

Till the Death of Nujef Khan, his Views in this Quarter most probably never embraced any other than the ordinary Objects of his Nation, namely, Plunder and Contributions; or if towards the Year 1781 he extended them further, it seems likely that the Reduction of the Rana of Gohud formed the ultimate Point at which he aimed.—He had some Claims upon this Rajah, and was exasperated against him, on account of the Alliance which he had entered into with the English. Indeed he had very good Reason to dislike this Union, but he could have none for supposing it possible to dissolve it so completely, as to render us indifferent to the Destruction of the Rana. He could not foresee that the Conduct of the latter would provoke

• Sicin Orig. us totally to abandon his Cause; consequently it does not appear prior to the * Distinctions which ensued on Nujiff Khan's Death, wherein the Friendship of the English could be in any Shape assistant or beneficial to Saindeah. That he might wish to engage our Good-will, without any immediate Views of an interested Nature, but in the Idea that some future Contingency might render such an Acquisition valuable to him, is, I acknowledge, possible; yet as this Sort of provident Policy is by no means one of the Characteristics of Saindeah, any more than of the Generality of Hindostan Princes, I do not see the Propriety of attributing it to him, when his Conduct can be equally well accounted for on Principles of a more simple and obvious Kind.

It is observable, notwithstanding what has so often been said, respecting the Generosity of Saindeah in the Affair of Worgaum, and his early Desire to cultivate our Friendship, that our Government does not appear to have manifested any strong Sense of Obligations to that Chief, or Inclination to meet his Wishes, till the Time when he negotiated the Treaty at present subsisting between us and the Maharattah State. Prior to this Period, he was perhaps, of all his Countrymen, the one who suffered most from our Arms during the Course of the War. He it was who was chiefly harassed by the Operations of General Goddard's Army,—and Colonel Camac's Detachment was specially destined against his Country.

Our present Connection with Saindeah is one of the Fruits of this last Measure, which it was foreseen would certainly disengage him from the War in Guzerat:—It was also, or at least might have been foreseen, that it was no less calculated to bring about a Peace between us and the Maharata. The Operations of our Troops in Malva convinced Saindeah that there was no Safety for him but in a speedy Accommodation; and fortunately, he possessed the Power as well as the Inclination to accomplish an Object, that could not be less desirable or necessary to him than it was to us.

Neither therefore in his Conduct at Worgaum, nor in his Negotiations for a general Peace, do I discover any Thing that might not, and that I believe did not, proceed from Considerations of immediate Convenience and Self-interest. If this be admitted, it will follow, that however necessary it may be, in a political Point of View, to maintain a close and amicable Intercourse with him, he has no Claim on our Gratitude for any extraordinary Concessions, or over-strained Acts of Courtesy. I will not say that we have already been too liberal to him, but it is certain that we have been sufficiently so, to turn the Balance of Obligation in our Favour.

• Sicin Orig. Although it was unquestionably a Dread of our Arms that first inspired him with the Desire of treating with Colonel Muir, yet it is not to be denied that he began, about the very Period when his Negotiations with that Officer were depending, to discover, that a close Connexion with our Government might, besides securing the immediate Tranquillity of his Dominions, be production* of other capital Advantages to him. Our Expedition against Malva had drawn him involuntarily, as it were, into a Situation, from whence he was enabled to survey a Scene well calculated to stimulate him to ambitious Pursuits, and from whence a Prospect of future Aggrandizement opened itself to his View, of which he had probably never before formed even the Idea. Nujef Khan dying in the Beginning of 1782, after a languishing Illness, the Accession to his Dominions and Authority was disputed by those who had possessed his chief Confidence and Favour. The Consequences were such as usually result in India from Contentions of this Kind;—Assassinations, Anarchy, and Violence, every where excited Consternation. In such a Conjuncture, Saindeah had only to appear, in order to establish his Power on the Ruins of the Fabric which had been erected by Nujiff Khan, with less Policy than Courage. The principal Officers of the Army, by means of which the late Nabob had maintained his Sway, had separated into Factions, and no Person was to be found capable of re-uniting them with sufficient Efficacy. Men actuated by Animosity, and other discordant Principles, could form no Union which Saindeah was not able with great Ease to dissolve.

It is foreign to the Object of the present Disquisition to enquire whether or not this Chief was concerned in the Death of Afrasiab Khan. That Event was no doubt essential to his Interest; and Ambition rarely scruples to accomplish its Purposes even by the most atrocious Crimes. Yet the Character of Saindeah not being chargeable with sanguinary Propensities, this Point may justly be allowed to remain in its present Uncertainty, till clearer Circumstances than have hitherto been adduced on the Occasion, may better qualify us to judge accurately respecting it.

Before however Matters were sufficiently ripe for his embarking in this important Enterprize, Saindeah had Time to effect the entire Reduction of the Ranna of Gohud, and of all the Country lying between Gualiar and the Jumma, and bounded to the Northward by the Chumbul: Indeed without accomplishing these Objects he would have been unable to have availed himself in a proper Manner of the favourable Conjuncture presented to his Ambition by the distracted State of the Moghul Government; and on this Occasion it was that he first experienced the Value of our Friendship. In the separate Treaty concluded between Colonel Muir and Saindeah, the Security of the Ranna was amply provided for; but as we had no Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of this Ally, we tacitly consented to wave the Stipulations which we had obtained in his Favour, and to suffer Saindeah to act by him as he might think fit. Had we adhered to the Ranna, and protected him from the Resentment and Ambition of the Maharattah,

rattah, this Chief would very probably never have formed the Design of passing the Chumbul, as in that Case he would perhaps have imagined that it was our Determination to oppose ourselves to his Progress on the Hindostan Side. Even our Compliance with his Wishes in respect to the Ranna, although it certainly seemed to argue on our Part an anxious Desire of cultivating his Goodwill (whatever Considerations might really have induced it), and was even calculated in some Degree to encourage him in the Pursuit of his ambitious Schemes, could not altogether satisfy him that we should persist in viewing his Encroachments with Indifference; for when he called to mind the Avidity of Power and Dominion which had usually marked our Transactions in India, it was natural enough for him to apprehend that we might, in the Event of his attempting to extend his Territories, especially towards our Quarter, from his Friends become his Rivals and his Enemies. This Idea would of course, while his Objects were unaccomplished, render him at the same Time active in his Endeavours to conciliate, to humour, and to amuse us, and prone to distrust our Professions of Neutrality and Moderation.

The nearer he approached our Frontier, the more apt would he be to suspect us of temporizing; nor, important as he himself would doubtlessly consider his Supercession of the Vizier by his own Elevation to the Dignity of Wakeel Ulmutluh, could he well account on any other Principle for our Dereliction of our Ally's Rights on that Occasion. We might view this Matter in an insignificant Light (whatever the Vizier might do), and consequently not think it worth a Question; but it is by no means likely that Saindeah should attribute such Sentiments to us when his own were so very different.

Here therefore was another Incident seemingly well calculated to convince the Maharatta Chief that we were unaffectedly anxious to preserve for ever a cordial Understanding with him; since our entire Silence under such a Circumstance as the Supercession (and perhaps, both in his Estimation and the Vizier's, Degradation) of our ancient Ally, was not naturally to be ascribed to the Desire we had of accommodating ourselves as much as possible to his Views. But although it is probable that he previously reckoned upon our Forbearance on this Occasion, yet I am disposed to think that he would not look for it in our Friendship so much as in our Convenience; and indeed [such is the Impression which our former Character and Policy have left on the Minds of the Natives, that, notwithstanding the many Proofs which our more recent Conduct has furnished of our being at present directed by a very different Spirit, I am persuaded that neither he nor any other Hindostan Potentate gives us Credit for Sincerity in the Declarations which we have latterly made on this Subject: Time no doubt might subdue this obstinate Incredulity; but who can certainly say that we shall adhere long enough to our present moderate System for the Purpose of enforcing this Belief?]

It is by the Impression here described working on a Mind naturally distrustful, that we can alone satisfactorily account for the Jealousy and Suspicion of us, constantly manifested by Saindeah, which would, no doubt, be increased by our secretly intriguing with his Enemies, but which subsists in a strong Degree, independently of any such Idea. Unrestrained himself by the Considerations of Honour and good Faith, he is the less forward to give us Credit for those Principles: Thus it is partly owing to his Temper, partly to his own habitual Disregard of the Obligations of Treaties, and partly to his Recollection of our former Policy and Conduct, that we in vain endeavour to inspire him with a liberal Confidence either in our Intentions or our Assurances.

As to the Spirit of Forbearance and Moderation which has latterly marked all our Transactions with the Native Powers, it would certainly not be extravagant in him (viewing Things through the fallacious Medium which he does), were he to suppose it assumed for temporary Purposes, and to proceed from the embarrassed State of our Finances. And indeed I think it probable that he judges of us exactly in this Manner, and that he has no Idea of our remaining quiet any longer than the Necessity of our Affairs may render it expedient for us to do so: A Prepossession of this Sort keeping his Jealousy and Apprehension of us perpetually awake, not only seems to preclude the Possibility of our being ever united together in a cordial and unsuspecting Friendship, but makes it even difficult to preserve the Appearances of it, in a courteous and good-humoured Intercourse with him. For under the Influence of this political Jaundice, which communicates to every Object the Colour of his Fear, the most trivial Circumstance is capable of raising in him a Belief that the fatal Period is at hand when we shall be in a Condition to give the Reins once more to the Ambition which formerly actuated us, and which he imagines to be inseparable from our national Character. The most unfounded and extravagant Rumour even, whether proceeding from the Excess of political Vigilance, or from the Arts of designing Men, is sufficient to produce these Alarms in his Mind. Mankind indeed are often observed to be strangely forward to believe what they are most averse to know, and Saindeah is a striking Instance of this curious Sort of Infatuation. He would appear to have Ears for none but his secret Intelligencers, whose Credit with him does not seem to be at all weakened by the Falsehoods in which he could not fail of occasionally detecting them, were he to compare these Communications with the actual State of Things. Either, however, his Judgment is not suited to such deliberative Operations, or it is altogether blinded by his ruling Passions, or he has some delusive Method, if not of reconciling

reconciling such Contradictions, at least of accounting for them without affecting the Credibility of his Informers.

Agitated by the Doubts and by the Fears which have been described, it is not surprizing that Saindeah should wish to keep both us and the Vizier at as great a Distance as possible from all the other Powers of Hindostan, and especially those over whom he exercises either Influence or Authority. Hence his constant Uneasiness,—and hence the Dissatisfaction that he sometimes avows—at the slight Intercourse which we maintain with a few of them. It would be impossible to convince him that our Correspondence with such consists purely in an Interchange of complimentary Enquiries and unsubstantial Professions of Friendship. His natural Distrust, strengthened by the Insinuations of evil Counsellors, make him refer every Transaction of this Sort to a political Design on our Part of undermining his Power, and of paving the Way to the future Extension of our own. Probably any serious Attempt to undeceive him on this Head would, so far from producing the desired Effect, serve only to confirm his Suspicions; a Solicitude of this Kind arguing, in such a Mind as Saindeah's, more of an artificial and designing than of an ingenuous Conduct.

Here is One fruitful Source of constant Disagreement between Saindeah and our Government, or rather of a Discontent on his Part, which makes it exceeding difficult to keep him in Good-humour, without straining our Complaisance for him further than might consist either with our Honour or our Interest. Another Obstacle to the Attainment of so desirable an End arises from a certain sullen and obstinate Sort of Pride, that constitutes One of the most prominent Features in the Character of the Maharattah Chief: This renders him, whenever embarrassed in his Situation, more than ordinarily tenacious of his Military Reputation, and more than commonly boastful of his Power and Resources. However he may yield in secret to the Impressions of Fear, he revolts at the Idea of its being imagined that he is acquainted with that Passion; and this Jealousy of Honour (if it may be so called) suggests to him on such Occasions a very singular Mode of concealing his Uneasiness.

This consists in the vapouring Language which has just been noticed, and in a Conduct less conciliating and amicable than usual, towards those whose Proceedings or Movements may have alarmed him.

A disrespectful and slighting, not to say an insolent, Demeanour, proves, he thinks, under such Circumstances, his Confidence in his own Strength, and his Disregard of the Power at which he secretly trembles; whereas an obliging and accommodating Carriage might occasion Inferences of a Nature directly opposite, which would at once be mortifying to his Feelings and prejudicial to his political Interests. Hence it is, that whenever an Idea prevails of our entertaining hostile Dispositions towards him (which, as there is no restraining popular Speculations or Rumours, is sometimes the Case), the Harmony that ought to subsist between us is more apt, than at other Times, to be disturbed; and hence it also arises, that he never experiences any Repulse from us in the sinister Attempts, to which he is encouraged by our present Forbearance and Moderation, without endeavouring to make himself amends for it by some new Procedure, not less calculated, it would seem, to breed Ill-humour between us, than to inculcate an universal Persuasion of our Submission to his Pleasure, and consequently of his own Superiority and Ascendancy. From the Intention of offending us on these Occasions, I entirely clear him, because that cannot be necessary to his main Design; but as it is impossible that he should be able to pursue the Ends which I have here and elsewhere attributed to him, without frequently exciting in us much great Displeasure, it follows that the political Pride in which those Views originate, must tend greatly to augment our Difficulty in maintaining a good Understanding with him. There is indeed, in my Judgment, but one effectual and certain Means of accomplishing this desirable Object, and that, as I have stated on other Occasions, * consists in reducing the Intercourse and Connection between us within straiter Limits than circumscribe them at present; a Measure which I am of Opinion might be adopted without either Inconvenience or Injury to public Affairs. Having formerly been induced to consider this Point at some Length, it would be useless to urge it any further in the Place; and there would, for the same Reason, be as little Propriety in my touching at this Time on the particular Methods practised by Saindeah, in order to the effectuating of the Schemes in which his Vanity, his Fear, and his Ambition, engage him. These I have already taken some Pains to explain, but under such Disadvantages as may probably have rendered my Labour fruitless.

* Sic in Orig.

Without a considerable Knowledge of the Manners and Notions of Saindeah and of his Durbar, it must be difficult to comprehend clearly many Parts of their Conduct, and not easy to believe others; and yet those must be understood and these credited, before a proper Key to their Character can be obtained. From hence I infer, that an Experience derived from personal Intercourse is alone able to convey to the Mind a full and satisfactory Conviction on this Head.

Having mentioned the fabricated Reports of secret Informers among the Causes which sed and keep alive Saindeah's Distrust of our Government, I think it right to observe, that Rajah Cheet Sing is at the Head of these Incendiaries. This wretched Fugitive for a long time entertained Hopes of being able, sooner or later, to soften the Resentment of the English, and even ultimately of obtaining an entire Pardon.

These Hopes however appear now to have totally vanished, and to have been succeeded by Despair. While he indulged the Expectation of future Forgiveness and Favour, his Conduct in respect to us was probably unexceptionable, but since he has been inspired with less sanguine Thoughts, I have Reason to believe that his Endeavours have not been wanting to indispose his Protector towards us. He has a Vakeel at Calcutta, and some Correspondents at Benares, from whom he either actually receives, or pretends to receive, such Accounts relative to our Designs and Transactions, as, being communicated to Saindeah, conduce often I believe to confirm the Suspicions and Fears, of that Chief in regard to us. These Attempts of Cheit Sing to disturb the Harmony which we wish to subsist between Saindeah and our own Government, merit perhaps nothing but our Contempt. It is the ineffectual, and probably the expiring Effort of an alienated Exile; but although in a political Light it be of no Importance, it many * nevertheless appear improper to tolerate the Continuance of his Agent at Calcutta, * Sic in Orig. when it is known that his Residence there is converted to insidious Purposes.

I hold precisely the same Opinion of Saindeah's Dispositions in regard to us that I believe he entertains of ours towards himself. He is restrained, I am persuaded, from encroaching upon us and the Vizier, † nothing but his Inability to do so with any Effect, or with any Probability of † Sic in Orig. Success. His Ambition is boundless, and little liable to be checked in the Pursuit of its Objects by Considerations of Gratitude, of Honour, or of good Faith; but happily, his Situation teems with so many Difficulties which at once disable him from disturbing us, and make it his Interest to keep us quiet, that we may be safely pronounced to be in no Sort of Danger from his insatiable Thirst of Power and Dominion. I must of course be understood as delivering this Opinion with some Reservation; were he, for Example, completely to subdue the Confederacy, from which both his personal and political Existence are at this very Time in imminent Danger, it is not certain that he would not become so formidable as to be able, if not to keep the Maharattah State in a Kind of Tutelage, at least to throw off his present Dependance on it. Uncontrolled by its Authority, and uninterrupted by its Coercion, he would be enabled to act with more Decision, and with more System, than he has yet been equal to. Both his Finances and his Military Force would assume a more regular and permanent Form than they bear at this Juncture; and, in a Word, his Power would strike so deep a Root as might not only excite him to an Attempt against the Possessions of the Vizier, but also furnish him with the Means of prosecuting it with considerable Prospect of Success. This however is an Event or Situation of Affairs, which, though certainly possible, is notwithstanding very far from probable, and therefore the less necessary for us to guard against.

It cannot occur so suddenly but that we shall have abundant previous Warning of it; and there is hardly a Stage in Saindeah's Progress to that Point or State in which he might become a dangerous Neighbour, wherein we should not be able effectually to check him, were we to judge such a Measure expedient.

Much as the temporising Policy, secretly imputed to us by Saindeah, agrees with the real Dispositions of that Chief himself towards us, there is one Point in which our Sentiments are essentially dissimilar, and which accordingly occasions a striking Difference in our Behaviour to each other. This consists, on one hand, in the Dread which he entertains of our Military Character; and, on the other, in the low Estimation in which we justly hold his. Doubtful as we may be of his Designs and Inclinations, yet as we are uninfluenced by Fear of his Power, and are always prepared to meet its utmost Exertions, our Carriage towards him is never marked by those little Jealousies, Anxieties, and Suspicions, which tend so much to breed Discord and to excite Misunderstanding between neighbouring States. On the contrary, it is uniformly open, liberal, indifferent (as to his Military Operations), and good-humoured. Far otherwise (as has been shewn) is the general Deportment of Saindeah in respect to us; and much of his ungracious Conduct is to be traced to a Fear of our Power working on a Mind of a very particular Frame. For the most Part it must be allowed that the Kind of Apprehension which I here attribute to Saindeah is apt to produce conciliating and submissive Behaviour; but this Effect is prevented in the present Case by the excessive political Pride of that Chief, which, generally speaking, is of a Quality remarkably unyielding, although in private or social Life no Person in the World perhaps is less tainted with that Vice.

It is here fair to acknowledge, that whatsoever Advantages Saindeah might, in the early State of our Connection, draw either from our Solitude first to engage him in our Interests, and afterwards to make him adhere firmly to us, or from our Gratitude for actual or supposed Services, he is at present under fewer Obligations to our Friendship than to the Change which has taken place in our political System.—I do not mean to say, that our original favourable Disposition towards him has suffered any Alteration or Diminution, but it is certain that he derives no Benefit from the Forbearance with which we now view his ambitious Strides, of which he would not be equally secure, although there subsisted no Sort of Intercourse between us, our Neutrality and Moderation in respect to him not being the Effect of partial Attachment or Esteem, but of a deliberate and universal Policy. There was a Time when the Establishment of the Mahrattah Power in the Doab would have been opposed, either by Arms or by Negotiations, as being dangerous to our Interests; yet Saindeah was permitted

to possess himself of the greater Part of that Territory, without receiving (I believe) a Hint of his Progress in that Quarter being disagreeable to us.

Our Silence on this Occasion was not owing to any express Dereliction of the Principle formerly entertained on this Head*, but to the new Connection which had taken place between us and the Maharattah. Here then was a capital Advantage which Saindeah drew from our Friendship, since this led us tacitly to concur in what we had been used to think politically wrong, because unsafe; but what arose, in the Instance just referred to, either from an excessive Anxiety to conciliate Saindeah, or from a Persuasion that our Treaty with the Maharattahs made it unnecessary any longer to guard against them, proceeds from a systematic and steady Disregard of the Transactions and Disputes of our Neighbours among each other, and a firm Resolution not to take up Arms, or hazard the Commencement of Hostilities, but in the Maintenance of our Honour, the Vindication of our Rights, or the Defence of our Possessions.—Hence it follows, that the Benefits which result to Saindeah, exclusively and absolutely, from his Connection with us, must be confined to the Effects which his Address enables him to draw from the particular Mode of our Intercourse with him, and from the general Tenor of our Conduct towards him. These indeed have been by no means inconsiderable, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to shew.—A Concurrence, however, of various Circumstances has, within this Year or Two, operated to obstruct his Design in the Artifices here alluded to, and perhaps at present there are few of his Neighbours who have not a tolerable accurate Notion of the Nature of the Alliance subsisting between him and the English Government.

No doubt he perseveres in his Project, and still endeavours to inculcate the Persuasion that we are at his Devotion; yet as it is obvious that a Delusion of this Sort cannot be always successfully practised, but must some Time or other be discovered by those whom it is meant to deceive, it might seem necessary for us to adopt any Measures for the Prevention of an Evil, that may be said to carry its own Remedy along with it, and which cannot exist long enough to take a deep or dangerous Root. And in Truth, were it not that the greater Part of the Expedients employed by Saindeah to accomplish his Purpose have a Tendency to exclude from our Intercourse that Good-humour and Cordiality so proper to be maintained between us, the Attempt might be safely enough disregarded by us. Conducting it, however, as he does, it really is pregnant with considerable Inconveniences; and on this Account, though it may not be worth our while directly to oppose his Design, yet the Means which he uses to effectuate that Design ought certainly to be so far resisted, as to induce his Discontinuance of them.

There probably was a Time when Saindeah might, besides endeavouring to inculcate the Belief in others, have seriously thought himself that he would have no Difficulty in engaging us, whenever he should require it, to take an active Part in his Affairs; nor would there, indeed, have been any Thing very extravagant in such an Expectation, at the particular Period when we appeared most solicitous to attach him to us, considering the Facility with which we had, on some former Occasions, entered into similar Views and Connections. He would even seem, from certain distant Proposals which he has latterly made, not to have yet totally relinquished this Idea; but I am inclined to think, that in Overtures of the Kind alluded to, he may be more actuated either by a View of founding our Dispositions, or by a Habit of Perseverance, than by an † Hopes of Success.

* Sic in Orig.

From the foregoing Statement, joined to other Facts sufficiently well known, it may be summarily deduced, that Saindeah is at this Time as desirous of extending his Influence and Dominion as ever we were formerly, or can be hereafter; that our present System of Neutrality and Moderation is in one Sense favourable to his Views, but by no means calculated to excite his Gratitude, or to engage him in a strict Attachment to us; that he does not reckon upon the Duration or Firmness of our Friendship; that his Prejudices and Ambition on the one Hand, and our Policy on the other, considered, it most probably is not an Object with him to cultivate a cordial or sincere Connection with us, from which it does not appear that he could draw any exclusive or absolute Advantage; that it is his Interest now, and will in all Likelihood ever be so, to preserve inviolate the Peace subsisting between us; but that should he (in spite of the numerous Chances against him), surmounting all the Difficulties of his present Situation, firmly establish himself in Hindostan, and we, on the contrary, be unexpectedly involved in any new Distresses, which might seem to offer a propitious Occasion of inroaching upon us, it is hardly to be doubted but he would attempt to avail himself of so inviting a Conjuncture. I am thoroughly persuaded, that the Part which he acted in 1785, relative to the King's Claim of Tribute from Bengal, was by no means a reluctant one. Flushed with his easy and unlooked-for Success, and presuming perhaps on the Generosity, or, as he would probably think it, the necessary Facility of our Conduct towards him, he might imagine that he would hazard nothing in taking this Occasion of feeling our Pulse. That he should have denied the Concern which he had in this Transaction, is not to be wondered at. He found we were not so yielding as he supposed it possible for us to prove; and not being in a Condition to force us into a Compliance with his Wishes, he very prudently determined to disavow those Wishes.—His Behaviour, however, in this Instance, begot, I believe, the first Suspicion of the real State of his Mind towards us; and has, I fancy, contributed considerably to prove to Government, that we have no Security from his Ambition, which does not depend either upon the Embarrassment of his Affairs or the Prosperity of ours.

If the Exposition of the Views and Character of Saindeah, given in the preceding Pages, be just, and if the Estimate which I have made in this Discourse, and on other Occasions, of that Chief's political Strength, be accurate, it will follow that we have very little to hope from his Friendship, and as little to fear from his Ambition. Under these Circumstances it would appear as if the main Object of our Policy, in respect to him, should be the preventing him from entering into any Connection with the natural Enemies of our State. Under this Description I class the French and Tippoo Sultan, with both of whom I believe him to be at present totally unconnected. The latter, indeed, there is Reason to think is especially indisposed towards *, on account of the separate Treaty which he concluded with us in 1781, and of the active Part which he took in the Peace of 1782. Saindeah having in these Measures certainly pursued no other Object than his own Interest, we are no further obliged to support him against the eventual Effects of Tippoo's Resentment than political Expediency may warrant. How far such a preventive Policy as that which I allude to might carry us, were we at any Time to adopt † in its full Extent, is a Question of too much Magnitude and Delicacy to be slightly discussed, and as it is by no means necessary to my Subject, I shall gladly pass it by. —The Cases are not many which can ever give rise to it in respect of Saindeah, the Ruin and Embarrassment of whose Affairs can only affect us in Two Ways: One of these refers to the Event of his Power and Dominions passing into the Hands either of our natural Enemies, or of some Chief or State closely united with them: The other turns upon the Possibility of his being at some future Period so hard pressed and involved in Difficulties, by the Exertions of those Powers who may confederate against him, as to be obliged to solicit foreign Aid, when, should he despair of engaging our Assistance, Necessity might throw him into the Arms of our most formidable and irreconcilable Rivals. There are, it must be owned, more Circumstances than the one last mentioned, that might draw him into Connections dangerous to our Interests; but I am of Opinion that they are all either very remote or very improbable. The Threats or Intrigues of Tippoo Sultan might induce him to make his Peace with that Chief, by entering into his Views against our Nation; he might be allured, by the Prospect of new Acquisitions, to join and co-operate with some future Combination of our Enemies; if strongly tempted at any Time to extend his Conquests to the Eastward, he might treat for the Support either of the French or of Tippoo in such an Enterprize; or, finally, provoked by ill Treatment from our Government, he might, to gratify his Resentment, cabal with its avowed Adversaries. Much may be objected to the Likelihood of each of these Contingencies; and as to the last of them, it must at least be referred beyond the Period of the present Administration in India.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

But however certain it may be, that our Government will never offer any real Wrong, or intentional Slight, to Saindeah, it cannot be denied that it has a very arduous Task in the political Duty of pleasing that Chief. Much of this Difficulty arises, as I have already shewn, from his natural Jealousy and Distrust, but it must be partly ascribed to another Cause. Saindeah has experienced so much overstrained Complaisance from us, that he may be compared to the spoiled Child, who after being indulged in a Variety of Demands, cried at last because it could not obtain the Moon. He often carries his Pretensions to nearly an equal Height of Unreasonableness and Extravagance, expecting from us at Times, on the Strength of former Compliances, such Concessions as would consist perhaps neither with Prudence nor with Honour to grant. Hence it becomes necessary, in considering both the Applications and the Complaints of Saindeah, to keep in mind the Character and Views of himself and of his Durbar; under which Denomination I range all his Favourites and principal Servants, whether actually near his Person, or employed at a Distance. It is, generally if not universally speaking, composed of Men familiarized to Dissimulation, expert at Circumvention, practised in Falsehood, and in a Word, but little restrained by any Sort of Principle. Of these there are probably but few who look beyond themselves, or who are really anxious to promote the Prosperity of their Master; nor will any of them, however sincerely attached they may be to his Interests, be found to possess much true political Sagacity. They, for the most Part, make their Court to him, by feeding his Jealousy and his Vanity; and when they offer him Counsel, if it should not be dictated by private Considerations, it is such as they know will be agreeable to him, or such as may be expected from Men of contracted and undiscerning Minds, and who are noways qualified for the Conduct of great Affairs.

The Suggestions and Representations of Persons of the foregoing Description will rarely be found, on due Examination, to merit much Regard. To say nothing at present of the Applications or Demands liable to proceed from such a Durbar, it may be observed, that its Complaints are very apt to be fictitious or pretended; for although the Maharattahs are but little under the Influence of the more violent Passions, as Revenge and Anger, yet they are not uncommonly impelled by less worthy Incentives to indulge themselves freely in Misrepresentation and Exaggeration. Indeed those Practices appear in many Cases to be purely the Effect of Habit and Education, since it is not always possible to refer them to interested Motives or to particular Design. The End, however, usually meant to be answered by the fabricated Complaints here alluded to, is the invalidating or weakening some actual Charge, or Remonstrance, for which the Conduct either of Saindeah, or of his Servants, may have furnished Grounds. This Artifice sometimes precedes the Complaint which it is intended to destroy,

destroy, and at other Times follows it; it generally consists in a Statement of Facts directly opposite to those alleged on the other Side, and carries with it, for the most part, as few Marks of Judgment as of Truth.

It is plain, that the disregarding of such Complaints as are here described, can never be productive of any serious Consequence; for although Saindeah may feel some slight Mortification at being foiled or disappointed in these little Views, yet an inward Consciousness of his own Disingenuity must prevent his conceiving any real Offence on such Occasions. It is otherwise, however, in respect to those Wrongs which he may actually, though erroneously, imagine himself to suffer, especially when this Impression results from a Misconstruction of any of the Articles of the Treaty subsisting between us. It * such Cases, it would not perhaps be right to scrutinize too nicely, whether or not such Misconstructions be affected or sincere; there can be no Harm in receiving them at all Times in the latter Light, and in treating them accordingly, on that Footing. A temperate Discussion of these Points, and a candid Explanation of the Sense and Force affixed by ourselves to the Engagements by which we are bound, though they were always to fail of convincing and of satisfying Saindeah, would nevertheless conduce to the Prevention of many Heats and Disputes which arise, in critical Situations, from Misunderstandings cleared up at too late a Period. If our Meaning continues to be misconceived after such Explanations, we shall be no longer chargeable with the Consequences; and may, besides, safely refer a Misapprehension so pertinacious and invincible, to an Affectation assumed for some sinister or fraudulent Purpose.

Among the Sort of Injuries last mentioned, is to be reckoned the Behaviour of the Vizier in granting an Asylum to the Gufain, Kimmut Behauder. This has long been a Subject of grievous Complaint with Saindeah, nor has any Thing which has been ever represented to him on the Occasion had the least Effect towards satisfying him of the Propriety of his Excellency's Conduct in this Particular. He continues either really to think, or to pretend to think, that the Protection which has been afforded to this Fugitive, amounts to a Violation, not only of the Spirit but the Letter of the Treaty subsisting between us, and consequently between the Vizier and him. Now, although it cannot be admitted to be an Infraction of any positive Engagement, yet it certainly is much to be lamented, that his Excellency should have † betrayed into a Step which so strongly marked his Indisposition towards his Mahratta Neighbour. Kimmut Behauder, at the very Time that he sought a Refuge in our Ally's Dominions, stood in the Relation of a Traitor and an Enemy to his Excellency's Government, against which he had been guilty of the most atrocious Offences. Under such Circumstances to favour or protect ‡, not less obnoxious to Saindeah, was in the Vizier nearly equivalent to a Declaration that there could be no Crime committed against either his own Person or Authority, which § not be atoned for by a marked Hostility towards the Mahratta Chief. I do not pretend to say, that Saindeah has ever drawn so strong a Conclusion from this Affair, though, considering the peculiar Colour, and the usual Bias of his Mind, it would not be extraordinary if he should.

The Reception given by Saindeah to Cheit Sing, as it never was pressing objected to by our Government, may not be thought to furnish any Justification of the Measure here alluded to. I cannot, indeed, help thinking that Saindeah, in granting an Asylum to Cheit Sing, acted with great Impropropriety and Indelicacy towards us; for although we had not at that Period concluded a general Peace with the Maharattahs, yet Saindeah had entered into a separate Convention with us, which ought to have prevented him from adopting a Line of Conduct, that certainly breathed but little of that favourable Disposition towards us, for which we have been used to give so much Credit to this Chief. At the same Time I am ready to own, that it would be very impolitic in us, were we in our Commerce with the Mahrattahs to square our Behaviour towards them, on every Occasion, exactly by the rigid Rule of Retaliation. It will, no doubt, be sometimes proper for us to enforce a strict Performance of what may be due by them to our Honour, and to the Faith of Treaties; but it may be questioned, whether the most effectual Way of accomplishing this Point, would be by imitating in any Case the customary (and indeed proverbial) Looseness with which that People at all Times acquit themselves of their Engagements. Such a Proceeding would be less calculated to produce a Change in their national Habits and Character, than to lay the Foundation of perpetual Disagreements between us. Not being used to view slight or indirect Infractions in the same heinous Light that we do, they cannot comprehend why they should be very seriously resented, and consequently this can hardly ever be done without their thinking themselves in some Measure injured. Excepting, therefore, on very important Occasions, it will perhaps be more dignified and more prudent to disregard, than to copy, such an irregular Conduct.

Frequently, however, as the Complaints of Saindeah will prove frivolous, unreasonable, and totally ungrounded, Candour requires it should be acknowledged, that in regard to the Vizier's Government, it is to be feared they have at Times but too much Foundation. Neither is this Circumstance difficult to be accounted for: His Excellency has certainly but little Reason, upon the whole, to be satisfied with the Mahrattah Chief. This hereditary Antipathy to the Nation of the latter out of the Question, more Circumstances than One have had the Effect of exciting in him a personal Disgust, and I may even venture to say Hatred, towards Saindeah. Nor will this be much wondered at, however it may be lamented, when it is considered, that in consequence of the successful Usurpation of the Mahrattah, he

has been deprived of an honorary Pre-eminence in the Empire, that may be affirmed to have constituted Part of his Patrimony; his Officers at Dehli have been plundered and harassed; his own Property there violently invaded; some of his discontented and refractory Relations countenanced; and others, in whom he is either really, or affects to be, interested, imprisoned and maltreated. I do not pretend to affirm that Saindeah is equally blameable on all these Points; neither is it to be admitted, that any of them can be properly excused by pleading the licentious Nature of his Government, since the same Apology might, with the same Justness, be offered for the most flagrant Outrages, and might often be employed to cover Acts of intentional Slight and Injury. Be this as it may, however, their Effect on the Mind of the Vizier is very great; and being also, it may be said, natural, will be found the more difficult to correct. But as such an Indisposition towards Saindeah on the Part of his Excellency may be pregnant with Danger, by having, in some Degree, a Tendency to drive the former into Connections inimical to our Interests, it doubtlessly behoves us to labour earnestly for its Removal. For my own Part, I confess I see but One effectual Way of accomplishing so desirable an End. Our Influence over the Vizier is certainly considerable; but then, his Mind is probably not less under the Influence of Pride, of Jealousy, and of an Indignation at Wrongs, partly perhaps real, and partly imaginary. Hence, to employ our Credit with him in order to reconcile him to an unqualified Resistance against the Suggestions of Passions, commonly very uncontrollable, would, besides very * ineffectual, favour more of unreasonable Violence than I am sure would be agreeable to our Government. To correct and gradually to subdue these unfriendly Dispositions (which the Vizier would in vain attempt to disguise, and which are evidently communicated to a great Part of his Subjects), it is necessary, if not to redress the Circumstances that have given rise to them, at least to prevent for the future the Recurrence of such Matter as is calculated to keep them alive.

* Sic in Orig.

To this End, it would be requisite to effect a more considerable † in the Conduct and Sentiments of Saindeah than I will venture to pronounce to be practicable; yet till this be done, I am afraid it will be to no Purpose for us to endeavour to restrain the Vizier's Government within the Bounds necessary to the great political Ends which have been hinted at.—His Excellency may deny that he affords Protection to Fugitives from the Territories of the Mahrattah; he may affirm that he carries on no improper Correspondence, or indeed any at all, with Tributaries or Enemies of that Chief; and he may even promise that effectual Care shall be taken for the Prevention of such Practices; yet I hesitate not to pronounce, that all these Evils will continue, without our being able, perhaps, to ascertain with Precision the Existence of any of them.—In a Word, the Principle of reciprocal Advantage and Honour must be introduced into the Connection subsisting between Saindeah and our Ally the Vizier, before it can ever be made agreeable to the latter, or before a liberal and cordial Intercourse can be established between them.—Some Appearances of Harmony may be preserved; mutual Protections, Declarations, and Injunctions may be exchanged; but as those, while the Seeds of Ill-humour prevail on either Side, will mean nothing, neither will they ever produce any good.

† Sic in Orig.

It may not be improper, before I close the present Discourse, to take some slight Notice of the Persons employed by Saindeah in the Management of his Concerns with our Government. These are ostensibly only Two, viz. Bow Buckshee, and Apa Byhroo Naht; but it is very certain that there are others, who on particular Occasions, being more in the Confidence of their Master than either of these Ministers, take the Lead of them in English as well as in other Affairs.

Of the Characters of those Two Men it is not necessary for me to say much, since they differ little or nothing from the Bulk of the Durbar of which they are Members, and which I have already attempted faintly to delineate.—Apa, who is a Sort of Dependant on the Bow, and acts in the Capacity of his Deputy or Assistant, appears to be rather superior to his Principal, as well in Sagacity as in Address. They are both to be considered, however, rather as the Instruments than the Counsellors of Saindeah, being employed for the most Part only in executing what seems to that Chief himself advisable, or what some of his more confidential Servants suggest as expedient. Their Views indeed being at all Times either very confined, or very interested, they are better qualified to act as Agents than as Counsellors.—In the former Station they acquit themselves sufficiently well, being as supple and as subservient as their Master can wish them to be; and though they sometimes seem to move in the latter Sphere, yet it is rarely that they do more than propose the Means of accomplishing what is known to be desired, and of executing what is known to be already determined on.

It is not to be denied, that Bow Buckshee has derived both Consequence and Profit from the Share which he has had in conducting the Intercourse between his Master and our Government; but it appears to me that he was not selected for that on any Grounds of a creditable Nature to himself. The Connection between Saindeah and us was established through a sufficient Agency. It was Servajee Eethul Rao who was employed to negotiate and conclude the separate Treaty with Colonel Muir, which laid the Foundation of the general Peace that ensued. The Character of this Person stands very high, not only among his Countrymen, but also in the Estimation of their political Enemies.—His Conduct, during the Negotiations which he managed, received the most honourable Testimony from the Gentleman who treated with him on the Part of Colonel Muir.—He holds an important Station in the Mahrattah Em-

pire,

pire, and continues to be particularly distinguished by Saindeah, although no longer employed by him in the political Line.—It is not difficult to account for his having lost the Confidence of the Mahrattah Chief; being at the Head of a Body of the Government Troops, he was not independent in a great Degree of Saindeah, but even in some respect co-ordinate with him. This Consideration, joined to his high Reputation, rendered him eminently useful in a Con-juncture when the Necessity of Saindeah's Affairs made a speedy Peace with the English indispensable. This Object, however, accomplished, and the Views of Saindeah changing with Circumstances, it became necessary for him to lay aside Eethul Rao; whose Relation to the Poonah Government, whose Rank and Credit, and whose general Character, altogether disqual-ified him for a Situation in which no Person could be safely trusted but a Creature of his own. Bow Buckshee was accordingly raised to an Office, for accomplishing the Purposes of which his loose and flexible Principles were infinitely better suited than the unaccommodating, but independent Spirit of Eethul Rao. It is remarkable, however, that although the latter has no longer any Share in the Conduct of English Affairs, yet he continues to keep up the State of employing a Vakeel at Calcutta, an Assumption to which, notwithstanding it cannot be agreeable to Saindeah, this Chief never appears to have offered any * Objection.

* Sic in Orig.

Bhow Buckshee does not at this Time derive either so much Credit or Advantage from his ministerial Station as he formerly did. The Connection between Saindeah and our Government has assumed that Kind of Form which requires and admits but little of inter-mediate Agency. Hence being almost totally unemployed as a Negotiator, the Importance which he derived from that Situation has almost ceased. While he could make his Master believe that it was possible to bind us to his Interest by closer Ties than at present unite us together (a Piece of Address which I have Reason to think he long practised suc-cessfully), he experienced no Diminution of Influence; but as Saindeah is by this Time, I fancy, thoroughly convinced that this is an unattainable Point, and as it must consequently appear to him that the Bhow does not possess that Degree of Weight with us which he has always affected to enjoy, I am of Opinion that the Credit of the latter is on the De-cline. It is probable, indeed, that he will be able to maintain his Ground for some Time longer; but whenever he shall be marked as a proper Object for the rapacious Necessity of his Master (which in all Likelihood will one Day be the Case), it is not the subordinate Part which he has in the Management of Affairs, that will protect him from Disgrace and Ruin. His Conduct in his Revenue Employment will at any Period furnish Arguments sufficiently plausible for criminating, for squeezing, and for degrading him; and I believe he is too well acquainted with the Character of Saindeah to reckon upon any Support, in his Difficulties, from the Favour or † Interposition of the English Government. As a View, therefore, to this Sort of Advantage is not likely to have any Influence on his Conduct in respect to us, there is the greater Reason for believing that the better to ingratiate himself with his Master and with his most confidential Counsellors, he will enter into all the Views of the latter, and instead of labouring, as he ought, to remove the former's Distrust of us, rather encourage and keep it alive by every Means in his Power; I wish had no Reason for suspecting that he has already adopted so insidious a Policy.

† Sic in Orig.

Before I quit this Subject, it may not be amiss to observe that Bhow Buckshee has a con-siderable Rival in Ambajee, whose Conduct oftener than once has plainly indicated a Desire of acquiring the Direction in English Affairs. I have had very broad Overtures from him to this Effect, which I of course discouraged with sufficient Explicitness. But supported as he is by Rana Khan Bhal, and high as he stands in the Confidence of Saindeah, it is not at all unlikely but he may at some future Juncture resume his Views to this Situation. It may be questioned, however, whether we should benefit any Thing by such a Change, for although Ambajee has af-fected to charge the Bhow with Duplicity and Insincerity in the Administration of his Office, yet it is not clear that he could himself fill the Station to his Master's Satisfaction without practising the same Arts; nor am I convinced that he would feel any Reluctance in putting them in Execution.

(A True Copy)

Exd. J. Bourdieu.

J. Lumiden, Assist. Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXIII.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to Sir Elijah Impey.

My dear Sir Elijah,

Lucknow, the 5th December 1781.

I was only this Morning favoured with your very friendly and interesting Letter of the 1st Instant; and I am only able at present, in Reply, to touch slightly on the most important Points of it. In the first Place, my dear Sir, I must beg your Acceptance of my most unfeigned Acknowledgments for the obliging and attentive Regard you have shewn to all my Requisitions and Wishes, which are not the less due to you because your Endeavours have not been productive of all the Success I hoped for from them. It would be impertinent, and, perhaps, not altogether decent, for me to urge any Thing further on the Subject of Muzuffer Jung and Ismael Beg. The Governor's Expectations in regard to both must and shall be answered; and my only Desire now is, that he will permit the Nabob and his Ministers to make it appear a Measure of their own, and not forced upon them by his immediate Authority. I feel nothing on my own Account for the Furruckabad Business, as I urged it only in consequence of the Vizier's earnest Desire, which I thought extremely reasonable, and made on Grounds which appeared to me to bear not a Shadow of Doubt in regard to Justice or Propriety. His Excellency only is the Sufferer, and I think I can answer for him, that he would much rather have given up his Claims on the Nabob of Furruckabad altogether, in his own Way, than be obliged now to withdraw his Agent, which must lessen him so much in the Eyes of his Neighbours. In regard to Ismael Beg, I feel myself very differently situated; for, exclusive of the Disapprobation it was my Duty to testify to a Conduct so extremely disrespectful and insulting to the Nabob and his Ministers, I could not help personally feeling and resenting the Indignities he offered, in the most atrocious and barefaced Manner, to my Station. But I must own to you, my dear Sir, I feel these Insults, and the Triumph which this Villain has obtained over me, although it will give a severe Stab to the Influence and Authority of my Station, less than I do the Mortification of seeing more Regard paid to the Representations of others than my own, on Subjects which so essentially concern myself, and which to suspect me capable of misrepresenting, seems to declare me undeserving of the Confidence of the Governor, and consequently of the Office I hold under him. I would ask, my dear Sir Elijah, what Interest, or possible sinister View, I can have in espousing the Cause of the Nabob against Ismael Beg? Had Interest been the Rule of my Conduct, his own Overtures, before he had been Six Hours in Confinement, would have dictated a different Line; but I thought his Conduct to the Nabob too infamous to pass unpunished; and not to have resented his Conduct to myself, and to Mr. Hastings, whose Station and Character he took every Means in his Power to depreciate, would have been the highest Injustice both to my Friend and myself. If Mr. Hastings cannot yield Credit to my solemn Declarations respecting the Conduct of this Man, it would, I conceive, be an easy Matter to get all I have said, and indeed much more, verified upon Oath. But after what you have said, I shall never again open my Lips, or employ my Pen, on the Subject. I feel the Disappointment far more than I can express, but it is only to yourself that I shall ever breathe a Complaint upon it.—I must observe to you, that I think it very likely the Nabob may again address the Governor on both these Subjects, before he finally complies with his Injunctions, in which Case I have most earnestly to entreat, that you will not suffer Mr. Hastings to suppose me accessory to it—I solemnly assure you I will do every Thing in my Power to prevent any further Delay in the Execution of the Governor's Orders, and if another Reference is made, it will not be with my Consent.—I shall demand the Execution To-morrow Morning—if it is not complied with, the Nabob will of course dispatch his Appeal in the Evening, to which an Answer may be received in Six Days: Should the Nabob decline to withdraw his Sizauwol from Furruckabad, and release Ismael Beg until the Governor's Answer arrives, I shall be without Remedy; and I shall trust to your good Offices to obtain me his Indulgence, under a solemn Engagement, that the very Day the Answer may arrive, his Orders, be they what they will, shall be executed.

(a) [The Measure respecting the Begums, and the Resumption of the Jagheers, will be instantly adopted. The latter has only been suspended for the Governor's Sentiments on the former, as the Jagheers of the Begums and their Dependants are the most considerable; and, to have attacked them, without being prepared, at the same Time, to enter immediately on the Execution of the grand Design, would have been doing Things by Halves, and possibly have defeated our Expectations. Do not, my dear Sir Elijah, suffer this Delay to be urged or considered as an Imputation of Blame upon me. I entered on the Business the very Day after you left me, and went so far as to look upon the Matter as finally agreed upon, the actual Execution only suspended until I could receive either yours or the Governor's Sentiments upon the further Proposal, which

is certainly of far greater Consequence than the Resumption of the Jagheers, as it will do at one Stroke, if we are not all grossly mistaken, what the Jagheers will be at least Two Years in doing. To-morrow Morning, I am to be informed of his Excellency's intended Mode of Attack, and shall not fail to acquaint the Governor; in the mean Time you may be assured, that whatever may be acquired by the Measure shall be faithfully and wholly applied to the Liquidation of the Company's Debt.] With respect to Cator, I will write when I have spoken to him; at present I have not Time even to read what I have written: I shall be happy if you find it intelligible, and I am sure you will have the Goodness to excuse its Imperfections.

Mrs. Middleton joins me in kindest Remembrances to Lady Impey; and I am, with sincere Regard, My dear Sir Elijah,

Sir Elijah Impey.

Your ever faithful, obliged, and most affectionate Friend,
Nathaniel Middleton.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXIV.

Book 84. Page 143.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th September 1783.

Fort William, 29th September 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

John Macpherson, and } Esquires.
John Stables, }

Edward Wheler, Esquire, absent up the Country.

THE Governor General delivers in the following Minute, containing his Observations on Mr. Bristow's Letter and Defence :

It is with great Regret that he offers a Composition of such unusual Length for a Place in the Consultations. It was written with a stronger Regret, operating as a Discouragement on his Mind, and no less Mortification, from the Reflection of the Incongruity of such a Drudgery with the Cares and Functions which ought to be the Occupation of the Person filling a Station so important as that which he holds, had he the Power of attending to the first, or discharging the latter. He solemnly declares, that the Powers of this Government are not in his Hands, nor exercised by the Principles which he possesses. Disarmed of the Means of averting, by an instant and decided Act of Authority, the Evils which he has long since seen impending on the British Character and Interests, he has devoted himself to the Labour of displaying them for the View of higher Authorities, on whose Wisdom and Justice he securely depends for their due Retribution, if this Representation shall arrive too late to produce the Remedy which he hopes to derive from it.—The Ruin of a great Dominion, the open Violation of Justice and Public Faith, the Contempt reflected on this Government from its Representation, and Reproach from the Acts done under its Authority, merited at least the Labour of a few Days for the Production of the only Resource which remained for their Removal, even from the first and executive Member of the Constitution, if they have not interfered with more urgent Calls of his Duty.—To him it has been the Sacrifice of a Length of Time which he reviews with Pain.—He foresees the Consequences to which it may lead, in the long Interval which must precede its Effects, but is prepared to meet them; and whatever may happen of the Events which he dreads in the Train of Affairs now subsisting, he shall at least receive this Consolation under them, that he used his utmost Exertions to prevent them, and that in the Annals of the Nations of India which have been subjected to the British Dominion, he shall not be remembered amongst their Oppressors.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Governor General.

It would have been unjust to have prescribed to Mr. Bristow, either the Mode or Bounds of his Defence. I shall assume the same Privilege in my Examination of it, and by throwing aside all the extraneous Subjects, Reasonings of Difficulty, or unimportant Applications, Professions of Integrity, and sounding Declamation, which make up the Bulk of the Composition, endeavour to comprize all that is essential of the general Subject in the following Remarks.

On the 21st of April I laid before the Board Two Letters from the Nabob Vizier, and Three from his Minister Hyder Beg Khaun, all filled with various Complaints of the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, the Resident of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Vizier: As the constitutional Channel of all political Correspondence, I had no Option, had I been so inclined, to suppress them.—They were as much the Concern of the other Members of the Board as my own; but as they personally regarded an Individual highly patronized, and then recently withdrawn from that Dependence on my Authority, with which I had endeavoured to accommodate my Submission to the Orders of the Court of Directors in his Appointment to the Station which he held, I foresaw at once all the Difficulties of the Part which I had to act, both with respect to my immediate Colleagues in Office, and my Superiors at Home.—Under this Impression I imparted the Subject with much Delicacy to the other Members of the Board, but thought I saw in its Reception a Temper which boded little Ease to my Feelings in the Prosecution of the Charges, or Justice in the Termination of it.—The Gentlemen of the Board must not be offended at this Declaration; I

mean not to allude to what passed when we were in private at the first Communication of the Complaints, but to the first Minutes which were delivered upon them on the 19th and 22d of the Month following.—I had suffered all the intermediate Delay, from a Fear of Irritation; and on the 19th of May I simply moved that the Charges should be transmitted to Mr. Bristow, with Orders to revoke all Appointments made by him under the Government of the Nabob Vizier, and not appertaining to the Duties and Rights of his Office.

On this Question the Members of the Board entered their separate Opinions, agreeing to transmit the Charges for Mr. Bristow's Defence; but objecting to any other consequent Act until he should have replied to them, as it appeared that he had not exceeded his Instructions, and that the Complaints were founded on interested Motives.—Mr. Macpherson added to his Opinion a Proposal, that the similar Charges should be drawn against Messrs. Middleton and Johnston, on which the Board had been partly induced to remove those Gentlemen from the Trust since committed to Mr. Bristow; and Mr. Stables, with a Decision which seemed to preclude the Necessity of any Enquiry whatever, delivered it as his Opinion, that, "in Justice and Candour to the Nabob Vizier and his Minister, the Board ought explicitly to declare, that, "they could not on any Account comply with the Vizier's Request, to grant him discretionary Powers over his Country, whilst such heavy Debts remained due to the Company."—I was silent, and the Debate briefly closed without any Resolution following it.

On the 22d of May I laid before the Board another Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, with Narratives of Conversations held between him and Mr. Bristow. I recapitulated what had passed with relation to the former Papers remarked on the Minutes of the preceding Council, and renewed the same Question, which had been left undetermined. The other Members entered their Opinions, which amounted to a Resolution, formally passed, to send to Mr. Bristow the Charges, but not to revoke the Appointments which he had made.—I protested; declared the Instructions to be annulled which I had given to Mr. Bristow, and which had been pronounced a valid Authority for his Acts; requiring the other Members to form other Rules for his Conduct more consonant to their own Principles.

In the mean Time Mr. Bristow having Intimation of the First Complaints against him, which had been laid before the Board on the 21st of April, addressed a Letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, and filled with general Complaints against Hyder Beg Cawn, and a specific Charge of having impeded his Endeavours to establish a new Plan, which he had formed for the Administration of Justice for the City of Lucknow and the Dominions of Oude. This Letter was received on the 29th of May, but the Board properly agreed to suspend the Consideration of it till the Receipt of his Reply to the Charges which had been preferred against him; and these were accordingly transmitted to him in a Letter of that Date, which was more than Five Weeks after their First Delivery.

I shall detain the Narrative in this Place but to make One brief Observation of the Difference of Mr. Macpherson's Behaviour on this, from that which he shewed on a former Occasion, not very dissimilar:—When Mr. Johnson, acting in the Place of Mr. Middleton, was accused of having appointed Aumils or Collectors over the Lands assigned by the Nabob Vizier for the Payment of the Company's Balance and growing Debt, and of having assumed other Acts of Authority which appertained solely to the regular Administration of the Nabob Vizier, I moved the Board to order his immediate Recall, deeming it improper to expose a whole Province to Disorder, and the Credit of the English Name to Imputation, through a Principle of Delicacy to an Individual, who might have Time and Freedom allowed for his Defence, and, if innocent, might be both effectually acquitted by an Act passed at any remote Period of Time, and receive full Compensation by Appointment to an equal or higher Post of Credit. I well remember with what Promptness those Sentiments were adopted by Mr. Macpherson. My Motion was delivered on the 7th of September, in a written Message to the Board, dictated from my Bed, to which I was confined by a severe Indisposition. It passed unanimously on the same Day, with Orders corresponding, to Mr. Middleton the Resident, announcing Mr. Johnson's Recall; to Mr. Johnson, requiring his Departure within Forty-eight Hours, on Pain of Arrest; and to Colonel Morgan, the commanding Officer at Cawnpore, commanding him to send Mr. Johnson a Prisoner to Calcutta, if he exceeded the Time prescribed. Little more Ceremony was observed towards Mr. Middleton, whose imputed Misconduct was the Cause of his Removal, though a scrupulous Attention to the Orders of the Court of Directors was the Ground of Mr. Bristow's Appointment to succeed him. These were Officers of my own Nomination, and how favoured and supported by me, while their Conduct appeared to merit it, the World well knows. When I saw Cause to change my Opinion of them, and thought their Continuance in Office of a pernicious Tendency to the Company's Interests, I moved, and Mr. Macpherson gave his hearty and unqualified Voice, for their Dismissal, without allowing them an Hour of Grace for Defence, or even for a Reply. But when Mr. Bristow stood charged with the same Acts, and other accumulated Offences, Mr. Macpherson, the Patron of Mr. Bristow, recommended that, on a Principle of common Justice, he should be heard in his Defence; discredited the Authority of the Minister, which had divulged them; and intimated, I am sure not on a Principle of common Justice, that, during the Process of the Enquiry, Mr. Bristow's Authority should be rendered effectual, that is, absolute, and the Minister's of course annihilated; yet the Minister's was the same Authority, and the chief, if not only Authority, on which Mr. Johnson was removed, though that of the Nabob

Nabob Vizier is added to the Accusation of Mr. Bristow, and both his Oath and his Minister's rendered in support of them.

That I may not be charged with a Misconstruction of Mr. Macpherson's Words, I will subjoin them, in the following Extract of his Minute:

"It is my Opinion, upon a Principle of common Justice, as well as from a Regard to the Company's Regulations, that Copies of the Vizier's Letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, containing Complaints against Mr. Bristow, should be immediately sent to him for his Information, and to prepare his Defence against the Complaints."—"And as the Resident is now under heavy Accusations, probably for a necessary Exercise of that Power (the Power of checking the Influence of the Minister), so it is evident that our Government will stand in Suspense, if it is not rendered (a) effectual at the Court of Oude during these Contentions between the acting Minister and our Resident."

On the 23d of June the Board received a Letter from Mr. Bristow, dated the 13th, and acknowledging the Receipt of the Board's Orders of the 29th, with a Promise of a speedy Reply, and a declamatory Recrimination of Hyder Beg Cawn.

The Promise contained in this Letter remaining unperformed on the 24th July, I complained to the Board of this Disrespect shewn to their Authority; and on the next Council Day following, which was the 28th, I moved, "That Mr. Bristow, for Disrespect to the Board, and Disobedience of the Orders written to him by the Board on the 29th of May, and acknowledged by him on the 13th of June, in having to that Time avoided or neglected to reply to the same, should be removed and recalled from his Station and Office at Lucknow."

I also moved, "That as the Nabob of Oude, in his Letter received on the 7th of April last, and laid before the Board on the 21st of the same Month, had desired that Messrs. Bristow and Cooper, the actual Resident and Deputy appointed for the Transaction of the Company's Affairs at his Court, might be recalled from thence, and that he might be allowed the Exercise of discretionary Power for the Management of his Country, and the Payment of the Company's Money or Debt; and had engaged, that on these Conditions he would pay the full Amount of whatever should be due to the Company, both of the past and growing Debt, in such a Manner as the Board should prescribe; that the Office of Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, with that of the Deputy and other subordinate Parts of the same Establishment, excepting the Office of Accomptant, should be dissolved, and the Nabob of Oude, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, made jointly responsible, according to the Terms of their Letters, as set forth in the Extracts subjoined to my Minute, for the Payment of the Sums due to the Company for the present and ensuing Year Fussulee, ending in September 1784."

Mr. Macpherson being prevented by Sickness from attending at the Board, it was proposed, and I yielded, to defer the Decision of my Question to the next Meeting.

It must be remarked that, on the 7th of July, the Board received a Letter from Mr. Bristow dated the 23d of June, mentioning that he had been sick, and confined to his Bed since the 20th of the same Month; and this was pleaded as an Excuse for his not having yet replied to the Board's Commands of the 29th of May: And on the 28th of July the Secretary informed the Board that he had received another Letter from him, dated the 16th, repeating the same Excuse, with a Promise that his Reply should follow on the Morrow, or next Day at farthest.

On the 31st of July the Board being fully assembled, passed a decided Negative on my Question, in both the Terms of it. I was a little surprised to find something like an Accusation brought against myself by Mr. Wheler, in an Observation made by him in a Minute produced at the Board, stating, "that it was improper to shift the Ground of the original Charges to Disrespect," adding, "that this was of all others the most improper Time to leave the Nabob and the Company to the Mercy of his Ministers."

I think the Remark uncandid. Nine Weeks had now passed since the Board had transmitted to Mr. Bristow a Series of Accusations amounting to the general Charge of his having usurped the Sovereign Authority of the Subahship of Oude, and required his Answer to them.—Under a Pretext of a few Days of Sickness he had evaded the Reply, and it yet remained a Doubt whether he meant to make one. From the Rumours which had arisen in the intermediate Time, of approaching Changes in this Government, and the Advantage which Mr. Bristow was said in his imputed Conversation with Hyder Beg Cawn to have made of them, I did believe, and do believe, that his Object in the Delay was principally to allow Time for the Rumours, if true, to be verified by their Effect, and the Enquiry, or the Severity of it at least, precluded by my Removal from the Government; though it might serve for another Purpose, which I shall speak of hereafter. It is certain that a sufficient Time had passed for Mr. Bristow to have made his Defence, and for the Board to have received it, had his Sickness been such as he represented it. In the mean Time he retained the Powers which he had usurped; the Credit of his Influence was established, to the

(a) I find, on comparing this Extract with the original Minute, that the Word *effectual* has been erroneously written for *ineffectual*, which is the Term used in the latter. As my Observation applied immediately to the Word *effectual*, I cannot now change it, and this Note will suffice to do Justice to the Text; nor will it affect the Fidelity of my Observation, the Meaning of both Words being constructively the same; for Mr. Bristow had required the Removal of Hyder Beg Khaun, on the Plea that he should be unable to discharge the Duties of his Station effectually without it, and Mr. Macpherson's Repetition of the Plea is an Implication of the same Conclusion, or it stands for nothing.

Discouragement both of Opposition, and of any Evidence which might have been produced against him; he was in possession of the Privilege which forbids that a Man accused shall be convicted unheard, with powerful Advocates to maintain it; for even in the Debates of this Day, it was asserted in his Favour, and on the Strength of it he might maintain his Ground unmolested to any indefinite Period. I have understood it to be in many Cases a Maxim of Law, that if a Man accused before a Tribunal competent for his Trial shall refuse to plead to the Accusation, his Refusal shall be assumed to be equivalent to Conviction: It is certainly Contumacy, and as such, applied to the Occasion and Consequences of it, it merited both the Punishment of the Offender, and that Remedy for the public Disorders attendant on it which the Board could apply; and these were the united Principles and Objects of my Question. Was this a shifting of the original Charges; or when these were evaded, and the only Alternative that remained was, either to let a Criminal escape with Impunity, and divide the Authority which had called on him for his Defence, or to proceed to Judgment against him—was it not strictly regular in me to propose the latter, and thus, by a decided Act of Government, to remove at once both the Evil and its Author?

Mr. Macpherson's Objections to the Question were, that he could not condemn Mr. Bristow unconvicted; that Mr. Bristow had been sick, and might have had other Reasons for the Delay; that he could not consent to the Abolition of the Residency, "and leaving to the Vizier and his Minister the Powers which they required,"—without full Security for the Company's Interests, and the Peace of "our Frontiers;" adding a Suggestion, which I do not well comprehend, relating to the Re-establishment of the French in India.

I shall only take notice of that Part of his Minute which relates to Mr. Bristow's Plea of Sickness—I am impelled by a Sense of Duty, superior to the Consideration of personal Tenderness, to declare, that the Plea, even in the Terms of it, is unadmissible*, and that I believe it to be almost wholly without Foundation. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the Receipt of the Charges in a Letter dated the 13th of June.—On the 23d of June he wrote to the Board, that he had been sick, and confined to his Bed since the 20th, that is, little more than Two Days; and on the 16th of July he wrote to the Secretary, that his Indisposition had prevented him.—Surely his Indisposition was not so violent in all this long Period, but that, with the acknowledged Benefit of One entire Week of Health, he might have found Intervals of Ease to finish that Part of his Defence which required his personal Labour; for, abstracted from the Copies of the original Papers with which he has connected it, and which were the Work of his official Assistants, his Defence alone might, in the Judgment of any unbiassed Reader, be rated as the Composition of a very few Days.—The Expression of Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Secretary does not convey the Idea of severe Sickness; and I am glad of it, because I am morally certain that his Sickness, whatever it was, was not of such a Kind as to serve for the Excuse to which he has applied it. I will give my Reason for this Conclusion:—When Mr. Bristow's last Plea arrived, I asked Rajah Gobin Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Vizier, whether he had heard that Mr. Bristow was very ill, he answered me with such an Air and Tone of Voice as usually accompany the Expression of common Information, that he had not; and that if Mr. Bristow had been very ill, he should surely have known it.—As my Reply seemed to mark a Doubt of his being truly informed, he brought to me, I believe the next Day, an Extract of a Letter from his Correspondent at Lucknow, which advised him of a slight Disorder with which Mr. Bristow appeared to have been affected in February or March last; inferring from thence, that if Mr. Bristow had been seriously ill at a later Period, his Correspondent would not have failed to inform him of it, which he had not done.—Let not Rajah Gobind Ram be the Object of Displeasure to any one for the Use which I have made of his Evidence; for to this Hour he knows not the Purpose for which it was exacted, nor has, I am certain, a Suspicion, that in a plain Answer to an unimportant Question, he was furnishing an Argument of personal Consequence to the Gentleman to whom it related.

On the 11th of August Mr. Bristow's long-expected Defence arrived, with a Letter, dated the 30th of July.

It may not be useless, in this Place, to recur to the Documents which contain the Charges against him: These will be found at large in the Nabob Vizier's Letters, and in the Letters and other Papers of his Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, which were entered on the Consultations of the 21st of April, and 22d of May. Those of the Nabob Vizier I shall here enter at large, referring for the others to the Places in which they regularly stand, and to Mr. Bristow's Transcripts of them, annexed to his Defence.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, Letter the 1st: Received the 28th March 1783.

Usual Introduction.

From the Commencement of the Friendship between the late Nawaub and you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, on this Side there has been no Deficiency. In consequence of the Interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nawaub, I look up to you as the Brother of my Father. My Country and my Dwelling are yours. I have on all Occasions studied your Pleasure, and the Satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the Council; you on your Part have still acted with the Duties of Friendship and Affection, and I feel and acknowledge the Obligation.

The

The Disposition and Conduct of Mr. Bristow were formerly known to you. You lately wrote to me, that having included him in the Number of your chosen and select Friends, you had sent him here; and Major Palmer, agreeable to Instructions from you, returned from Cawnpore to Lucknow to advise and encourage me. This he did, recommending Attention and Regard to the Inclinations and Satisfaction of Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow, at his First Interview, assumed the Disguise of Affability and Kindness. His First Proposal was, that I should entrust him with the Management of my Household: If I would, he said, he would conduct the Business of that Department in such a Manner as would give infinite Satisfaction.—I replied, that for the Interest of the Company's Surcar he had full public Powers, and that I approved of them from my Heart, as the Means of confirming and strengthening the Friendship between the Company and me, and that I would comply with every Thing he might propose for the Benefit of the Company's Surcar; but that in my Household Concerns there was not any Thing of such Importance as to render it necessary to trouble him.

In a few Days he assumed a Line of Conduct correspondent to his Disposition—to attempt a particular and minute Account of it would be vain and fruitless. Not One Circumstance which could be productive of Indignity, Contempt, or the Annihilation of my Authority, has he left unperformed. Shocahs respecting the Regiments and other Matters he has caused to be written through Hyder Beg Khaun, without my Knowledge; he has sent a Suzzawul to Furruckabad contrary to my Inclinations; and is preparing to send Suzzawuls to other Places. He has strictly forbade my Ministers from writing to you on the State of Things, declaring that if any presumed to write a single Circumstance of the Transactions here to Calcutta, he would call him to a severe Account. He sent a Message to me, directing me to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller of his chusing; that the Monies from the Mahalauts (a) assigned for the Expence of my Household Establishments and Domestics should be paid in to the above-mentioned Treasurer and Comptroller, and kept in a separate House allotted to that Purpose—that People sent by him should be stationed there for its Protection, and that what was necessary should be expended with his Knowledge and under his Direction.

I replied, that every one throughout the whole Empire, from the highest to the lowest, had the Direction of his own Household Establishments and Domestics; and desired to know whether he would deprive me of that Authority also. He answered, that such were the Orders of the Gentlemen of the Council, and he would execute them. I represented to him, in the most earnest and forcible Terms, by Message, that this Measure could be of no Benefit to him, but that it would cover me with Indignity and Dishonour in the Eyes of all Mankind; and that it would be said, the Nawaub Vizier was so completely divested of all Power and Authority, that by the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller, he had no longer any Command over his own Household Establishment and domestic Servants. This Message had no Effect: He came to visit me, and asked why I entertained Apprehensions from the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller; that he proposed it with a View to the Regulation of my Affairs: (He had said, at first, that neither he nor Hyder Beg should have any Concern in the Appointments of the Treasurer and Comptroller, but that I should appoint whom I thought proper.) I replied, that the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller of my Household would be a Disgrace to me: After that he proposed, that I myself should take upon me the Management of all my Affairs, and that the Ministers should be dismissed. As I knew that this Proposal for the Dismission of the Ministers was made with a secret View to the full Establishment of his own Authority, in order to found his Intentions I observed, that in the Time of Mohtaur ul Dowlah similar Conversations had passed between us, and that when I wanted to do it he himself protected him. He replied, that I might now do whatever I thought proper with respect to the Ministers, that he would give it under his Hand and Seal, that they should not receive Protection either from him or from the Gentlemen of the Council. I said, that the Ministers had hitherto committed no Crime worthy of Dismission; but that I wished he would give up the intended Appointments of Comptroller and Treasurer. He replied, that he had Orders to that Purport, and that it was not in his Power. Here the Conversation ended.

Again he repeated his Message for the Appointment of the Treasurer and Comptroller; I said, in Answer, that the Jagheers of my Parents, my Relations, my Friends, and my Officers, were all sequestered, that they had no Means of Subsistence, and that it was my Wish to admit them all to a Participation in the little which remained to me, but that he would not permit even that; that he threw a Cord about my Neck to prevent my eating my Morsel in Ease and Comfort; that the Miseries of my Friends, Relations, and Jagheerdars, filled me with the deepest Distress; to that he added these Disquietudes: And * intreated him for God's Sake to leave me at rest.

* Sic in Orig.

He again visited me in Person, saying, "I desire you to appoint a Treasurer and Comptroller; your Highness refuses to acquiesce. To-day I tell you plainly, that my Orders are peremptory; that whether you may be pleased or displeased, I will at all Events appoint a Comptroller and a Treasurer, will call in the Money from the Jaguidaads (b), and will issue it under my own Authority, for the Expences of your Household." I replied, "Whatever you may propose for the Benefit of the Company's Surcar, I am ready to acquiesce; but to an Arrangement of my Household, so disgraceful and pernicious, I also will never agree: I will not consent to be de-

(a) Assigned Lands.

(b) Literally Affets. It here means Assignments.

“prived of my proper Authority, and to receive from your Hand the Subsistence for my domestic Servants, and the Animals of my Household.”—“If your Orders are peremptory, give to me a Copy of the Orders of the Gentlemen of the Council—My Seal is forthcoming, I will send it to you, and you may do by Violence whatever you may think proper.—I will shut up the Doors of my House—there I will sit, and seclude myself from all Society.” He replied, it was well—he would give me a written Copy of the Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council, I might send my Seal: He would at all Events execute the Measure.—He then rose, and retired.

For Two Days repeatedly I sent my Seal to him by the Mowluvvee, that he might do whatever he thought proper; and then he said, that if I would not affix my Seal voluntarily, my Seal was unnecessary: He would send Letters under his own Seal, and would himself appoint a Treasurer; to which I returned no Answer. Accordingly the Tunkhaw Monies which came in he delivered to Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cooper appointed a Man named Dechait to the Office of Treasurer.

Whatever he chuses to have written to any one, he causes Drafts of the Shoccahs to be made out by his own Moonshee, and sends them by Shaick Shuffee Ullah. Sheik Shuffee Ullah's Kistmutgar causes them to be written by my Moonshee, and having caused my Seal also to be affixed to them, carries them away. Hence you may form a Judgment of the Extent of my Authority, and of that of my Ministers.

He brought forward and carried into Execution a Reduction of the Troops, and that too even without consulting me even as a common Sirishtedar (a). He threatens my Ministers, telling them to act as he directs, otherwise he will cause them to be turned out of their Offices. The Ministers, influenced by the Terror of this Menace, obey him; and this he construes into the Management of Affairs with the Advice and Approbation of the Ministers of my Surcar.

The whole City, and many of the Gentlemen here, are acquainted with the Indignities I suffer. My Situation, my Friend, although I am every way devoted to your Pleasure, is wretched beyond Measure. My Friends and my Relations, the Jagheerdars, and the Officers of my Government, are starving. By Enquiry inform yourself of the actual Situations of these People. Such is my own Condition, that Mr. Bristow throttles me, as it were, in order to force the Moral from my Mouth.

I am made wretched to extreme by this Conduct of Mr. Bristow. If you will give me Leave, and write to me to that Purport, I will come to you. Allow me not to be rendered contemptible in this Country, where we have lived for Three Generations in Honour and Prosperity. I will come to you, and I will make no Complaints; either do this, or deliver me from the Hand of this Man. I am devoted to your Pleasure; I will not object to any Thing. Whatever you may direct, agreeably to that I will act. If you are solicitous to promote my Prosperity, confer upon me discretionary Power over my Country, and for the Payment of the Monies to the Company. By heaping these Miseries and Indignities upon me, Mr. Bristow has engaged for the Payment of certain Sums. After obtaining a perfect Knowledge of my Situation, whatever may be the Mode on which you shall determine, be pleased to inform me thereof, and I will cause the Monies to be paid to you through the Hands of my Ministers. If any Deficiency or Default of Payment shall arise, do, on the Instant, whatever you shall think proper. In freeing me from these Indignities, you will procure a lasting Reputation on yourself.

Concludes as usual.

P. S. In the Nawaub Vizier's own Hand.

My Distresses, my Friend, exceed all Bounds. This is the Time for Kindness and generous Affection. I entreat that I may either obtain my Request, or that you will call me to you.

From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General, Second Letter: Received the 7th of April 1783.
Usual Introduction.

I have already informed you fully of the Persecutions and Indignities I have suffered from the Hands of Mr. Bristow. The Contumely and Deprivation of Authority which I experience at his Hands, are redoubled daily. I am every way disposed to fulfil your Pleasure. The Payment of the Company's Demands I consider as an Object superior to all others, and wish to discharge them in Preference to every other Appropriation.

I entreat you, by Enquiry, to make yourself acquainted with the Conduct of Mr. Bristow. The Measures on which he has determined, and which he is carrying into Execution, cannot, I am certain, correspond with your Sentiments and Intentions towards me, or with those of the Gentlemen of the Council.

He declares that the Government of this Country is his by Right, for that he has brought Orders or Authority from Europe; that he will take the entire Management of it into his own Hands, and with his own Hand give what is to be given. It is his Intention to reduce me to the State of a Servant dependant upon him. I am oppressed to the last Extremity, and my Life is become a Burthen to me.

(a) The Head of an Office.

I am ready and willing to pay the Company's Monies. I entreat, as a Favour, that you will recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper, and permit me the Exercise of discretionary Power for the Management of my Country, and the Payment of the Company's Monies. I will cause Payment of those Monies to be made through the Hands of my Minister, in the Manner hereafter mentioned :

That is to say, Whereas Mr. Bristow has declined taking Bills from the (a) Mahajens, for the Balance of Teeps, for 26 Lacks given by them ; and has taken the Jaudauds assigned to those Mahajeries into his own Hands, and declared that he himself will collect the Amount, and remit it to the Company's Treasury ; the Truth of which you may ascertain from the Mahajens, who have given Teeps, and who declare themselves ready to grant Bills for the same, if put in possession of the Jaudauds originally assigned to them. When your Orders, establishing my Authority for the Management of my Country, and the Payment of the Monies, shall arrive, and Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper be recalled from hence, I will procure Bills to be granted by those Mahajens, to the Amount of the Balance of the Teeps, and transmit them to you ; and whatever Sums may remain due on the Bills for 26 Lacks, granted by Gopaul Doss Sâhoo, from whom Mr. Bristow has taken, by Violence, my Minister's Tummusook (b), and substituted his own in the Place thereof, I will take back Mr. Bristow's Tummusook from the Gomahthas of the aforementioned Sâhoo, and cause it to be returned to Mr. Bristow ; and for what shall remain due to the said Sâhoo, I will cause such good and substantial Securities to be given to his said Gomahthas on the Spot, that no Cause for Suspicion or Doubt shall remain ; and with respect to the present Year Fussuly (c) 1190, and the Jâdauds for the Company's Money settled and received by Mr. Bristow, and for the Amount of which he has taken Tummusooks from the Aumils of the said Jâdauds, let him be directed to deliver up the Tummusooks of the said Aumils to me, and whatever Sums may remain due from the said Jâdauds, and payable by the said Aumils, the same shall be remitted to you in Bills, Kist by Kist, by my Ministers ; and whatever Sums you shall direct to be paid here from the Amount thereof, for the Use of the Company's Troops, the same shall be paid here Monthly, to the commanding Officer of the Troops.

And for the ensuing Year 1191 Fussuly, whatever Plan or Mode you shall be pleased to dictate and determine, that Plan or Mode, on your informing me thereof, shall be received, and strictly followed. I will not object to or hesitate to fulfil your Pleasure in any Respect whatever. If you will please, as a Mark of your Friendship, to recall Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, and confer on me discretionary Authority for the Management of my Country, and for the Payment of the Company's Monies, with God's Assistance I will cause those Monies to be furnished and remitted by my Ministers. Agreeably to what I have written, if any Defect or Deficiency shall happen, you will, on the Instant, take whatever Measures you shall think proper.

Concludes as usual.

In the Nawaub's Vizier's own Hand :

I hope my Friend, from your Kindness, that I shall be delivered from these Distresses, and obtain my Request.

The Allegations of the preceding Letters, and of those of Hyder Beg Cawn, in which they are more fully detailed, if reduced to distinct and formal Charges, will stand as follows.

1st. That Mr. Bristow had assumed an absolute Power in the Administration of the Affairs of the Nabob Vizier, appropriating, or endeavouring to appropriate, to himself all the Offices of Government ; taking all the public Accounts under his own Charge ; dismissing and appointing the Aumils or Officers of the Collections ; receiving and issuing the public Money of the Nabob's State ; and performing other Acts appertaining solely to the Sovereignty of the Nabob Vizier, or to the Authority delegated by him, some without the Knowledge, and some against the Consent, of the Nabob Vizier.

2d. That he had assumed the Inspection and Controul of the Nabob's private Expences and domestic Arrangements, not only without his Consent, but against his Entreaties and vehement Protestations.

3d. That he had demanded and attempted, by Threats of Dismission from Office, to extort from the Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, a Contribution of 25 Lacks of Rupees from his private Fortune.

4th. That he had compelled the Minister to write and issue Shoccahs, or Mandates, under the Nabob Vizier's Privy Seal, without the Knowledge of the Nabob Vizier.

5th. That he had treated the Nabob with personal Indignity and Insult, visiting him for the declared Purpose of making Declarations to the Nabob of his Resolution to assume the Controul of his Administration, and using harsh and unbecoming Language in his Presence ; and treating, in Conversation with the Minister, the Nabob Vizier's Remonstrances and Fears with Derision, calling them Tricks and Artifices.

6th. That he had forcibly assembled the Nabob Vizier's Muttessuddies, or official Servants, at his own House, detaining them there Eight Days, and compelling them to prepare Muster Rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or Militia Forces ; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 Horse and

(a) Bankers.

(b) Bond.

(c) The Fussuly Year begins on the 14th of September.

7,000 Foot of the said Troops, declaring his Intention of raising Sepoys for the Nabob's Service in their Room: And that these Acts and Declaration were made without the Authority of the Nabob Vizier, either obtained or solicited.

7th. That he had appointed a Trooper, named Mahomed Beg, a Sezawul or Comptroller of Furruckabad, in direct Opposition to the Nabob's Representations, and compelled the Minister to issue the Shoocka, or Vizier's Mandate, for the Appointment.

8th. That, exclusive of the Revenues assigned for the Debt of the Company, Mr. Bristow had prohibited the Disposal of the Remainder, thereby precluding the Pensioners, Jagheerdars, Officers, Troops, and Servants of the Nabob Vizier from the Means of Subsistence, to the Disgrace of the Nabob Vizier, and the Danger of his State.

9th. That for all the preceding and other Acts, performed or attempted by Mr. Bristow, *Sic in Orig. he had affirmed that he had *possessed written Orders from myself, and from the Governor General and Council.

10th. That on the Demand made by the Nabob Vizier for a Copy of Mr. Bristow's Orders for assuming the Control of his Household, he promised to deliver to the Nabob the same in Writing, which Promise he never performed; and that he had in like Manner promised to write to the Governor General the Nabob Vizier's Objections to that Interference, and Request to be freed from the same, which Promise he never performed.

11th. To these Charges Mr. Bristow has himself added One more in his Letter to the Board, dated the 13th of May, namely, that he had attempted to carry into Execution a Plan for the Administration of Justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined Powers for receiving Complaints from the Subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and superscribing them with Orders in the Style of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier for the Redress of the Complainants.

I pass over other Charges which are either in themselves less culpable, or such as may derive their Criminality from the Claims which I possess to Mr. Bristow's Respect of my Authority, or to his personal Gratitude.—The Liberties which have been taken with my Character by my former Opponents in Office, the contumelious Terms which have been used by the Court of Directors in almost all their Letters written in a long Course of Years to this Government, the Wounds which have been inflicted on my official Influence even by the same Men, the Trustees of the Company, and of the national Interests in India, and even in the most desperate State of their Affairs, while they called upon me for my particular Exertions for their Retrieval, will afford Mr. Bristow a Sanction in the Opinions of many, for every Declaration or Artifice used by him, or imputed to him, which had the Destruction of my Influence or Authority for its Object.—On these Points I shall let the original Charges and Mr. Bristow's Defence stand uncommented, and make their own Impression.

I regret that the Mode in which the Charges preferred against Mr. Bristow were transmitted to him renders it difficult to follow the Order in which I have arranged them, or any other, in the Examination of his Defence.—I could not prescribe a better Mode, nor could I have proposed it without exposing myself to Misconstructions.—I must therefore follow Mr. Bristow's Defence, as he has applied it to the correspondent Parts of Hyder Beg Cawn's First Letter, which appears to me to comprize the whole of it.—One Thing I own surprizes me; which is, that though the Nabob Vizier has been loud in his Complaints, and is the only relative Subject of Mr. Bristow's Guilt or Innocence, in the immediate Effects of the Acts on which they depend, Mr. Bristow passes them either wholly without Reply, or with Remarks which are wholly foreign from his own Acquittal, and confines himself with a studied Adherence to the First Letter of Hyder Beg Cawn.

Perhaps it will be expected, that I should first take notice of Mr. Bristow's Letter which accompanies his Defence.—Upon this I can say but little: When it was read at the Board, I listened to it with more than common Attention, expecting it to contain the principal Ground of his Justification; and was a little mortified, that in the First Pages of it I could catch nothing which I could substantially apply either to his Acquittal or Condemnation; nothing that I could either admit or refute; but an Elegance of Style exceeding by infinite Degrees the Talents of its ostensible Writer; a characteristic Prudence and Delicacy of Expression, which, avoiding the Terms both of Affirmation and Denial, gently touched on both, and left such an Impression on my Mind as, had I not wholly confined my Attention to the Expectation of Information, would have disarmed me of the most painful of the Sensations which had been excited by what I already knew too well of the general Subject.

To whomsoever Mr. Bristow is indebted for this Composition, it is certainly not his own.—Combining the Date of his Letter to the Board, which bespoke the Forbearance of his Delays, with the Length of Time requisite for his original Draft, or whatever Materials were furnished for the Substance of the Letter, to arrive in Calcutta; for the Composition of the Letter, or for its Correction; and for its Transmission to Lucknow, and final Dispatch to Calcutta, altogether comprehending the exact Space of Thirty-seven Days;—I believe it to have been the Work, I mean either in the Composition or Correction, of a very distant Hand.—I owe it in Candour to

the Person on whom my Conjectures have fixed it, to declare that I attribute it to Mr. Macpherson.

I shall now examine Mr. Bristow's Replies to the First Letter of Hyder Beg Cawn, received the 28th Day of March.

In the first Paragraph he uses this Expression: "I have unremittingly persevered in exerting my Services for the Benefit of both Sircars."

Professions of this Kind are seldom taken literally; but Mr. Bristow seizes it as an Instrument for discrediting Hyder Beg Cawn's Evidence in all his Assertions, because he says, "the Articles of the Treaty of Chunar are without Exception to this Hour in the same Forwardness, with respect to their Accomplishment, as they were on the 23d of September 1781, or on the Day of the Ratification."—I do not know what Article of the Treaty of Chunar does remain unaccomplished.—It is certain that the principal Article, which related to the Resumption of the Jagheers, was accomplished; for the Jagheers were not only resumed, but they were inserted in Mr. Bristow's own Accounts as making Part of the last Year's Assignments, granted or taken for the Discharge of the Company's Balance.—It is certain, therefore, that Mr. Bristow has in this Instance hazarded an Assertion which his own Evidence has refuted: Yet I do not think that even his own Example would warrant his Opponent in calling it "a Declaration that carries Falshood in the Face of it," in applying to it the Terms of "the most unblushing Confidence,"—and, "an utter Contempt of Truth," or in affirming that "it is sufficient to destroy at once all Opinion of his Veracity." While Mr. Bristow yields to the Impulse of so unguarded a Malevolence, in arraigning the Character of another, he ought at least to be careful not to furnish Weapons for wounding his own. I should not have cast away a Moment's Attention on so frivolous an Argument, but that Mr. Bristow seems to have rested upon it as the principal Ground of his Defence; asserting universally, on the Strength of it, his Right to implicit Belief, on the Credit of his own Veracity, and the assumed Falshood of Hyder Beg Cawn.—In the Second Paragraph, Hyder Beg Cawn accounts for his past Silence on the Subject of his actual Complaints, by ascribing it to "the strict Injunctions of Mr. Bristow, that no one should presume to inform this Government of the State of Affairs here," that is, at Lucknow;—to this Charge Mr. Bristow applies the full Face* of the Position established in the preceding Paragraph. His Words are so remarkable, that any Comment upon them would but weaken their Impression: I shall therefore quote them at large.—"This, Gentlemen, is also an Assertion without Proof: I crave Permission to oppose it by a flat Denial; and in Addition to what I have said in the preceding Article, I beg it may be remembered, that I have never yet been convicted of deliberate Falshood."

2d Para.

* Sic in Orig.

With respect to the Charge itself, it must be admitted, that it is, if true, capable of positive Proof, were there any Power on the Spot competent to collect the Evidence of it; and that Hyder Beg has not offered to produce any Proof of it. But neither does it appear that it was intended as a criminal Charge, but rather as an Excuse for Forbearance; nor that it was the Design either of the Minister, or of his Master, to convey in their Letters more than the Representation of Facts: The Proofs in this, as in every Instance of the like Nature, were regularly to follow in the Process of Enquiry, instituted on the Reception of the Charges. Yet I can myself afford a presumptive Proof in support of it, which is, that all Intercourse between the Court of Lucknow and myself had certainly ceased since Mr. Bristow's Arrival, unless it may be affirmed to have subsisted in a very few Letters of mere Form, or in an Application for Bramins to be sent to the Nabob, who were skilled in the Art of inoculating. I can positively vouch for the Effect, whatever Cause may have produced it; nor can I devise any other, unless it can be supposed that the Nabob and his Minister had early concerted† this Plan of Reserve, for the Purpose of ascribing it to Mr. Bristow; a Supposition inconsistent with itself, as it states an Effect of Resentment preceding the Ground of Injury.—This Paragraph consists of Profession on one Side, and of Denial and Invektive on the other. They require no other Comment.

† Sic in Orig.

3d Para.

4th Para.—This claims a different Notice. Hyder Beg Cawn accuses Mr. Bristow, first of an early Declaration of his Intention to assume the immediate and entire Charge of the Nabob's Administration, in most of the Terms comprehended in the 1st Article of the Charges which I have prefixed to this Examination; and, secondly, of attempting to extort from him 25 Lacks of Rupees of his own private Property, which is the 3d Article of my Charges. To the First Point Mr. Bristow replies, that it is a vague and unsupported Assertion, marked by its Absurdity, contradicted by Fact, and requiring no other Refutation.—I must differ in this Conclusion: If the Charge is contradicted by Fact, it is capable of Refutation; and the Fact ought to have been produced with its Evidence, to refute it. Plain Assertion and Denial are not Refutation.

4th Para.

On the 2d Charge he dwells with a stranger Emphasis, affirming it to be an absolute Falshood in Terms, stating the Fact to which it relates in contradiction of it; and concluding with a declamatory Antithesis on the Defeat of his Antagonist, a Commendation of his own Moderation, and an Expression of Regret, that the public Interests had suffered by his too scrupulous Adherence to it. I shall only examine the Fact which he calls "a most simple Transaction." Hyder Beg Cawn's State of the Claim made on him by Mr. Bristow, is expressed in these Words: "Therefore I must give Five-and-twenty Lacks of Rupees from my own private Property, to enable

"enable him to pay the Troops, Household Establishment, and Jagheerdars." Mr. Bristow affirms it to be "absolutely false," or, in other Words, that he did not require of Hyder Beg Cawn "that he must give Five-and-twenty Lacks of Rupees from his own private Property," &c. I proposed, says he, "to the Minister, to assist Government with a Loan from his own Fortune, or upon his Credit; observing, that it was incumbent on those who derived Advantages from their public Station to prove their Zeal for the State, by uniformly exerting themselves to relieve its Distresses."—The palliating Terms, I proposed, and to assist Government, will not change the Quality or Identity of the Fact. A Proposal to assist with a Loan, connected with a Declaration that it was incumbent on him to yield to it, is a Demand; and is exactly the same in Substance, though differing, and but little, in Expression, from Hyder Beg's State of the Fact, which Mr. Bristow affirms to be absolutely false. As to the qualifying Offer, which Mr. Bristow says he made, "of employing his Influence with the Bankers, to procure a Sum equal to what it might be in his Power to advance," I do not comprehend either the Generosity or Object of it. If Hyder Beg Cawn was able to advance the Sum which the Bankers were to be influenced to lend, there seems to be little Occasion for the Use of any Influence for such a Purpose, since there would be in that Case no Occasion for the Loan; and in whatever Sense the Offer was made, it was certainly meant that Hyder Beg was to make the Advance. Therefore it is fully proved, that Mr. Bristow did require of Hyder Beg Cawn that he must give Five-and-twenty Lacks of Rupees from his own private Property. Mr. Bristow will not, I hope, avail himself of the Distinction which the Forms of Speech will afford him, between the Terms of Gift and Loan, since it is as notorious, from the State of the Nabob Vizier's Resources, and the Demands upon them, as it evidently follows, from the Reason assigned for the Demand, that they were in that Case synonymous. As Mr. Bristow has assigned no other Ground for this extraordinary Transaction, but that Hyder Beg, as a Servant of the State, ought to prove his Zeal for it, and that it had for its sole Object the Service of the Public; and as there is not a Syllable in my Instructions that can warrant, by the most distant Construction, such a Violation of the Principles of common Justice, I do pronounce it to be a most flagitious Abuse of his public Trust, aggravated by his Concealment of it from the Knowledge of the Board.

Paragraph 5th.—This contains the Substance of the 4th and 9th Charges. Hyder Beg Cawn affirms, that Mr. Bristow required him to write and issue a Shooka or Mandate, in the Name of the Nabob Vizier, without the Vizier's Knowledge; "asserting, that he had it in Command from the Governor General and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his Measures to depend on his Highness's Pleasure or Displeasure."

To this Mr. Bristow replies, that it is most true, that the Shooka in question was written without the Knowledge of the Vizier: But that it is as true, that it was written by the Minister alone; and adds, that in the Instance of the Assignment in favour of the Toorkfawours Hyder Beg had practised the same Forgery, and had issued Shookas unknown to the Vizier. What follows must be repeated in Mr. Bristow's own Words: "When I understood this to have been the Case, I severely censured his Behaviour; explaining to him withal the Abhorrence with which Acts of this Nature were regarded by the Natives of Europe; and warning him, that should you ever be advertised of the Transaction, he would assuredly fall under your heaviest Displeasure; and that my Silence would depend upon his religiously observing my Injunctions against a Repetition of such unwarrantable Conduct." Had Mr. Bristow stopped here, so pointed a Denial would at least have left the Credit of the Fact in Suspense; and the Prejudice with which every Englishman views a Contest between One of his own Countrymen, and a Native of Hindostan, would have affixed to it a general Impression equivalent to a full Refutation. But Mr. Bristow, unfortunately for his own Safety, pursues his Victory with too great Precipitation into a Field of Argument which turns the Defeat on himself. "You, however, Gentlemen," he adds, "will judge how well this affected Delicacy, with respect to the Application of the Nabob's Seal, accords with his being in actual Possession of it for Years, with a discretionary Power also, as he pretends, freely granted him by his Master, to use it as he should see fit. Under this Sanction he has since reigned with the most unbounded Authority over the Territories of Affof ul Dowlah, and in commanding he has ruined them." But if this is a Fact of such Notoriety, as is implied by * allusive Construction of the Sentence which introduces the Mention of it, nor is it easy to conceive how such a Fact could have existed for Years without Notoriety, and if under this Sanction (that is, by using the Nabob's Seal without his Knowledge) the Minister had reigned with the most unbounded Authority, and ruined the Country, it will seem very extraordinary that Mr. Bristow should have felt such Sentiments of Abhorrence on the Detection of a few recent Instances of it, and issued such peremptory Injunctions against a Repetition of it, on Pain of the heaviest Displeasure of our Government. If Mr. Bristow believed that the Minister possessed the Nabob's Authority for the discretionary Use of his Seal, it was an Absurdity in Terms to charge him with Criminality for using it. If he knew that the Minister did not possess that Authority, but knew, as he certainly must have known, that the Minister had been in the Practice of this Guilt for Years, his Indignation would have been excited by the Falseness of the Minister's Plea of the Necessity of applying to the Vizier for his Authority to use his Seal, and to issue the Shooka. As a Corrector of Abuses, he could not

* Sicin Orig.

have failed to make this the first Object of his Reformation; but by his Relation of the Case, he appears to have suffered the long and uninterrupted Continuance of it without Reproach or Notice, and suddenly it appears not on what Provocation reprobates it as a Crime regarded with Abhorrence by all the Natives of Europe, and denounces the severest Judgment and Penalties against the Repetition of it.

But what were the Occasions in which the Nabob's Seal and Mandates were thus fraudulently used?—It appears from Mr. Bristow's own Account, in various Parts of his Correspondence with Hyder Beg Cawn and the Nabob Vizier, and even his Letters to the Board, that it was for the Purpose of carrying Two Points, which Mr. Bristow himself had at heart, and first urged to the Minister, namely, to call for the Assistance of Regiments of the Company's Forces, and to constitute new Assignments for the Payment of the Nabob's Household Troops; Two Points, to which he knew the Nabob Vizier would object, if they had been proposed to him; and which form Part of the Charges preferred by Mr. Bristow himself against Hyder Beg Cawn, for his Opposition to them. Is it possible that Hyder Beg Cawn, charged by Mr. Bristow with so persevering a Determination to thwart him in all his Measures, and availing himself of his Ascendency over the Nabob Vizier to that Effect, should have committed so flagrant an Encroachment on the Nabob's Sovereign Rights, for the sake of carrying into Execution the Measures of Mr. Bristow, of which he himself disapproved, and which he had himself opposed; that he should hazard the Commission of an Act so repugnant to his Interest and Credit with his Master, and yet suppress the Knowledge of it from Mr. Bristow himself, with whom he had an undoubted Title to some Merit in the Sacrifice? It is impossible; for I affirm that such a Conduct is without Example in the whole History of Human Nature. Were extraneous Proofs wanting, in default of inherent Conviction, the Letters written to Mr. Bristow by Hyder Beg Cawn, in which repeated Allusions are made to his having, in obedience to Mr. Bristow's Orders, issued Shookas with the Nabob's Seal, unknown to the Nabob, are of themselves undeniable Evidences of the Fact, for Mr. Bristow admits them without a Denial; though it will appear, on the Perusal of his Letters, that he dwells with Repetition on other Matters of infinitely less relative Moment, and passes, without a Word of Exculpation or Reply, the Imputation of an Act to which he affixes every Idea of Horror in his Application of it to another.

Paragraph 6th.—This Paragraph contains the Particulars of the Second Charge. It states, that Mr. Bristow began by an Order to the Minister to deliver to him the Accounts of the Vizier's Kitchen, his Horses, Elephants, and Camels; that on the Minister's Hesitation to comply with a Demand so unusual and offensive to his Master, Mr. Bristow insisted, with Anger, and said, "I have Orders to take possession of all Papers;" that the Minister, on this Information, complied; that Mr. Bristow proceeded to the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of the Nabob Vizier's Household, first proposing it to the Vizier himself by Message, and afterwards in Person; that the Nabob Vizier objected, and protested against the Appointments, and against Mr. Bristow's Interference in his private Expences; that the Nabob, unable to prevail on Mr. Bristow himself, deputed the Minister to entreat him to desist from this Purpose, to ask him why he thus persecuted and depressed him; adding, the little which falls to my Lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in Peace and Quietness; that this Declaration was accompanied by Tears of Anguish. Mr. Bristow's Answer to this Message, and his Reflections on the State of Misery and Humiliation to which he had reduced the Nabob, if they have been fairly stated, are equally an Outrage to Decency and Humanity. I will not debase my Mind with the Drudgery of transcribing so foul a Subject, nor attempt to abridge what ought, for our national Credit, to be alike consigned to Oblivion. The Readers of this Minute will be furnished with the same Means of reading both the original Representation, and Mr. Bristow's Reply; and it will not be difficult for a Mind accustomed to Representations, written under the Influence of Interest, Pride, or Malevolence, to decompose the Substance of each, and separate the Truth from the grosser Matters which envelope it. It is sufficient to my Subject to mention, that both the Nabob's Prayers and the Intercession of the Minister were alike unavailing. Mr. Bristow not only insisted on the Appointments which he had recommended, but went himself to the Vizier for the Purpose, as he is said to have declared, of telling him so Face to Face, and in plain Terms; saying, "that his Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory." The Nabob is asserted to have demanded a written Copy of the Orders; to have bidden him take his Seal, and do by Force what he thought proper; and to have declared in the Agony of his Feelings, and the conscious Shame of his Degradation, that he would confine himself within his Apartments, and exclude himself from all Society. Mr. Bristow promised to give the Nabob a Copy of his Orders; but remained inflexible to his Point, declaring his Resolution to issue his own Orders to the Aumils for the Delivery of their Collections, if the Nabob continued to refuse the Authority of his Shookas; and that he would keep the Treasury, that is, the Treasury of the Nabob's private Expences, in his own Hands. I again refer to the original Letter, and add my earnest Intreaties, that the candid Readers of this Minute will take their Information from that, and not from this brief and very imperfect State of it, or rather Allusion to it.

I proceed to Mr. Bristow's Reply.—By the introductory Quotation of my Instructions, it would appear that he avows the Charge, and justifies it by his prescribed Duty. This Quotation con-

sists

sists of Extracts from my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, the preceding Resident, and from those which were personally directed to Mr. Bristow on his Appointment.

The plain Design and express Charge of both was, that the Sum allotted for the Nabob's private Expences should be paid in equal Monthly Installments, and be allowed a Preference to every other Demand: It was dictated with a Spirit as opposite to Mr. Bristow's Application, as the widest Extremes of Nature. (a) [It made a Part of a general Injunction to treat the Nabob with every possible Delicacy, Conciliation, and Attention; and was written purely from the Apprehension of a Deficiency in the public Funds not admitting the full Payment of the Company's just Claims, and the Calls of his personal and necessary Wants; and may I add, without the Hazard of drawing on myself a severe Censure from such of my Constituents as shall think that, in the Time of their Distresses, my first and exclusive Care should be given to their Relief, than that of having authorized the Deprivation of an unhappy Prince, whose Alliance had subjected him to a servile Dependence on the Power of this Government, that it was my Intention to preclude the Operation of such a Plea, by directing that the Nabob's personal Share of his own Finances should be fully allotted to him, although the Company's Debt remained wholly in Balance. Let me be judged with Candour. Our Alliance has proved the Extinction of his Sovereignty, and the Impoverishment of his Country and Revenue; and it was but just to allow him the Means of Subsistence, if no more remained of the Resources of his Inheritance.]

I cannot suppress a Spark of Resentment in repeating Mr. Bristow's Application of my Instructions in the Words immediately following his Quotation of them:—"These are the Grounds, Gentlemen, upon which I recommended to the Nabob the Separation of his public and private Funds," and for that Purpose, as he afterwards explains it, "the Establishment of an Office of Treasury," which he calls "the Execution of an Article so explicitly provided for by the Treaty;" that is to say, that because I had enjoined to Mr. Bristow a particular Care that the Nabob Vizier should, against every other Exigency, receive the full Amount allotted to his private Expences, Mr. Bristow should issue Shookas, or Mandates, in his own Name and Seal, if the Nabob refused the Sanction of his, to the Aumils, for the Assignment of their Collections for a Fund of his own Appointment; that he should himself, or Mr. Cowper for him, or a Treasurer for both, for the Arrangement has never been well defined, receive the Money of these Assignments; issue them as he pleased, not to the Nabob, but to the menial Officers of his Household; dispose of his superfluous Horses and other Cattle; determine how many Elephants were necessary to the State of the Vizier of the Empire; and the Number of Domesticities for his Attendance; and pry into his Kitchen, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Quantity of Victuals which ought to be dressed in it; that Mr. Bristow should controul the Accounts of these Disbursements, and appropriate to his own Use, for the Consequence is inevitable, if he chose it, the Residue produced by these economical Retrenchments. Yet Mr. Bristow has pretended that he acted by Instructions from me, and in the Execution of a Treaty made by me with the Nabob Vizier; and he has had the Boldness to affirm, that it was "the only Measure that could prevent the Nabob from continuing a Cypher."—I know not what Mr. Bristow means by his Allusion to the Treaty, which most assuredly does not contain a Syllable which can justify his Conduct; but by the unexampled Latitude which he assumes in his Constructions, he may, if he pleases, extort this or any other Meaning from any Part of it.

I shall make no other Comment on this Transaction than to observe, that the Controul which Mr. Bristow has assumed over the Nabob Assof ul Dowlah is such as no Man living, however mean his Rank in Life, or dependant his Condition in it, would permit to be exercised by any other, without the Want or Forfeiture of every manly Principle; and can only be equalled in Insolence with his abetting a young Servant of the Company, his Assistant, in dictating to the Sovereign of the Country the written Drafts of his own Mandates.

Such is the State to which the Company's Influence has reduced One, and the First of its Allies, and such the Example held out to the other Princes of India, who may be tempted to ensnare themselves in the same Connection.

7th Paragraph.—This contains the Sequel of the same Transaction, with the Particulars of the 6th Charge, namely, "That he had forcibly assembled the Vizier's Muttefuddies, or official Servants, at his own House, detaining them Eight Days, and compelling them to prepare Muster Rolls of the Nabob's Mutayena, or Militia Forces; that he had afterwards disbanded 4,000 Horse and 7,000 Foot of the said Troops, declaring his Intention of raising Sepoys for the Nabob's Service in their Room; and that these Acts and Declarations were made without the Authority of the Nabob, either obtained or solicited." Mr. Bristow avows the Design, but affirms that it failed through the Opposition of the Minister, and that the rest of this Article "as detailed by the Minister, is an absolute Romance"—What Part of this Article Mr. Bristow means by "the rest," does not appear, since no Part of his Reply expressly applies to any Part of the Charge; but if he was really concerned in any Part of the Conduct attributed to him, it will not be easy to separate it from the rest, and the whole was unwarranted by his Instructions.

Paragraph 8.—I have not included this in the List of analysed Charges, for I do not understand it. It alludes to an Attempt made by Mr. Bristow to remove the Minister from his Office, and to obscure Conversations held with the Nabob Vizier upon it.—And Mr. Bristow's Reply seems to

(a) Vide supra, P. 272.

have been dictated by some strong Provocation of Anger, the Cause of which is not apparent; for he begins it with saying, "I am now fully convinced, and I have told your Honourable Board so, that the Salvation of Owd depends upon the Dismission of the Minister." There the Sentence closes.—I can make nothing of it, and leave it.

Paragraph 9th.—This is general, both in the Charge and Defence; yet there is in both an Allusion which I must not permit to be lost. Hyder Beg Cawn says, "Such is Mr. Bristow's Disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my Office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own Declarations. In the Representation which I have made, I ave not in any One Instance deviated from the Truth; and it is a positive Proof of the Reality of many of the Particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which hare stated in my Answer to his Letter, but at our next Interview assumed Appearances of Affability and Good-will."

This Passage relates to the Shookas which were issued without the Knowledge of the Nabob Vizier; and of these the History, as related by Hyder Beg Cawn, is as follows:

The First Instance occurred early, the Time is immaterial, and therefore I do not trace it. Mr. Bristow thought it necessary to call for the Assistance of the Company's Troops from the Detachment commanded by Colonel Sir John Cummings, at Futtu Ghur. He applied to Hyder Beg Cawn for the Nabob's Shooka or Letter, under the Nabob's private Seal, requiring them, such being the Form prescribed for such Occasions: Hyder Beg Cawn answered, that it would be necessary to communicate this Affair to the Nabob Vizier. Mr. Bristow assented, and said he would speak to him himself; but changing his Mind, reproachingly ordered Hyder Beg Cawn to cause the Shooka to be written, without making any Mention of it to the Nabob Vizier; saying, that such was the Pleasure of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council. Hyder Beg Cawn, awed by this implied Menace, submitted, and gave him the Shooka, with the Nabob's Seal furtively affixed. This Account is thus detailed in the 5th preceding Paragraph.

The latter Instance is thus related:—When Mr. Bristow assumed to himself the Controul of the Nabob Vizier's Household Expences, he found the Nabob's Body Guard of Horse, which are mentioned by the Name of Toorkshawars, greatly in Arrears: He, in like Manner as before, compelled Hyder Beg Cawn to cause Shookas to be written, with the Seal, and in the Name, of the Nabob Vizier, but without his Knowledge, to certain Aumils or Collectors of the public Revenue, commanding them to pay their Collections in Assignment, for the Discharge of those Arrears. The Vizier, having Notice of it, was very much offended; and when Mr. Bristow pressed him on the Subject of the Appointment of a Treasurer and Comptroller of his Household, he, after long Resistance, yielded, being, as he said, without Remedy; but exacted, as a Condition, that the Shookas which had been issued by Mr. Bristow should be at the same Time withdrawn, and others issued by himself in their Stead. As it seems to have been Mr. Bristow's Practice, whenever he found a Difficulty in carrying any of his Measures into Execution, to lay his Disappointment to the Account of the Minister, imputing it either to his secret Opposition, or to Want of due Exertion, the Minister, in Return, justified himself against these Imputations, by Appeals to Instances of his Obedience, yielded even at the Hazard of forfeiting the Nabob's Favour, and especially to these in question. These Appeals form the Substance of his Letters to Mr. Bristow, which stand on Record of the following Dates; viz.

11th of Rubbe ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.
16th — Ditto — 19th Ditto.

The same Subjects are also mentioned in a Shooka or Letter written by the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Bristow, and returned by Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, with a Letter dated the 20th Rubbe al Owel, or 23d of February.

The following Extracts from the preceding Correspondence will illustrate the Exposition which I have given of it, but cannot add to the Proofs which have been already exhibited in my Remarks on the 5th Paragraph, which relate particularly to the same Subject.

Extract of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, dated the 11th of Rubbeal ul Owel, or 14th February 1783.

"From the Moment of your Arrival I have not in any Manner been deficient in Obedience, but have in every Business, and without Hesitation, fulfilled your Commands; as in the important Business respecting the Regiments at Futtu Ghur, which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by Attention to the Nabob's Permission, or by the Necessity of informing him thereof."

To this Letter Mr. Bristow made no Reply.

Extracts of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Bristow, dated the 16th of Rubbeal Owel, or 19th February 1783.

“ And respecting the Tunkhaw, which, by the Contents of the Shookas which you have caused to be written to the Aumils, is included in the Tunkhaw of the Company, and the Superintendence of which has been given to Mr. Cowper, and a separate Treasurer appointed for the same, that you will withdraw this Measure, and return these Shookas, and that Shookas, respecting the Tunkhaw of the Toorkfawars, may be written, directing the Monies to be transmitted to his Highness.”——“ His Highness replied to me in a Passion, and said, you first caused Shookas to be written, including the Tunkaw of the Toorkfawars in that of the Company, and delivered them without my Knowledge; and now that it has been agreed to return those Shookas, you again counteract it.—I will not consent.—Let that which has been agreed, to be performed.”——“ I represented to you in Reply, the Things which I had done, both in Affairs of Importance, and in Concerns of less Moment, both with and without the Knowledge of his Highness, in compliance with your Directions, and likewise the Causes of the Delay which had occurred in certain particular Affairs; and I furthermore remarked, that my having wrote and delivered to you the Shookas respecting the Tunkaw of the Toorkfawars, in the Manner or to the Purport which you had directed them to be written, without the Knowledge of his Highness, must stand as an incontestable Proof of my Obedience to your Commands. And on this Account his Highness has repeatedly upbraided me, demanding to know how I presumed to cause Shookas to be written and delivered without his Knowledge. * I informed you of the Nabob's Displeasure, and you told me to be under no Apprehension; that what I had done I had done by your Orders.”——“ Notwithstanding such Proofs and Demonstrations, the written Evidence of which still exist, you say that Professions of Duty and Obedience, unattended by the Execution of Business, are of no Avail.”

I must take notice that Mr. Bristow, in the Appendix to his Defence, gives a different Translation of this Letter from that which is entered on the Consulations, and which was not received when the Charges against him were sent to him.—In his Translation, which is exceedingly faulty throughout, the Passages which I have quoted are so mutilated, and warped from the real Meaning, as to render the Transaction, of which they are an Evidence, either too obscure for Application, or almost innocent. I shall instance only One Sentence of Mr. Bristow's Translation, answering to that above bearing this Mark *; and I will add the Persian Text in the Margin.

“ I several Times informed you of the Nabob's Displeasure on this Head, and your Commands were, that I should take no Heed of it, since the Business must be settled as you had ordained.”

There is a wide Difference between a Declaration said to be made by Mr. Bristow, that an Act already done “ must be settled as he had ordained,” which, by the bye, is not reconcileable to common Sense, and his Acknowledgement, that “ it had been done by his Orders:” And if this Sophistication was not an Error unintended, it will be very obvious why it was made, though not yet easy to reconcile it with the Horror with which Mr. Bristow pretends to have been affected, when he obtained the first Information of the Act.

I myself vouch for the Fidelity of the first Translation, having compared it with the Original; and if it is disputed, I will put it to Proof.

To this Letter also Mr. Bristow made no Reply, assigning as a Reason, “ that he had already explained to him in the plainest Language his Intentions, which he still wilfully misunderstood, “ and invariably misrepresented;” and “ that, having every Thing of Importance yet to do, he did not chuse to engage in a silly and endless War of Words, or to sit down seriously to answer Fables, because he chose to dignify them with the Name of Facts.”——This is a very easy Refutation, but not such a one as the Magnitude of the Charge deserved, or as would commonly suffice to a Mind conscious of its Integrity, and sensible to the Feelings of wounded Honour.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 10th of Rubbe al Owel, or 23d February 1783.

“ His Highness desires that the Monies may be kept in the Pungmahla, under the Charge of the Muttaseddies of the Sircar, and that I will return the Shookas which were formerly issued concerning the Tuncaw of the Toorkfawars, agreeably to his Highness's Commands.—I consent to both.—P. S. I send back his Highness's Shookas addressed to me, and Sheikh Golaum Surroor.”

Copy of a Shooka or Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Bristow, which was returned by Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn with the preceding Letter.—I cannot extract it.

It may afford a Triumph to Mr. Bristow to have such a Proof of “ the unprincely Style of the unhappy Affof ul Dowlah, opposed to the dignified Idea of insulted Sovereignty;” but if there is

is a Spark of generous Virtue in the Breasts of any of my Countrymen who shall be the Readers of this Compilation, this Letter shall stand for an Instrument to awaken it to the Call of Vengeance against so flagitious an Abuse of Authority, and Reproach of the English Name.

" You desired that a Treasurer and Comptroller might be appointed over the Disbursements of the * Dowaub, Domestic, &c. of my Household; I rejected, because it would reflect Disgrace upon me in the Eyes of the whole World, since it would be apparent that I had no longer any Authority over my own Household, my Dowaub, and my Domestic, &c. at the same Time that it would be productive of no Advantage whatever to the English Nation.—You insist upon the Appointments being made from the highest to the lowest; it has still been customary for every one, whatever Income his Situation afforded him, to manage the Expences of his own Domestic and Dowaub at his Discretion;—yet, such are the Events which my Fate has brought forwards, that a new Treasurer and Comptroller are about to be appointed over my Household, Domestic, and Dowaub.—The Infant that has aught in his Hand, will weep if it is forced from him.—I also understand what is and what is not for my Advantage; and I now with Humility tell you, that if for my Satisfaction, and out of Friendship for me, you will desist from this Measure, you will confer a Favour upon me; but in case it is your Pleasure that it shall be so, I am without Resource—make the Appointments.—Yet, at least, let thus much of Appearances be preserved, that the Monies for the Jaidaud Mahals, for the Dowaub, Domestic, and Household Disbursements, and for the Tunkaw of the Toorkawars, may be transmitted to the Place where I reside, and separately delivered into the Charge of my People.—The Monies on Account of the Dowaub and Household Expences shall be issued by Dawaugaudas the Treasurer, and Mahomed Hassan, Comptroller, and Tahakoordas the Comptroller's Paishkor, under my Directions or Authority; and the Tuncaw of the Toorkawars, corresponding to the Regulations and Practices of this Surcor, shall be issued to them as formerly by Rajah Tippar Chund; and that you will return the Shookas, which you caused to be written without my Knowledge, concerning the Tuncaw of the Toorkawars, directing the Monies to be included in and remitted with the Tuncaw of the Company; and that you will hereafter, as my Friend, write to the Governor General, and request his Orders to abolish the Appointments of the new Treasurer and Comptroller which are about to be made."

* This Word must not be confounded with the Province of the same Name. It means only Cattle of different Kinds.

10th Paragraph.—This contains the 7th Charge; namely the Appointment of Mahommed Beg, a Trooper, to the Sezawlee of Furruckabad, by Mr. Bristow's Order, against the Remonstrance of the Minister, and the Nabob Vizier's Disapproval.—I pass the rest, which is but a Repetition of former Charges.

Mr. Bristow, in Answer, refers the Board to his Address of the 30th January 1783, for Proof that he always considered the Appointment of a Sezawel to Furruckabad, as a desperate Alternative, but it was the only one; that he therefore acquiesced in it when urgently recommended by the Minister, and was happy to find that Acquiescence honoured and confirmed by our Ap- probation."

It is very true that Mr. Bristow did inform the Board of this Appointment, and obtained their Approbation of it; and so he might of any other Transaction, however unexceptionable, by suppressing every Information which could render it such. He represented this Appointment, and his Participation in it, as the Effect of the desperate State of the Company's Assignment on the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, the Oppressions exercised by the former Naib Mahomed Saced Cawn, the Complaints of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and the urgent Request of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister. My Instructions to Mr. Bristow were, to abstain entirely from all Interference in the Transactions of the Nabob Vizier and his Minister with the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; but neither could I nor the Board take any reasonable Offence at his Interference, when he apologized for it, grounding it not only on absolute Necessity, but on the united and urgent Wishes of the Nabob Vizier, his Minister, and the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, whom it principally regarded.

The Nabob Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn both represent it as an Act of Mr. Bristow's own Choice, and executed by his own Authority, and against the Will both of the Nabob Vizier and of his Minister. These are strong Contradictions; but I cannot trace them to any Proof, except the following Passage in a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 8th of Seffer, or 13th January 1783, which I think a strong one:—"Considering the bad State of Affairs at Furruckabad, it is necessary that Mirza Mahomed Beg should receive his Dismission as soon as possible. He will be introduced to you by this Letter. You will give him his Dismission To-day, and in such a Manner that it may be unknown to every one."

This Letter, urging the Dispatch of the new Sezawall, giving him his Introduction as of a Stranger to the Minister, and prescribing the Mode of his Appointment, does not very well agree with the passive and reluctant Part which Mr. Bristow ascribes to himself in the Transaction; but is more likely to be understood by an uninformed Reader as the Address of a Principal urging a Point to another less inclined to the Acceptance of it: And with this Construction I must leave it until Mr. Bristow can furnish a better.

11th Paragraph.—This requires no Comment on either Side.

12th Paragraph.—This is not a Charge, but a Prayer to be freed from the Oppressions of the Resident, with the Acceptance of the Nabob's Offer of the Security of creditable Bankers for the punctual

punctual Discharge of the Company's Demands. This, by a most extraordinary Perversion of Reasoning, is seized by Mr. Bristow as a clear Refutation of all the Charges which had been preferred by Hyder Beg Cawn against him; but the Nabob Vizier has himself proposed the Offer, and has complained against Mr. Bristow, in Language expressive of as much keener Sensibility, as his Sufferings exceed the Vexations exercised on his Minister.

It is natural for a Man labouring under any Grievance to wish for the Removal of the Cause of it; and it is proverbial, that even the poor Worm will turn with the Impatience of Anguish on the Foot that crushes it; but it was never before inferred, that a Desire to be delivered from the Power and Presence of an Oppressor, was an Evidence against the Existence of the Oppression.

I shall here close my Observation on Mr. Bristow's Replies to Hyder Beg Cawn's First Letter, and proceed to the Examination of Mr. Bristow's Letter, addressed to the Board, of the 13th May, which contains the Particulars of the 11th Charge, namely, "that he had attempted to carry into Execution a Plan for the Administration of Justice, and had invested Mr. Cowper with extraordinary and undefined Powers for receiving Complaints from the Subjects of the Nabob Vizier, and supercribing them with Orders in the Style of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the Redress of the Complainants."

I have already said, that I considered this Letter as an Anticipation of the Complaints which Mr. Bristow knew had been made against him, but which he had not received, nor indeed were they sent to him till the 29th of the same Month. Whatever Advantage may be derived from the Title of having been the First Complainant, it has certainly some in its Influence on common Judgments, and this perhaps arises from the Construction which every Man instinctively affixes to recriminated Accusations, as being the Effects of a vindictive Principle, and therefore liable at least to Exaggeration. This Letter has very much this Appearance, for it has all the characteristic Forms and Qualities of a systematic Attack. It begins with an accumulated, though general, Reprobation of the Conduct and Character of Hyder Beg Cawn—it proceeds to the circumstantial Detail of a specific Fact, and concludes with a Prayer for his Dismissal from Office. Mr. Bristow's Mode of writing renders it an Attempt of Difficulty to reduce the Substance of his unconnected and often unapplied Periods to precise Facts or Propositions, on which I can depend for their certain Relation to them. If, therefore, I shall err in my Construction of them, the Fault is not intentionally mine, but the Effect of the Obscurity of the Text, which I am compelled to explain before I can make the proper Use of it.

Of the Letter, which consists of Four small Sheets of Paper, the Two First, and Part of the Third, contain only general Positions which may be comprised within the Two following Brief Articles:

1st. That Hyder Beg Cawn had rejected all Mr. Bristow's "frankest Offers of Friendship and Confidence," and 2d, had obstinately and contumaciously opposed all his "Innovations," which he is pleased to call in his first, though not the most respectful Application of my Official Title, the "wise System prescribed by the Honourable the Governor General." The Means by which the Minister is enabled to maintain so powerful an Opposition, are summarily ascribed to "the Influence of his Power, his Talents, and his Wealth," and in a more large Detail to his Ascendency over the Mind of the Nabob Vizier his Master. His Account of this Effect is curious, and contradicts every physical as well as moral Principle, which is supposed to regulate the Actions or stimulate the Passions of Mankind. The Nabob, he says, detests this Minister from a declared Conviction that the Minister has reduced his Provinces to Desolation, and his Court to a "speaking Picture of Penury, Nakedness, and Famine." Yet that the Nabob supports his Minister against all Mr. Bristow's Endeavours to free him from so abject a Thralldom, to give Peace, Order, and Plenty to his Country, and to administer an Abundance for the Relief of all his personal Wants—because the Minister is yet in Possession of his Finances, and by dealing them to his Master with a sparing and artful Economy, which Mr. Bristow calls "alternately exerting his Hopes and Fears," he "prevents the Nabob from adopting any firm and dignified Resolution;" and this philosophical Solution he concludes in the following Words: "These Passions (i. e. Hopes and Fears) whilst in Equilibrium over the Mind, keep it hesitating and undetermined, the Resolutions of Despair alone are unqualified and decisive." I shall leave this Doctrine to work its own Effect, and proceed to the specific Instance, which seems introduced to prove the general Charge of Hyder Beg Cawn's Opposition to Mr. Bristow's Innovations.

This, as I with Difficulty collect it from the Letter and its Enclosures, of which the Letter is little more than a Comment, is as follows:

In my Instructions to Mr. Middleton, I directed him to urge the Nabob Vizier to endeavour gradually, if it could not be done at once, to establish Courts of Justice throughout his Districts. Mr. Middleton, who had shewn little Attention to any Article of my Instructions, appears to have taken not the least Notice of this, till a short Time before his Recall, and when he most probably expected. It was then, and not till then, that without any recent Ground assigned for it, or Advice given to me or the Board of the Measure, or of his Intention preceding it, he prevailed upon the Nabob Vizier to appoint a Man named Morolevy Mobein to the Office of Sudder ul Stuck, or Chief Administrator of Justice to the City of Lucknow, and the Dominions of the Nabob of Owd; but without any Assignment of Power, local Office, or Salary; and the poor Man himself seems to have

have felt the humiliating Consciousness of his own Insufficiency for so elevated a Dignity, to which the last Step of his Promotion was the Profession of a Schoolmaster, which had occupied the greatest Part of a Life already far spent. To this feeble Instrument Mr. Bristow had early Recourse, for the Establishment of a new Regulation for the general Administration of Justice throughout the Nabob's Dominions; although it does not appear, either from the Letters of Mr. Bristow or of Mr. Cooper, to whom Mr. Bristow appealed for the Explanation of his Instructions, that he had ever formed any precise or defined Plan respecting it, for both allude to it as intended for the Institution of "proper Courts of Justice," yet both style it "a Fowjdarry Adawlet," which is a Court instituted for the Trial of Criminal Offences; and Mr. Bristow in his Correspondence generally confounds it with the Office of "Police of the City," which is commonly the Charge of the Cutwall, and never assigned to the Court of Justice either Civil or Criminal.

The Means used by Mr. Bristow to carry this Plan into Execution mark no great Extension of Design, or Effort of Invention:—The Account which he himself gives of his progressive Acts in this Business is, that very early after his Arrival he desired the Minister to establish the Fowjdarry Adawlet upon a respectable Footing; that he next applied for the Appointment of a House to hold the Court: That all the Nabob Vizier's Houses being occupied (for Mr. Bristow says, that the Minister had purposely filled them with Lumber, to serve as an Excuse for withholding them), the Minister allotted a Tent for the Use of the Mowlerry. At length a House was allowed him, but he did not like it, because it was "situated in the Center of the Palace, where his Proceedings "would be subject to Restraint," the Place itself too confined, and some of the Nabob's Effects remaining in it. The Correspondence enclosed by Mr. Bristow shews that he too thought the House too small, and that the Minister maintained a contrary Opinion, but would apply for another; that both concurred in Opinion of the Unfitness of the Tent for a Court of Justice—the Minister praying for Time to get a House: That Mr. Bristow required the Court to be held in the City—and the Minister pleaded the Nabob's Orders for its being held in the Palace, with other Questions of the like Moment; but that on a firm Declaration made by Mr. Bristow, that he would appeal to the Governor General and Council, the Minister implicitly submitted, affirming, at the same Time, that he had never disputed Mr. Bristow's Orders. In the same Period of Time another Source of Difference arose, which is most imperfectly connected with the same Subject, and is thus explained by Mr. Cooper, in reply to an Appeal made to him by Mr. Bristow for that Purpose. That Mr. Bristow "recommended to the Nabob Vizier the immediate Institution of a Fowjdarry Adawlet at Lucknow;"—that Mr. Bristow's "sole Motive in this Recommendation (if Mr. Cooper had not intently misunderstood him) was to restore Peace and Order to the Capital, and Security to its Inhabitants;"—that as the Governor General had himself mentioned the Want of proper Courts of Justice, as a Cause of great Evils, but advised much Caution in their Introduction; and as both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cooper apprehended "Danger from the abrupt Application of the Remedy, "when the Evil was universal," Mr. Bristow, whose "Attention was engaged by Objects of more "immediate Importance," requested, "that Mr. Cooper would enquire and endeavour to ascertain "how far a Reformation, so necessary to the Prosperity and Happiness both of the Prince and "People, might be effected with the least possible Inconvenience and Delay."—That "in conformity to Mr. Bristow's Wishes, he sent for Mowlerry Mobein, who had received his (Mr. Bristow's) Instructions to assist him, proposing to enter with him into such Explanations as "might afford him an Idea of the System of Jurisprudence then established there;" but the Mowlavy assured him, that "there was not, nor had been for Years, even the Shadow of a "Police;" that his Appointment was "a Mockery, and himself a Pageant."—After much Discussion of the Unfitness of such a Man as the Mowlavy (a Schoolmaster) "to dispense Law "to a whole People, and to unite, in his Person, the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of such "extensive Countries," which he says was an Indication of the Disposition of the Minister, too plain to be mistaken, he adds, "I must confess, I drew a Conclusion from it that at once induced me to augur very ill of our Undertaking, and determined me to proceed in it with all "Wariness and Circumspection." The Issue was, that after very mature Deliberation, he advised Mr. Bristow "to confine his Views for the present to the Institution of a Fowjdarry Court for the "Capital only" (which I must observe he had before mentioned as the original Institution, and actually formed)—that Mr. Bristow took his Advice, and obtained the Nabob's Assent, and his Appointment of Mowlavy Mobein to preside in the Court, now limited to the Capital; "and "here," says he, "the Matter still rests to this Hour; and to this Hour the Inhabitants of "Lucknow are left in a Condition of Licentiousness, very near approaching to a State of "Nature."

I have recapitulated Mr. Cooper's Account of his Commission, but I profess that I do not understand the Drift either of the Appointment, or of his Explanation of it. What gave Occasion for the latter was this:—Mr. Cooper, by some Commission from Mr. Bristow, received Petitions from the Inhabitants, to which he affixed Orders, in the formal Style of Mandates from the Nabob Vizier, for the Redress of the Petitioners. This, Mr. Bristow said, had been misrepresented as a Superintendence of the Court of Adawlut, and an Usurpation of his Excellency's Right of Sovereignty;—and he therefore called upon Mr. Cooper, in Writing, to state the Instructions which he had received from Mr. Bristow on this Occasion, and his Proceedings in consequence; and explain his Conduct relative to such Petitions as Mr. Bristow might have referred to him. The

Sum of Mr. Cooper's Explanation is, if I conceive it rightly, that he received from Mr. Bristow neither Appointment nor Instructions, nor performed any Act relative to either.

With respect to the Petitions, he says, and prefaces what he says with calling it the undisguised State of the Case, that as the Petitions were referred to him he had them read, and directed Houssein Ali Cawn to write upon the Face of them severally an Order, such as, had it finally rested with him to settle them, he should have issued upon the Occasion, and then bid him carry them to the Minister: "Not," he adds, "that the Vizier's Seal should be affixed," but that the Minister should decide upon the Propriety of his Ideas, and ultimately reject or adopt them, as he saw fit. This the Minister was to know instinctively, as it appears from what immediately follows: "And I chose this Mode of communicating them rather than by Letter, " because it was the simplest and readiest, &c." He then refers to one of the Petitions, which he incloses, and I will insert it here, with Two others furnished by Hyder Beg Cawn, for their Curiosity.

Mr. Cooper's Super-
scription.

Sheik Durgauhes,
Naib of Rodurmun Sokul,
having made himself acquainted
with the Contents of the Arzee, must
enquire into the same; in case
the Grievance is founded in Fact,
let him redress it, and send a Rau-
zee Naumeh to the Prefence.

The renowned Nabob, the Dispenser of Justice to the Age.

Arzee.

Buddim Sing is Kannoongo of the Purgunnah of Durraabad, Munsa Sing, Jemadar of the Mouza of Shahpoor, has confined the Brother of your Slaves for these Eleven Months past unjustly, and without Cause, and will not set him at Liberty; the Reason is this, that during the Aumildaree of Seetul Chund, the dismissed Aumil of the Jagheers, he entered into an Agreement for the above Mouza or District, under the Security of the said Cauongoe: He has moreover plundered our Property, and razed our Habitations. We hope from your Goodness and Favour that our Brother may obtain his Liberty, and that we may, agreeably to Justice, receive back the Property, Goods, and Grain, &c, which he has plundered.

Concludes as usual.

Arzee of Lelik Sing
and Derbaud Sing

Mr. Cooper's
Supercription, in
the Hand Writing
of his Moonshy.

Let Orders
be issued to Jauny
Beg not to molest the
Habitations of the Widows,
but to make good the Inju-
ry he has done them.

Arzee to the Nabob, the Dispenser of Justice, &c.

Sets forth, That Jauny Beg unjustly, and by Force and Violence, hath seized upon the Dwellings of certain Widows. You are the Protector of the Poor. Whatever may be your Determination in behalf of the Widows, be pleased to declare it. We have no other Refuge but you, &c, He

He formerly pulled down Four or Five Houses, and he has now prohibited Water from being carried to Four or Five others.

Signed, Arzee of
the Widows.

d Writ-
Cooper's

Let Orders
be issued to Fucker
Chund not to injure and
oppress without Cause, but let
the Sons in Law of Hawjee
Aukah Mahomed at Liberty,
and write an Account of the
Circumstances respecting them
to the Presence.

Sets forth, That the Two Sons in Law to Hawjee Aukau Mahomed have been confined in Prison during the whole of the last Year: From the Time of Fucker Chund's Appointment, he has treated them with the utmost Severity, even to the prohibiting their Food from being brought to them.—We had rented the Pergunnah of Aally Gunge for Three Years.—Four Months of the Fussul of Hurreef remained when we were turned out: All that was received to that Period was paid, and if we had continued through the Hurreef Fussul, the Remainder would have been paid. We are in no Shape guilty. We hope from your Favour and Goodness, that in your Kindness to the Poor and the Helpless you will set them at Liberty.

Signed, The Arzee
of the Family of
Aukah
Mahomed.

Let those who will, comment on this Transaction. It was a gross and most indecent Attempt to dictate to the Vizir of the Empire the Words of his own Mandates, which the Vizir was to copy from Mr. Cowper's Draft, and issue without a Knowledge of the Subject. It is an Insult to Common Sense to impose any other Construction upon it.

Mr. Bristow's Motives for giving these extraordinary Authorities, and enforcing them with so many angry Movements, is more extraordinary than the Acts themselves; and I must own that I first read them with an Idea which no consequent Act has effaced, that he wrote them under the Conviction that he might write what he pleased, in the Assurance of its being favourably received.

I have already mentioned the Instructions which I gave to Mr. Middleton, relating to the Introduction of Courts of Justice in the Nabob Vizir's Dominions, which will be found, on a liberal Examination of them, to have been dictated under Doubts of its Expediency. In my Instructions to Mr. Bristow, written with a fuller and recent Experience, I expressed those Doubts in Terms, assigning many strong Reasons for entertaining them, and concluded with recommending the Subject to his Enquiry, but without venturing to give him any Instructions concerning it. Mr. Bristow, in a Letter which he wrote on the 12th December, professedly intended as a Detail of his Transactions and Intentions respecting the Execution of my Instructions, adopts all my Conclusions; and adds to them other Arguments, much stronger, against the Execution of Adawlets; and so much stronger, that these alone ought to have deterred him from attempting it. He closes the Subject with the following Words:

"I would, however, propose, that Mowlerry Mobein, the Man recommended by Mr. Middleton, should continue with the Name of Sudder ul Huck; and when Regularity shall be introduced into other Branches of the Government, the Extension of his Power will form Part of the Plan."

These are the Authorities which Mr. Bristow quotes from his Attempt to introduce the Establishment of his Plan, whatever it was, for the Administration of Justice; and they are inserted at full Length in the Third Number of the Appendix to his Letter. I appeal to the same Authorities, for Proof that I gave him no Instructions to institute Courts of Justice; that he had

had therefore no Authority to attempt it; that he himself declared it to be improper; and by his own Interpretation of my Instructions, gave them the Force of Orders prohibiting any such Attempt; that by such a Declaration, concluding with a Recommendation to suffer the nominal Appointment to subsist, without any substantial Application of it, he certainly intended to convey to me the Assurance inevitably implied by it, that he would himself attempt nothing beyond the Appointment; and that, by attempting it, he has consequently been guilty of the double Charge of Disobedience of Orders and Deception.

I have now gone through the Examination of the Charges against Mr. Bristow, and of his Answers to them, according to the Order in which he has himself arranged them. I shall not attempt, by any Recapitulation of them, to point out the Strength of the former, or the Insufficiency of the latter. I shall leave both to make their own Impression; and doubt not that they will necessarily produce, in the Minds of others, a Conviction which they have produced in my own, that the Truth of every Charge against Mr. Bristow is either positively or presumptively established, even by the Authorities which he has himself produced to refute them.

I myself am personally aggrieved by Mr. Bristow's Conduct and Pretensions. Every Accumulation of his Guilt is doubled by the Attempt to fix the original Charge of it upon me. In his Declarations to the Nabob Vizir, to the Minister, and even in his Addresses to the Board, he appeals to my Instructions, as the Rule and Warrant of his Actions. To disprove this, I need only to appeal to my Instructions themselves: These had one essential Object,—the Discharge of the Arrears due from the Nabob Vizir to the Company, with his growing Debt; and every Article of them had a Regard either to the Means of rendering this Point effectual, or to the Cautions requisite in the Exercise of an unavowed Influence, in the place of a lawful Authority.

(a) [The Means by which our Government acquired this Influence, and its Right to exercise it, will require a previous Explanation: Both originated in our Connection with the Nabob Suja Dowla. I found him a Dependent on the Company, or rather on the Commander in Chief of the Army. Under the Authority of the Council, of which I was the President, in the Year 1773, I concluded a Treaty with him, which left him optionally free, but virtually dependant on our Government, by the reciprocal Obligations of it, which on our Part consisted in Military Assistance whenever he demanded it; and on his, the Payment of a fixed Monthly Subsidy for the Expences attending it. He remained the absolute Sovereign of his own Dominions; and whenever he found the Presence of our Army, or the Ascendant of our Alliance, too powerful for his Ease or Dignity, he might free himself from both, by the Dismission of the former. But the Necessity of his Affairs rendered it unsafe or inconvenient to part with it, as was evinced by the Experiment of a few Months, in which the Army was remanded to our Frontier, and again recalled for his Service; and thus its Attachment to him, and the Kind of Tribute which he paid for the Use of it, were rendered permanent, but in such a Mode, as conduced to his Interest and Safety, without a Diminution of personal Consequence. He was himself the Instrument of forming this Relation; he felt the Advantages of it; he experienced nothing humiliating in the Superiority of the Part assigned to our Government in it; and in the short Interval which followed the Construction of it, Two rich and extensive Members were added to his paternal Dominions, besides that which he acquired with it. Let me add, without the Imputation of assuming too much Self-consequence, that my personal Behaviour to him was invariably marked by a studied Respect. In public, I addressed him as my acknowledged Superior; in private, for only One Person was ever privy to our Conferences, I made my Demands in firm but decent Language; exacted his Compliance, by stating the Grounds of our mutual Necessities, without either Concealment or Exaggeration; and obtained, with his cheerful and most willing Concession, the best Accession of a new Dominion, of Portion of the Wealth of a valuable and remote Territory, without the Burthen of its Administration. He parted from me contented; and if I may trust to those Assurances which my Station may be suspected to have extorted from private Adulation, he publicly and frequently acknowledged the Obligations which he owed to me; and even in his last Moments recurrd to them, in the Line of Conduct which he recommended to his Son and Successor, the present Nabob Assof ul Dowlah.

With his Death a new political System commenced, and Mr. Bristow was constituted the Instrument of its Formation, and Trustee for the Management of it. The Nabob Assof ul Dowlah was deprived of a large Portion of his Inheritance, I mean the Province of Benares, attached by a very feeble and precarious Tenure to our Dominions; the Army fixed to a permanent Station in a remote Line of his Frontier, with an augmented and perpetual Subsidy; a new Army, amphibiously composed of Troops in his Service and Pay, commanded by English Officers of our own Nomination, for the Defence of his new Conquests; and his own natural Troops annihilated or alienated by the Insufficiency of his Revenue for all his Disbursements, and the prior Claims of those which our Authority or Influence commanded; in a Word, he became the Vassal of this Government: But he still possessed an ostensible Sovereignty, his titular Rank of Vizir of the Empire rendered him a conspicuous Object of View to all the States and Chiefs of India; and on the Moderation and Justice with which the British Government in Bengal ex-

(a) Vide supra, P. 760.

exercised its Influence over him, many Points most essential to its political Strength, and to the Honour of the British Name, depended.

This is not a Place, nor have I Room, to prove in it what I shall here content myself with affirming, that by a sacred and undeviating Observance of every Principle of Public Faith, the British Dominion might have by this Time acquired the Means of its Extension, through a virtual Submission to its Authority, to every Region of Indostan and Decan. I am not sure that I should advise such a Design, were it practicable, which at this Time it certainly is not; and I very much fear that the limited Formation of such equal Alliances as might be useful to our present Condition, and conduce to its Improvement, is become liable to almost unsurmountable Difficulties. Every Power in India must wish for the Support of ours, but they all dread the Connection.

The Subjection of Bengal, and the Deprivation of the Family of Jaffier Ally Cawn, though an Effect of inevitable Necessity, the Usurpation of the Rights of the Nabob Wallah Jah, in the Carnatic, and the licentious Violations of the Treaty existing between the Company and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, though checked by the remedial Interposition of this Government, stand as terrible Precedents against us. The Effects of our Connection with the Nabob Assof ud Dowlah had a rapid Tendency to the same Consequences, and it has been my invariable Study to prevent it, by the Removal or Restriction of every Authority or Influence derived from our Government which interfered with his, and by the Promise of whatever Means I might possess for withdrawing that Interposition of it in the internal Management of his Affairs, which we exercised in the Assignments made of Portions of his Revenue for the Payment of the Company's Debts, whenever he should either have discharged them, or could afford a Security for their Payment. It is not unknown to the Members of the Board, who composed it in the Beginning of the Year 1781, how much it was my Wish, even then, to return on a new Commission to the Residence of the Nabob of Oude, provided I could be entrusted with Powers to make such an Accommodation, for his Finances were daily diminishing; the Presence of the Representative of our Government enfeebled that of the Nabob in its executive Acts, and all the Provinces of his Dominions were gradually sinking into Decline, the Reproach of which, even from our own Countrymen, was cast upon our Government as the Cause of it.]

Unfortunately, the Nabob Vizir wanted the requisite Talents for Business. His Understanding, though far under-rated in the common Opinion of it, was deficient in many other requisite Qualities of Government; but it was united with a Gentleness of Manners, a Susceptibility of Kindness, and a Pliancy of Will, which might, in proper Hands, constitute an Equivalent to them. It was in my Reliance on the Effect of these Qualities that I solicited, and in their Effect obtained from him, in Return for my Concessions, his Agreement to the Admission of the Assistance of the Resident, in the Charge then specially given to his Minister, of his Finances and public Disbursements. Dissatisfied with the Conduct of Mr. Middleton, the Resident to whom this Charge was first committed, and of his Deputy, Mr. Johnson, to whom he delegated it, I formed the Resolution of nominating Mr. Bristow to it in their Stead. To this I had various and powerful Inducements. The first and principal was, the reiterated Order of the Court of Directors for his Appointment: Secondly, the Wish of the other Members of the Council urging it: Thirdly, their Declarations of uniting to support my Authority, and other concurrent Circumstances removing the Objections which had hitherto opposed it: Fourthly, a Reliance on the personal Gratitude of Mr. Bristow, for my optional Nomination of him to so important a Trust: And, Fifthly, his Assurances, and a Pledge given me for the Performance of them, in which I then reposed a religious Confidence:—I proposed, and the Board agreed to his Appointment, leaving it to me to give his Instructions. These were accordingly delivered, first verbally, but accompanied with Heads in Writing for his Remembrance, in a Discourse which occupied Four Hours of my Time, when I was yet too ill to write; and they were afterwards dictated, for I continued unable to write them; and having received the Approbation of the Board, they were transmitted to him on the 24th of October. I have detailed the Process of this Affair to shew, at least, the Improbability of Mr. Bristow's misunderstanding my Intentions respecting the Line of Conduct which he was to pursue, if these were really contrary to that which he did adopt. Hitherto the Resident had never interfered beyond Advice and Persuasion. I myself never affected a higher Claim; nor had I a Suspicion that Mr. Bristow would go beyond it; it therefore never occurred to me to guard against it. On the contrary, I will freely confess, and I am ashamed of it, I yielded to him an implicit Confidence. As to my Instructions, and their real Objects, I affirm, that they have been wholly neglected; nor has any Use been made of them but to pervert them to Designs of which I know not the Authority, nor can devise any other End but private *Rapacity*. In One Instance, indeed, he may appear to conform to them, which is in his Disagreements with the Minister, with whose Conduct I was certainly much offended on the Occasions which had afforded me so much Offence against Mr. Middleton; and I therefore warned him to keep a watchful Eye on Hyder Beg Cawn, and I spoke of him in Terms which marked great Distrust of his Principles and Dislike of his Character. Whether I was right or wrong in my Judgment, I will not now attempt to determine: I certainly erred in the unreserved Manner in which I communicated it, since it has been so frequently and powerfully retorted upon me: But Hyder Beg Cawn is not the Object of this Discussion. Let his former Conduct have been what it would, it will not justify Mr. Bristow in Acts done consequent to it, and independent of it.

it. Let his present Conduct be what it will, it will not warrant Mr. Bristow's Usurpation of an Authority which was never entrusted to him, and in the Commission of Insults and Indignities to a Sovereign Prince, united by Treaty to the Company and to the British Nation. There is not a Syllable of my Instructions which will admit of a Construction of a Power to assume any Authority whatever in the Administration of the Nabob Vizir. The only Passage which I find, in a recent Search, to bear any thing like a Tendency to it, is the Close of the 13th Article; in which, speaking of the dangerous Abuse which the Begums had made of their Jagheers, I direct him to remonstrate in the strongest Terms against their Restoration; and I add, that he "must not permit it until this Government shall have Information of it;" but how far even this Expression was from conveying the Idea of his exercising an Authority over the Nabob, will be demonstrated by the expressed Purpose of the Communication, in the Words immediately following; viz. "and shall have had Time to *interfere its Influence* for the Prevention of it." This Extract will shew, that in a Case which I deemed of the utmost Consequence to the Safety of the Nabob's Dominions, and of our political Interests, in this Instance more nearly than any other connected with it, I did not conceive that even the Governor General and Council, in their collective Capacity, had a Right to interfere with Authority; but could only make use of the Means of Persuasion, or, as it is expressed, "to interpose their Influence," for preventing the Evils which we supposed; and can it be believed that I should invest Mr. Bristow with Powers of which I disavowed the Use myself, and denied the Exercise of them to the Administration of which I was the First Member?

The Article respecting the Nabob Vizier begins with an Injunction "to study, on every Occasion, to conciliate his Good-will, and to shew him every ostensible and external Mark of Respect." I expressed "my Hope, that he would not find it difficult to make the Nabob himself the Mover of every Act necessary, whether for the Advancement of his own Interests, or the Discharge of his Debt to the Company." I recommended to him to endeavour to win the Nabob's Confidence from Hyder Beg Cawn; and I remember using this, or a very like Expression, in my verbal Instructions:—"Be you his Minister, and make yourself his Advocate, and the Vindicator of his Rights, if his present Minister shall injure them." And I strictly enjoined a Preference of the Nabob's Claim to the Sum allotted to his personal Expences before any other, little imagining that this Clause would be perverted to a virtual but effectual Deprivation of the Use of it.

The Advice which I thus pointedly recommended to Mr. Bristow was such as I should have pursued myself, had I been in his Situation, and with a well-grounded Expectation of succeeding in attaining the prescribed Objects of it; for I have myself experienced what might be effected by Conciliation in Situations the same as his, and in others not dissimilar from it, and on Minds more difficult than the meek Spirit of the Nabob Asoph u Dowlah; for I never found either the acute Apprehensions and quick Susceptibility of Meer Cossim, nor the Pride and manly Sense of the Nabob Suja Dowla, impenetrable to Arguments applied to their Interests, and delivered with Truth and plain Dealing, which were all the Arts I ever used in my political Negotiations.

But I have a further Proof, and an unanswerable one, that I neither had, nor could have had, any Design in any Commission given to Mr. Bristow, either hostile to the Nabob Vizir, or offensive to his Feelings, without such a Profligacy of Character as must have been marked by the whole Tenor of my Life according with it. When I mentioned to Mr. Bristow my Intention of appointing him to the Residency of Lucknow, I at the same Time informed him, that I could not yet effect it, until I had an Assurance that it would be acceptable to the Nabob Vizir, not knowing whether, from former Transactions, the Nabob might not have a personal Exception to him; and I therefore directed him to apply by Letter to the Nabob himself for his Consent. Mr. Bristow did write to him accordingly. I also caused Rajah Govind Ram, the Nabob's Vakeel, to apprize his Master that the Application was made with my Knowledge, and with my Wish that it might prove effectual, if the Nabob had not the Objection which I had apprehended; and lest he might be induced, by his Remembrance of the Interest by which Mr. Bristow's former Appointment had been before made, to object to it on a Principle of Delicacy to myself, I desired Rajah Govind Ram to assure him, that Mr. Bristow should receive his Appointment from my own Choice, not by the Imposition of any Authority contrary to it: But I abstained from any direct Communication of these Sentiments, that the Nabob might be the freer in his Decision upon the Proposition submitted to him. I have already alluded to this Transaction in a Minute, dated the Seventh of March 1783, and dictated on a different Occasion, and with other Particulars, which are here omitted.—Mr. Bristow will not deny the Fact, as I have related it; and Mr. Macpherson will possibly recollect it.

Is it possible that I could have used so much Delicacy, and affected such a Tendernefs towards the Nabob, if I meant to send a Tyrant to rule over him?

I shall forbear to speak my Apprehensions of the Consequences, if it shall be finally resolved by the Members of this Board, that Mr. Bristow shall be formally vested with the Power of ruling the Dominions appertaining to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and guaranteed to him against all Invaders, by a sacred Treaty, by which the Faith and Honour of the British Nation, and not the Company alone, are pledged to maintain it. A System of such Controul cannot subsist on constructive Powers; and if the Board do not notify to Mr. Bristow the Declaration which I have made,

made, of the Revocation of those which he received from me, and which he has grossly abused, I shall; and at his Peril let him dare hereafter to quote them, as containing the Authority for his Actions. Those who abet him in his Conduct ought to prescribe to him the Rule of it. When I am made acquainted with that Rule, I will record my Opinion of it.—Would to God I could prevent it, and the dreadful Consequences which, however qualified, must attend the Exercise of any Dominion built on such a Foundation, and committed to such a Ruler!

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Att^o Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXV.

Book 3. Page 516.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th October 1773.

Fort William, the 4th October 1773.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, being returned, now resumes his Seat at the Board, as President.

William Aldersey,	} Esquires.
Philip M. Dacres,	
Henry Goodwin,	
John Graham,	
and	

George Vansittart Esquire, who is also returned with the Governor, and takes his Seat accordingly.

READ and approved the Proceedings of the 27th Ultimo.

The Instructions given to the Governor before his Departure for Benaras, which the Board at that Time thought proper to seal up, and deposit in the Custody of Mr. Aldersey, are now opened and recorded as follows, with the Letters written in consequence.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor of Fort William, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

At our Consultation of the 19th April, we expressed our Approbation of the Resolution of the Select Committee, for your obtaining a personal Interview with the Vizir, and as, in consequence of the Vizir's repeated Desire, you have now determined on proceeding for that Purpose to Banaras, we shall beg leave to lay before you such Points in the political Interests of the Company, as from the Orders of the Court of Directors, and the present State of Affairs in this Government, are the more immediate Objects of our Wishes: At the same Time, the Circumstances of our Situation and Connections with the King and the Vizir, are liable to so many Variations, that we find it difficult to mark out any precise Line for your Conduct; nor, indeed, do we judge it necessary, as we repose an entire Confidence in your Experience and Abilities to improve to the utmost, for the Company's Benefit, the different Events which may occur.

It is evident, that the Treaties which at present subsist between the Company and the Vizir are settled upon an unequal Footing. We are called on every Occasion to his Assistance, without any immediate Advantage to our Employers, or even any regular and adequate Adjustment of the Stipulation in the Treaty for the Payment of our Expences, while, on his Part, the Aid which he is bound to afford us is left loose and undefined, and in all Probability, from the Nature and Constitution of his Army, in case of real Danger, would prove useless and ineffectual. It is therefore advisable to effect an Alliance with him on Grounds of reciprocal Advantage and Support.

Of such an Alliance, One of the most essential Articles will be to secure the regular Payment of sufficient Subsidies for the Charge of such Bodies of our Troops as may march at the Requisition of the Vizir; and although, in our former Treaty, the Stipulation is made only for our extraordinary Expences; yet, when we consider that, whilst removed at such a Distance from our Territories, they are in Effect lost to our own Service, we think it reasonable that the whole Expence should be borne by him; but this can only be effected by your Address and judicious Management, as the Engagements now subsisting between us, from which we do not mean to depart, do not entitle us to claim it as a Right.

While the King continues at Delhi, whither he proceeded in opposition to our most strenuous Remonstrances, we shall certainly consider the Engagements between him and the Company as dissolved by his Alienation from them and their Interests. The Province of Korah, in this Case, will revert to them as to the original Proprietors, by his Inability to hold it on the Terms and for the Purposes for which it was ceded to him. As the Possession of so remote a Country can never be expected to yield any Profit to the Company, and the Defence of it must require a perpetual Aid of their Forces, and prove a Source of much Jealousy to the neighbouring Powers, it must be our earnest Wish to be freed from so inconvenient a Possession on the best Terms which can be obtained for the Disposal of it. If the King's Pretensions are removed, the Claim of the Vizir to this District will come next in Preference, both on account of our Alliance with him, its Contiguity and Relation to his Dominions, and this Preference being consonant to the Company's Orders. In that Case, it would undoubtedly be our first Wish to obtain from him the Districts of Chunar and Gauzipore in Exchange for it. The Honourable Company have earnestly enjoined us to endeavour to effect this for the sole Purpose of placing the King in the Possession of a Territory situated so near to our Borders, and would, no doubt, be well pleased with the Acquisition of it to their own Possessions; yet we are aware of the Repugnance of the Vizir to part with so valuable and important a Territory; and as we cannot, either in Justice, or in obedience to the Commands of our Superiors, which recommend the strictest Delicacy in our Negotiations with their Ally, use any peremptory Requisition with him to engage his Acquiescence in such an Accommodation; we content ourselves with intimating the utmost Extent of our Desires on this Head, leaving the Accomplishment of them to your Management and Discretion in such a Mode, and to such a Degree, as you shall find yourself enabled to effect it.

If, however, as is most probable, the King should make Overtures to renew his former Connections, we are of opinion, that his Right to reclaim the Districts of Corah and Illahabad cannot with Propriety be disputed, and we authorise you to restore them to him, on the Condition of his granting to the Company a solemn Renunciation of the Tribute which has been allowed him from the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar, both of the Arrears which may be due, and of all future Payments for ever. While we require this as a just Retribution for the Service afforded him in maintaining the Possession of these Districts against the Marattas, to whom his Weakness had abandoned them, we are justified by the stronger Plea of absolute Necessity, in insisting upon it, as our Revenues are utterly unable to support any longer so ruinous an Expence.

It is probable, that the severe Proof which he has recently experienced of his utter Inability to support his Pretensions to the Power and Dominions of his Ancestors, and the disgraceful Treatment which he has received from his false Protectors, will exempt him from the Hazard of the like Delusion hereafter, and induce him to remain contented with his former Residence, in a State more suited to the moderate Compass of his Genius, and the reduced Influence of his Family; in that Case, it will be his best Policy to connect himself again with the Vizir, and to entrust him with the Administration of his Affairs, as we do not see how it is possible for him to subsist by his own Strength, and the State of our Finances rendering it inconvenient to us to burthen ourselves with so unprofitable a Charge. The Pride of the Vizir may be gratified with such a Connection, and his Authority may derive some Degree of Support from the Veneration which is yet paid to the Royal Name. This Point, therefore, we heartily recommend to your Attention. The Power of the King and the Vizir being thus united, and the Object for which the Presence of the King near the Borders of Bahar was desired by the Company, being removed by the Renunciation of the Tribute, it will then become an immaterial Consideration in what Part of the Territories of the Vizir he shall hereafter reside.

We refer to you to adjust the Claim of the Vizir on the Company, for the Tuncaw granted him by the King on the Treasury of Moorhidabad, and herewith furnish you with the Extracts from our Consultation of 13th May, containing the only Information which we have hitherto received concerning that Transaction; and you will, no doubt, be furnished with the rest from the Select Committee.

We empower you to renew, in behalf of Raja Cheyt Sing, the Stipulation which was formerly made with the Vizir in favour of his Father Raja Bulwand Sing, in consideration of his Services to the Company in the Year 1764.

In a Treaty of firm Alliance with the Vizir, a free Intercourse of Commerce with his Dominions ought to form an Article; and as you are acquainted with the earnest Wishes of the Company on this Head, you will no doubt pay the greatest Regard to them. The Regulation of this Commerce with respect to the Mode of carrying it on, and the Duties to be paid, will be an Object of your Attention, and we rely on your Care and Judgment for adjusting these to the Satisfaction of our Employers. A similar Regulation to that which we have lately adopted with respect to Duties in our own Territories, would be the most desirable if the Vizir's Consent can be obtained.

Mr. Laurell will have our Orders to meet you at Benaris, and furnish you with such Informations as he may have collected regarding the Districts of Corah and Illahabad; he will also be directed to conform to any Measure or Stipulation which you may engage in for the Cession of these Districts.

We have found it necessary this Season, for the more effectual Protection of the Vizir's Dominions, to extend our Operations to the Country of the Rohillas, on the North of the Ganges:

We

We approve of your concerting with the Vizir any Plan which may be necessary for his future Security on that Side, consistently with the Spirit of the Company's Orders.

In consequence of the Measures which you may adopt, it will rest with you to determine whether or not any Troops shall be stationed in the Vizir's Dominions: If there should, we recommend that the Second Brigade do relieve the First and take its Tour of that Duty.

We have already observed, that we mean rather to intimate our Wishes than lay down any absolute Rules for your Conduct on this Occasion. For your more particular Guidance, we furnish you with Copies of the Public Treaties and the Company's Orders, extracted from their several Letters since the First Treaty that was entered into with the Vizir.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.
W. Aldersey.
P. M. Dacres.
Thomas Lane.
Rich^d Barwell.
H. Goodwin.
J. Graham.
W. Lambert.

Fort William,
the 23d June 1773.

P. 522. The Governor delivers in to the Board the following Report of his Negotiations with the Nabob Suja ul Dowla at Benaras, and of his other Proceedings during his Absence from the Presidency, with all the Papers referred to in the Report.

To William Aldersey, Esq. &c. Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have already advised you, in my Letter of the 7th September from Benaris, of the Issue of my Negotiations, and the Sum of the Treaty concluded with the Vizir. I now lay before you N^o 1. the Treaty itself, a Counterpart of which remains in his Possession. The other Papers which accompany this I shall refer to, numbering them in the Order in which they may occur.

In the Course of my Journey to Benaris, I repeatedly addressed the King, advising him to send some Person of Confidence to meet me there with full Powers to treat upon his Affairs; he did not comply with my Advice, but contented himself with writing to the Vizir and to Munneer o' Dowlah, to demand the Balance of the Tribute of Bengal, the regular Payment of it in future, and the Restitution of Corah and Allahabad to Munneer o' Dowlah on his Behalf, but without empowering them to deviate from those Demands. Under such Circumstances your Instructions directed me to treat for the Cession of those Countries with the Vizir. I proposed to him the Exchange of the Territory of Rajah Cheyt Sing for them, but I found him inflexibly averse to it. He replied, that if I insisted upon it, he had not the Power to dispute it, and must of Necessity submit, but that he would never willingly consent to part with a Span of his Territory; that his principal Inducement to wish for the Districts of Corah and Allahabad was that he might have the Credit of repossessing all the Territory which he before enjoyed, and had inherited from his Father; that an Exchange would defeat his Purpose; that he could have no Reason to give up a valuable Part of his Country, with a certain Revenue, for a District which, even in Time of Peace, would not yield him near so large net Revenue as was paid him by Rajah Cheyt Sing; and in War, or even the Alarm of War, nothing, besides being continually exposed to the Invasions of the Marattas. These Arguments were certainly just, and as my View was to confirm and strengthen the Alliance between him and the Company, and this Proposal, if insisted upon, would have been productive of a contrary Effect, I thought it advisable to drop it. Indeed I mentioned it but slightly, knowing his Repugnance to it; and I flatter myself that the Sum of 50 Lacks of Rupees, and the Stipulation of 210000 Rupees per Month for the Payment of an incomplete Brigade whenever required for his Service, will appear to you, Gentlemen, and to our Honourable Masters, a very advantageous Compensation for a Territory which perhaps ought in Policy to have been given to him, even though no Return had been made for it.

To have kept it ourselves would have been inconsistent with the repeated and peremptory Commands of the Company. The 7th, 8th, and 10th Paragraphs of their General Letter, dated the 11th May 1769, are so directly in Point, and mark so forcibly their Sentiments concerning the Impropriety of holding Territories beyond the Boundary of their own Provinces, and separate from them, that this Administration would have been culpable in the highest Degree in retaining Possession of Corah and Allahabad for any other Purpose than that of making an Advantage by the Disposal of them. It would have imposed on us the Necessity of sending our Troops continually out of the Provinces of Bengal, not at the Requisition of the Vizier and at his Charge, but at our own Expence, and for the Protection of the distant Acquisitions; and as the Marattas must unavoidably pass either through these Districts, or near them, to invade the Vizier, this would furnish him with a perpetual Excuse for refusing to bear his Proportion of the Expence of the Forces which should be employed in his Protection; nor indeed would it ever be necessary for him to call for their Aid, since the Presence of our Army for the Protection of the Lands lying on his Frontier would make them a secure Barrier to him, and thus leave us the whole Burthen and immediate Hazard of the War, although he would be the greatest,

and in the End would probably appear the only Gainer by it. Nor is their Contiguity less exceptionable on account of the Tendency which our Possession of them would have to destroy the Harmony and good Understanding which our Honourable Masters so earnestly enjoin us to maintain with the Vizier their Ally, since, as he himself observed to me upon it, they do not form a compact and detached Space, which would admit of an easy Defence from One central Station, with its Bounds clearly defined, but consist in a narrow Line without Breadth extending along the Western Frontier of his Dominions, and so intermixed with them (many Parts lying on the Eastern Bank of the River) that his Aumils and ours would be for ever engaged in mutual Quarrels, which could not fail to weaken the Friendship between him and the Company, as it would be impossible to examine on which Side the Right lay at so great a Distance from our Observation; nor (to use the Words of our Honourable Masters) could we send a Man or a Gun for the Defence "of these new Acquisitions, without passing through his Country, which would be a perpetual Source of Dispute and Complaint."

Had we restored these Districts to the King, who so lately abandoned them, and who is confessedly unable by his own Strength to maintain them, we should still have been burthened with the Care of their Defence, or we should have given them only nominally to the King, but in reality to the Marattas; the evil Consequences of which it is needless to enumerate.

By ceding them to the Vizier, we strengthen our Alliance with him; we make him more dependent upon us, as he is more exposed to the Hostilities of the Marattas; we render a Junction between him and them, which has been sometimes apprehended, morally impossible, since the Pretensions to Corah will be a constant Source of Animosity between them; we free ourselves from the Expence and all the Dangers attending either a remote Property or a remote Connection; we adhere literally to the limited System laid down by the Honourable Court of Directors; we are no longer under the Necessity of exhausting the Wealth of our own Provinces in the Pay and Disbursements of our Brigades employed at a Distance beyond them; but, by fixing the Sum to be paid by the Vizier for their Services at their whole Expence, and by removing every possible Cause for their passing our own Borders, but at his Requisition and for his Defence, we provide effectually for the Protection of our Frontier, and reduce the Expences of our Army even in employing it; and, lastly, we acquire a net Sum of 50 Lacks of Rupees, most seasonably obtained for the Relief of the Company's Necessities and the deficient Circulation of the Currency of the Provinces.

P. 530. The Vizier was at first very desirous of the Assistance of an English Force to put him in Possession of the Rohilla Country, lying North of his Dominions and East of the Ganges. This has long been a favourite Object of his Wishes; and you will recollect that the first Occasion of my late Visit was furnished by a Proposal of this Kind. He had certainly just Grounds of Resentment against the Chiefs of this Nation, who had not only failed in their Engagements to pay him 40 Lacks of Rupees for his Protection against the Marattas, but had actually supplied them with Money when they appeared in Arms against him. He offered to make the Company a Consideration for this Service of 40 Lacks of Rupees, besides the stipulated Sum for the Expences of our Troops; but he afterwards laid aside this Design, fearing that it would disable him from fulfilling his Engagements for Corah and Illahabad.

P. 531. The Vizier having no Occasion for the Services of the First Brigade, I have directed it to return within the Provinces, and I have ordered Lieutenant Colonel Muir, with a Battalion of Sepoys from the Second Brigade, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Wilding in the Fort of Chunar.

P. 532. The Vizier insisted very strongly on his Right to the Balance of the King's Tuncaws on the Treasury of Moorshedabad; he said that he advanced the Money for which they were granted to him on the Faith of Lord Clive's Agreements at Illahabad before there was the smallest Intimation that the Tribute would be discontinued; and that Mr. Cartier had both promised him Payment and accepted his Assignments on them. As these Arguments appear to be well grounded, and the Amount of the Tuncaws was actually due to the King before he separated himself from our Protection, I thought our Credit required that this Demand should be complied with, and I accordingly agreed to it.

His Engagements for the extra Expence of the First Brigade during the last Campaign have been adjusted, and the Account closed to the 15th of this Month. The Balance being 4,52,834 : 13 : 3, is to be paid by an Assignment; 3,23,000 on the King's Tuncaw, and the remaining 1,29,834 : 13 : 3, in ready Money at Fyzabad. No. 14 is a Copy of the Account.

In the Course of our Conferences he made a Demand upon me for the Pay of the Nineteenth Battalion of Sepoys from the Time it was first stationed with him, and was very urgent for the Payment. I told him I was not then furnished with the necessary Papers to enable me to adjust the Account at Benaris, this being the first Intimation that I had ever received of his having such a Claim, but promised to settle it equitably after my Return to Calcutta. The Vehemence with which he insisted on the immediate Conclusion of this Business, notwithstanding the Length of Time in which it had remained unnoticed, proved an Interruption to the other more important Affairs which were depending. The inclosed Translation of our Correspondence on the Subject, No. 15, will

will explain the Circumstances of this Demand. You will observe that the Vizier denies his having agreed to pay 15,000 R^a a Month for his Half of the extra Expences of the Brigade at Illahabad: But this Circumstance seems to be very well attested; and he at length acquiesced to refer it to our Records, and if these should establish the Claim, to allow it to stand against his Advances for the Nineteenth Battalion.

I had much Conversation with the Vizir concerning a free Intercourse of Commerce with his Dominions, and recommended to him an Establishment of Customs similar to that which we have lately adopted in Bengal, of which I gave him a Plan and Explanation in Writing, but I found it impossible to convince him of the Utility of either. He seemed confirmed in the Persuasion that the current Specie of his Country would be drained by a free Trade with ours; that if the English Gomastahs were authorized to reside there, they would exercise an Authority prejudicial to his Revenue, notwithstanding any Regulations or Restrictions of our Government, and involve him in Disputes which perhaps might end in the Ruin of his Connections with the Company. I promised that no English Gentleman should reside in his Country, and that I would never interfere in any Disputes between English Gomastahs and his People, which I left to be decided by his Officers, who might exercise the same Authority over them as over his own Subjects. As I found it impossible to overcome his Objections, and I learnt that Myrzapoor was the Mart from which not only his Dominions, but all the interior Parts of Indostan were supplied with Goods from Bengal, I judged it improper to press him any further to agree to Innovations so much against his Will, when I could effect the same Purposes by an Agreement with Rajah Cheyt Sing, to whom the Town of Myrzapoor belongs, as well as all the intermediate Country from the Borders of Bahar. I informed him of my Intention, to which he said he had no Objection. I accordingly settled with Raja Cheyt Sing, that the Articles of Broad Cloth, Copper, and Lead bought at the Company's Sales should pass Duty free through his Territories at Myrzapoor, and that on all other Goods he shall collect an equal Rate of Duties from all Merchants, European or Native, or others indiscriminately.

P. 536. I applied to the Vizir for the Dismissal of Mr. Gentil, using such Arguments as I thought most likely to induce him to make it his voluntary Act, but not insisting on it. He promised that he would dismiss him; but I confess I much doubt whether he will. As the peremptory Injunctions of the Company in the 52d and 53d Paragraphs of their Letter to the Commissioners, dated the 23d March 1770, required my Endeavours to obtain this Point, so I have literally observed their Orders in the Mode in which I solicited his Compliance with it. At the same Time I must declare my Opinion, that the Man has acquired his Importance only from the Notice with which he has been thus repeatedly honoured, having neither Abilities nor Influence which are likely to affect our Interest.

(a) " [In the Course of our Conversation, the Vizier frequently expressed the Satisfaction which he had received from our Meeting, and from the friendly and confidential Intercourse which had taken place between us. Though such Professions are not always to be received in their literal Sense, I took Occasion from them to ask him, whether it would be agreeable to him that a Person in whom I confide should be appointed by me to reside near his Person, for the sake of perpetuating and strengthening the good Understanding so happily begun, as well as for the Transaction of such ordinary Affairs as might not suit the Formality of a Correspondence by Letter, but which, in their Amount, are always found to be productive of important Effects? That I desired it myself; but unless it was equally his Wish, I would neither propose nor consent to it, as it would not, in such a Case, be productive of the good Effects which I meant to derive from it. He declared to me, that it would be entirely pleasing to him. I told him, that I would again address him after my Return to Calcutta on the same Subject, when I should have made choice of a Person duly qualified for so important a Trust. It now rests with you, Gentlemen, to determine on the Propriety of this Appointment. I will offer it frankly as my Opinion, that if you shall think it proper to entrust with me the sole Nomination of such a Resident, and the Power of recalling him whenever I shall judge his Presence to be no longer necessary, it may be attended with good Effects. In any other Mode, I fear the Appointment would exclude me from being any longer the Channel of Connection between this Government and the Vizier, and prevent me from availing myself of that Influence with him, which I have taken much Pains to establish, and I hope not altogether unsuccessfully.]

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.

P. 540. Treaty with Sujah ul Dowlah. No. 1.

The Vizir of the Empire Asiph jah Shujah ul Mulk, the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, Abooul Munsoor Cawn Bahader, Sifdar Jung Sippah Salah on the one Part, and Warren Hastings Esquire, President of the Council, Governor of Fort William, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the English Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, for and in the Name of the English Company, on the other Part, do agree on the following Articles:

1st. Whereas in the Treaty concluded at Allahabad, the 16th August 1765, between the Vizir and the Company, it is expressed that the Districts of Corah and Allahabad were given to his

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 763.

Majesty for his Expences; and whereas his Majesty has abandoned the Possession of the aforesaid Districts, and even given a Sunnud for Corah and Currah to the Marattas, to the great Prejudice of the Interests both of the Vizir and of the English Company, and contrary to the Meaning of the said Treaty, and hath thereby forfeited his Right to the said Districts, which has reverted to the Company, from whom he received it; it is therefore agreed, that the aforesaid Districts shall be put into the Possession of the Vizier on the following Conditions; and that in the same Manner as the Province of Owd and the other Dominions of the Vizir are possessed by him, so shall he possess Corah, and Currah, and Allahabad, for ever; he shall by no Means, and under no Pre-ference, be liable to any Obstructions in the aforesaid Countries from the Company and English Chiefs; and exclusive of the Money now stipulated, no Mention or Requisition shall by any Means be made to him for any Thing else on this Account. This Argument shall be observed by all the English Chiefs, Gentlemen of the Council, and by the Company, nor shall it ever be broke or deviated from.

C O N D I T I O N S: viz'.

He shall pay to the Company Fifty Lacks (50,00000) of Sicca Rupees, according to the Currency of the Province of Owd, as follows, viz.

In ready Money,	-	-	20,00,000
In Two Years after the Date hereof; viz.			
The First Year,	-	-	15,00,000
The Second Year,	-	-	15,00,000
			<hr/> 30,00,000
			<hr/> Sicca Rupees 50,00,000

2d. To prevent any Dispute arising concerning the Payments which shall be made by the Vizir, for the Expences of the Company's Troops that may march to his Assistance, it is agreed, that the Expence of a Brigade shall be computed at Two Lacks Ten Thousand (2,10,000) Sicca Rupees per Month, according to the Currency of the Province of Owd.—By a Brigade is meant as follows; viz.

- 2 Battalions of Europeans.
- 6 Battalions of Sepoys.
- 1 Company of Artillery.

The Expence of the said Troops shall be defrayed by the Vizir, from the Time that they shall have passed the Borders of his Dominions, till they return within the Borders of the Province of Bahar; and exclusive of the abovementioned Sum, no more shall on any Account be demanded from him. Should the Company and the English Chiefs have occasion to send for the Troops of the Vizir, the Company and English Chiefs shall also pay their Expences in the like Manner.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to, by the contracting Parties, at Benares, this Seventh Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-three, in the Presence of us

John Stewart.
W^m Redfearn.

P. 546. From the King to the Governor. N° 8.

We are informed, by our loyal Servant Manneer ul Dowlah, that you, the Strength of our Empire, have sent your own Aumils into the Districts of Allahabad and Corah. My chosen Servant! it is now Two Years since we have received any Money from Bengal, Allahabad, or Corah, and our Distress for Money is in the greatest Degree. The English Chiefs are bound by a Treaty of Allegiance to our sacred Person, to pay our Tribute from Bengal, and at what Place soever we may reside, to let Corah and Allahabad remain in the Hands of our own Servants. From this Treaty we are assured there will be no Deviation, considering the Loyalty and Rectitude of you our loyal Servant. We have full Confidence that you will remit to our Presence the Balance of our Tribute from Bengal, and continue the monthly Payments in future; and that you will deliver up Corah and Allahabad into the Hands of Munneer ul Dowlah, and at the same Time enforce Payment of our Revenue from thence, regularly Month by Month. Do you our loyal Servant, in concert with our Brother as dear as Life, the Vizir of the Empire, come to our Royal Presence. Should it happen that you cannot yourself come, let General Barker be sent, and after their Arrival we shall assent to whatsoever they may propose. We had Intentions of sending to you our noble Kinsman Mujad ul Dowlah, to communicate to you our Commands, and to reconcile you to our Royal Person, of which we informed you in a former Shuleha: Afterwards this Counsel occurred to our enlightened Mind; that if we were informed that you had Intentions of settling the Affairs of our Empire, we would then send our noble Kinsman to you, that after learning from him our Royal Commands, you might dispatch the General with the Vizier to our Presence; and we could then be assured, that when we had Two such Supports with us as the Vizir and the General, your Emulation would not suffer you to permit the Usurpers, and Disturbers of the Peace of our Empire, such as the Jauts and the Rohillas, to hold Possessions so near our Capital. As for the rest, know that our Royal Favour attends you. Remit our
Tribute

Tribute from Bengal, and give up Corah and Allahabad, which will give the utmost Satisfaction to our sacred Person.

Postscript in the King's own Hand.

Do you, our loyal Servants, come with Cheerfulness to our Presence. After settling Affairs here, we shall give our Royal Assent to whatever you may represent.

A true Translation.

(Signed) W. Redfearn,
Persian Translator.

From the Governor to His Majesty Shah Allum. N^o 9.

Written the 13th September 1773.

I have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Commands by the Hands of Mahomed Jacob Cawn, which I have thoroughly understood.

Long before my Arrival at Benaras, I repeatedly addressed your Majesty with a Request, that some Person of Confidence, and impowered to treat upon your Majesty's Affairs, might be appointed to meet me at that Place: And I was happy when you intimated to me your Pleasure, that Mugid ul Dowlah was deputed for this Business, because I had no Doubt, that with the Assistance of so capable a Person every Thing would be adjusted to your Majesty's Satisfaction, as I represented in the Addresses which I sent on this Subject. But upon my Arrival at Benaras, I understood that the Orders for his Departure were repealed, and that your Majesty's Attention was engaged in other Affairs. In this Case I was remediless. The Vizir having afforded me a Meeting at the abovementioned Place, after many Conferences, I judged it most expedient, for the Security of the Peace and Tranquillity of these Parts, and even for the Benefit of your Majesty's Affairs, that the Chucklahs of Corah and Allahabad should be restored to his Possession, and I have accordingly assigned them to him. I think it incumbent on me to explain to your Majesty fully my Motives for this Transaction. While the Union between yourself and the Company subsisted, your Majesty is Witness, and all the World have seen, that, postponing the Consideration of every other Concern, the Wealth and Forces of the English Company were continually employed in promoting your Prosperity, and in the Care of your Safety the same Desire and Attachment still prevail; but the Necessity of the Times requires other Measures and other Counsels. When your Majesty separated yourself from the English and the Vizir, and gave your Preference to, and conferred your royal Favours on others, whose Views have ever been hostile to your former Friends and Allies. Whatever Power your Majesty possessed instantly became theirs, and presuming upon it, they opposed their Taxes to the Vizir and the Forces of the English Company, and even proceeded to Acts of Violence against both, which we forbore to repel, from Respect to your Person, which authorized their Proceedings. What Return of Loyalty and Services your Majesty received for the Grace which you thus bestowed upon them, your Majesty best knows. In Addition to your other Bounties, you were pleased to grant them Sunnuds for the Districts of Corah and Currah, which in effect would have also given them the Command of Allahabad. By whatever Means the Sunnuds were obtained, it is evident that your Majesty either wanted Power to retain these Districts, or that you abandoned them of your own free Will to Strangers, whose Designs and Interests were ever contrary to the Designs and Interests of the Company. As these Districts were originally assigned by the Company for the Purpose of paying your Expences, when they ceased to be your Property, by the universal Principles of Justice they reverted to the Company, from whom you first received them; and I accordingly caused Possession to be taken of them in the Name of the Company, both for the Security of their Rights, and to prevent an Enemy from usurping them: And I have given them to the Vizir for these Reasons; first, because as his Interests and the Company's were the same, and this Country lay contiguous to his, the Defence of it would be more easy, and our mutual Alliance become stronger by this Addition to his Dominions. Secondly, Because the Vizir being your First Servant, and the only Representative of your Person, it would enable him hereafter more effectually to serve your Majesty, and to retrieve your Affairs. It was certainly my Intention to have put these Districts again into your Hands, and it was with this View that I so repeatedly entreated your Majesty to lend a Person of your Confidence, to settle with me the Means of effecting this, and the other Arrangements dependent on the Company. But as no one came, and being informed that nobody would come, and I knew, that without some well-concerted Plan of Defence, to restore them to your Hands would in effect be to give them up to the Marattas, and prove a certain Means of arming their Hands against us, I was therefore compelled to change my first Design, and act as the Necessity of the Season advised.

Upon the Affairs of Bengal, I have before, in my Letters, represented the distressed Conditions of the People, and the Poverty of the Country, which are solely owing to the heavy Drafts which have been made of its current Specie for your Majesty's Remittances. As it is the Will of God, and agreeable to the Commands of the English Company, my Masters, that I am entrusted with the Care and Protection of the People of these Provinces, and as their Condition, which is at this Time on the Edge of Misery, would be ruined past Remedy, by draining the Country of the little Wealth which remains in it, I must plainly declare, that until the Safety and Welfare of these Provinces will admit of it, I cannot consent that a single Rupee be sent out of them, which

it is in my Power to detain. This Declaration I make from the Integrity of my Heart, and a real Attachment to your Majesty, which will not suffer me to deceive you by doubtful Promises, while I am certain that they can have but one Effect. For the Arrest, I pray to the Almighty for a more favourable Season, to enable me to shew my Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and shall continually communicate with the Vizir on the Means of exerting our Endeavours in Conjunction for this Purpose; which, God willing, may be speedily and happily accomplished.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) W^m Redfearn,
Persian Translator.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
P. M. Dacres.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXVI.

Book 109, Page 326.

To the Nabob Vizier.—Written 21st May 1777.

THE Alliance which has so long subsisted, and is now so firmly established, between your Excellency and the Company, has happily been productive of the greatest Advantages to both, and it is evident that no Benefit or Misfortune can attend either, of which the other will not essentially participate. This Union of inseparable Interests renders it my indispensable Duty, as the Representative of the English Nation and of the East India Company, not only to advise, but to urge in the most earnest Terms, every Expedient that may promote the Prosperity of your Dominions and the Increase of your Reputation, but more especially such as are required for your Safety from impending Danger.

It is now Two Years since, at your Request, I assented to the Appointment of British Officers, for the command and disciplining of your Troops. The Deference which I always pay to your Wishes would alone have been Motive sufficient to engage my Compliance with them on that Occasion, but a more forcible Reason subsisted in the Danger to which your Person and Dominions were exposed, from the licentious Outrage of your Sepoys. These were Considerations of too alarming a Nature to admit of Delay, although I plainly perceived the Defects of the System then adopted, and which have in fact since attended it: They are many, but I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal ones.

1st. The Officers employed in your Excellency's Service are released from the Company's Authority, without being subject to yours in such a Degree, as is necessary for establishing a proper Dependence on you, and due Obedience to your Commands.

2dly. The Expence of your Army being uncontrouled by the Authority of this Government, cannot be regulated by that Economy which in Reason and Justice ought to be observed for your Excellency's Advantage.

The Abuses arising from these Defects are daily accumulating, and unless immediately remedied must terminate in the most fatal Consequences, from a total Relaxation in the Discipline of the Troops, and an Increase of Expence too enormous for your Excellency to bear.

The sincere Friendship which I entertain for your Excellency, and the anxious Concern which I feel for your Welfare, have excited my utmost Attention, and engaged a considerable Portion of my Time, in devising Means for obviating the Effects which must follow the Continuation of so faulty a System.

After revolving many Plans in my Mind, I have at length adopted the following, which on the maturest Deliberation is, I am convinced, the best that can at present be formed for our mutual Advantage, and absolutely necessary to be carried into immediate Execution.—It is this:

(a) [That of the Troops now belonging to your Excellency, and commanded by British Officers, the following Corps be transferred to the Service of the Company, viz. Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse,—One more to be added for that Purpose, to complete the Establishment.

2dly. That these Corps be formed into a Brigade, for the Service of your Excellency entirely; but, for the sake of maintaining Discipline and Subordination, be immediately subjected to the Authority of this Government, by which their Pay is to be issued, their Accounts regulated, their Expence controuled, and their Conduct ultimately directed; but they shall act solely under your Orders, in all their military Operations, for the Defence of every Part of your Dominions, whilst you retain them in your Service.

3dly. That an Estimate be formed of the Expence of this Establishment, on the Trial of One or Two Months, which your Excellency will defray, and after that, the same shall remain a fixed Charge for so long a Time as you shall require the Corps for your Service.]

Your Excellency will perceive by this Plan, that no substantial Charge is made by it, either in the Strength or Service of the present Establishment, but that it is formally converted to the Service of the Company, for the sole Purposes of rendering it more effectual to yours, and the least burthensome to your Finances.

If you approve of this Measure, as this is the Season for executing it, I hope that you will be pleased to issue immediate Orders to Colonel Goddard to that Effect: I have written to him accordingly.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXVII.

Book 132. Page 348.

From the Vizier.—Received 17th June.

AFTER recapitulating the Contents of the Governor's Letter of the 21st of May, he proceeds thus:

The Defects which you point out in the System on which the Forces under British Officers are now established, do in fact exist, and the Plan which you have formed to remedy these Defects is of the wisest Nature, and calculated to promote the Advantage of my Government: Convinced that in the Establishment of this System you heartily wish the Prosperity of my Government, which in the Eye of Friendship is that of the Company's also, I have therefore given my Approbation to the Plan.

It is well known that the English Chiefs, keeping the Interest and Prosperity of my Government constantly in View, have exerted themselves on all Occasions to promote these Ends, and having never been deficient in affording me their Aid and Assistance, have been the Supporters of my Honour and Dignity, and they will continue such.—It is needless to mention this.

(a) [It is also equally certain, that I regard it as an indispensable Obligation on me to preserve the warmest Friendship for the illustrious English Chiefs from that Day, when, by the Means of the English Friendship, I ascended, by hereditary Right, the Musnud of my Ancestors. It has been my most earnest Desire deeply engraved on my Mind, by every Means to preserve a strict Friendship and Union with them, and to cultivate and improve it to the utmost, which would be the Means of insuring my Stability and Interest. Actuated by these Sentiments, I intrusted my Interests to the English Chiefs, and have, on every Occasion, regulated my Conduct by their Opinion and Advice, and have never in any one Instance acted contrary to their Pleasure.]

I have accordingly found the Affairs of my Government improving daily, and it is morally certain, that I shall ever preserve the strictest Friendship for them, and always keep in View the Duties which such Friendship and Union require at my Hands, and on no Account deviate therefrom.

The new Forces which you wish to raise to complete the present System, I entirely approve of and agree to: Of the Troops now commanded by British Officers, I have transferred to the Company 9 Battalions of Sepoys, 3 Companies of Artillery, 2 Regiments of Horse, and One more Regiment of Horse to be raised in the Room of 3 Battalions which shall be dismissed from the 12 Battalions now on Foot. I have accordingly given Colonel Goddard Information of this. It now depends on you and the Gentlemen of Council to discipline and direct these Forces, which I have transferred to the Company, in such Manner as you may think the Circumstances of the Times require.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXVIII.

Book 132.

From the Vizier.—Received 9th August 1777.

I HAVE had the Pleasure to receive your agreeable Letter. (Vide N^o 36.)

Actuated by Sentiments of the warmest Friendship and Regard towards me, you write that you consider yourself as under an Obligation to point out to me every Circumstance by which my Interest and the Prosperity of my Affairs may be affected, and that it is equally incumbent on me, both in Consideration of our Friendship and of the Success of my own Affairs, to pay Attention to

* Reference to the Letter in the Original.

(a) Vide supra, P. 763.

your

your Advice; and in the first Place you observe, it is highly expedient that all Men of mean Extraction and unworthy Characters, such as Imaum Buksh, whose Society reflects Dishonour on my Government, and is fraught with Detriment to my Affairs, be banished for ever from my Presence and Dominions. 2d. That I should chuse a Naib of Capacity for the Exercise of my Authority in the Management of my Affairs, and of approved Attachment and Integrity, such as Husein Reza Khan. 3dly. That having invested the said Khan with the Management of all my Affairs, especial Orders should be given that all the Officers of my Government act under his immediate Direction, and that he should be directed to retrench all my superfluous Expences.

All these Particulars I clearly comprehend, and feel the utmost Pleasure and Gratitude from the Consideration of these Instances of your Affection and Regard.

(a) [My Friend! My Nature revolts at all base and unworthy Characters. Before the Arrival of your friendly Letter, I had expressed my Displeasure against Imaum Buksh, and driven him from my Counsels; nor did I admit any Person of such a Character in my Presence. I had long before that Period given the sole Direction of all my Affairs, Civil and Military, into the Hands of Husein Reza Khan. It is true, that he is a Man of old and proved Attachment to my Family, and of great Capacity, Experience, and Discernment; and I am fully convinced of, and highly satisfied with, his Integrity and Fidelity; and since you, my Friend, have judged it advisable that he should be entrusted with the Management of the Affairs of my Government, and have given it me as your Advice accordingly, requiring no further Inducement, I have invested him with the Charge thereof, and given express Injunctions to all my Officers implicitly to obey all my Orders issued by the said Khan. You may rely with the utmost Confidence on these Declarations which I have made. My Desire to comply with your Advice on every Occasion is without Bounds.]

I regard the said Khan in the Light of a true and hearty Friend, and approve of all his Measures. You may rest assured of this. Let me request that you will continue to favour me with your Advice on every Occasion in which my Interest is concerned. I know you to be a warm Friend, ever attentive to my Happiness. In your Friendship is my Strength and Security.

Regarding me as ever anxious to hear of your Welfare, I flatter myself you will frequently let me enjoy that Pleasure.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXIX.

Book 133. Page 548.

Secret Dep.
Thursday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th September 1777.

Fort William, the 4th September 1777.

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(b) [At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

THE Proceedings of the 1st Instant read and approved. Read the following Letter from Mr. Middleton:

Mr. Middleton,
18th
August.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Not being favoured with your Commands, in Reply to my Address of the 26th June, and being moreover apprehensive, that with the very large Claims which the Company now have on his Excellency, the Mode I there proposed, of taking, in every Instance, Assignments of whole Districts, where the Vizier's Power of Controul over the Aumils, on the Troops stationed with them, should in no Respect be exerted, would almost annihilate every Appearance of his Excellency's retaining any Authority in his own Dominions; I thought it better to consent to what the Nabob himself appeared willing to allow, and what, I flatter myself, will be deemed by the Honourable Board as adequate a Security for the Claims of the ensuing Year, as the present State of Affairs in this Country would admit of. His Excellency has agreed to assign over the Rents of the Provinces of Rohilcund and the Doaub, after deducting the Charges of Collection, the usual Stationary Troops there, and the Claims for recoverable Balances of last Year, exclusively to the Payment of the Company's Demands; the Aumils to be either of my Appointment, or such as I shall approve; and with whom I am at Liberty to expressly stipulate, that, except on the Accounts above mentioned, they shall not pay any Drafts whatever but mine, on Pain of their immediate Removal. The Districts of Allahabad, Corah, Sharah, Jugdrispor, &c. are to be assigned over to me in the same Manner, after deducting such Part of the Jagheers of Sallar Jung and Mirsa Allee, as have always been upon those Districts. For the Remainders of the Company's

(a) Vide supra, P. 765.

(b) Vide supra, P. 765.

Claims, his Excellency has ordered his Ministers to lay before me such a State of Assignments as shall, in Amount and Security, appear to me fully sufficient, and gave me a solemn Assurance, that he would not make a Grant of a single Tuncaw upon any of his Districts until this be done. As the making the Bundobust of the Country, with the single Stipulation in favour of Bow Anny Sing, has been committed to the Ministry, I hope, with their Assistance, to have such Aumils appointed, and such an Influence over them, that I need be under no Apprehensions, where I have even only partial Drafts on them, of their paying the Claims of others in Preference, or to the Injury of the Company's. The Nabob's Orderlies, from whom I should have most to dread, will be excluded, unless it may, perhaps, be judged expedient to give some small Districts to one or two of them, who have some Claim to Favour, from having paid the Assignments on them this Year entirely, or nearly, without Balance. For a further Security to the realizing the Assignments given in favour of the Honourable Company, and to obviate one of the most ordinary and principal Causes of Balances this Year, the disorderly Behaviour of the Troops stationed for the Defence of the Provinces, or quartered on them for Subsistence, I have obtained his Excellency's Consent to Three of his Battalions being delivered over to me, for the Purpose of assisting the Aumils in the Maintenance of their Authority, both over the Zemindars, and against any Troops who may distress the Province by riotous Behaviour or oppressive Exactions; and also to secure the realizing of my Claims, when and wherever I may think them in Danger of being invaded or violated.]

I have this Day enclosed to the Governor General a Letter from his Excellency, requesting that a commanding Officer, and Three others under him, may be appointed by the Honourable Board to these Troops. With this Force, which is to be paid by me in the same Manner as his other Troops under British Officers, I think it will be easy to prevent any Alienations of the Company's Rights from the Violence of the Nabob's lawless Troops, and also that Devastation to the Country itself, and real Injury to its Revenues, which was so generally occasioned from the same Cause. As it will take some Time to adjust exactly this Year's Balance and Receipts Account, the Army's Subsidy, the Company's Account Current, and the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, as well as to settle the Aumils Account for this Year, and to make the Settlement with them for the next, I must defer the drawing out a general Statement to an After-period. In the mean while I have the Pleasure to inform you that the Doaub has been already assigned over to me, and an Aumil appointed thereto of the best and most established Reputation in the Country, and that I am studiously and unremittingly endeavouring, in conjunction with the Ministers, to settle the whole Claims on his Excellency in a Manner which I flatter myself will meet with your Approbation. As soon as ever Matters may be finally adjusted, I shall not fail to forward you the most particular Account both of the Balances of this Year, and the Nature of the Assignment for the Liquidation of them, and the Demand for the next Year.

Lucknow,
18th August 1777.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The Governor General.—Although the Continuance of the Three remaining Battalions of the Nabob's disciplined Sepoys on their original Footing, is liable to the same Objections in Part as those which I have stated against the entire Corps to which they formerly belonged; yet as the Nabob's Assignments have hitherto proved so defective, and as I know that no Part of his Revenues can be realized without a strong military Force, as well to enforce Payment from the Zemindars, as to oppose the Competitions of others, on whom the Nabob may lavish Grants on the same Lands; and as the Measure has come recommended both by the Vizier and the Resident, I must propose that it be confirmed, that the Board do permit such of their Officers to command them as may be required for that Purpose, but that the Term of their Service be limited to One Year, or a less Time, if other Means can be devised in the intermediate Time, for the Security of the Tuncaw Collections. I would further propose, that Mr. Middleton be directed to transmit to us a particular Account of the assigned Lands, specifying the particular Services to which each is appropriated, and their estimated Amount.

Minutes of
the Board on
Mr. Middle-
ton's Letters.

(a) [Mr. Francis.—By the foregoing Letter from Mr. Middleton, it appears, that he has taken the Government of the Nabob's Dominions directly upon himself. I was not a Party to the Resolutions which preceded that Measure, and will not be answerable for the Consequences of it.]

Mr. Barwell acquiesces in the Governor General's Motion.

Agreed to the Governor General's Motion, and resolved, That Mr. Middleton be informed accordingly, when an Answer shall be written to his other Letters now before the Board.

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXX.

Book 138. Page 703.

Extract of a Consultation, of the 19th May 1777.

Fort William, the 19th May 1777.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering.Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

RECONSIDERED the Governor General's Plan for regulating the Troops under British Officers in the Service of the Nabob of Oude, which stands recorded in Consultation of the 5th Instant.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion in the following Minute.

A Plan for a great military Arrangement, which has not been concerted with the Commander in Chief, nor communicated to him, comes before me without that Authority which his Recommendation would give to any Measure properly belonging to his Department. The Views of the Legislature in General Clavering's Appointment are well known. The Company concurred in them, by appointing him Commander in Chief of all their Forces in India. The Tenor of their Instructions, and the Approbation they have since given him, shew plainly how much they originally depended on his Knowledge and Experience in military Affairs, and how much they still expect from his Services. Our Instructions evidently draw a Line between the Civil and Military Departments, which had not been prescribed to any former Government, and give Powers to the Commander in Chief, which had heretofore been exercised by the President of the Council, yet without limiting any of those which belong to the former as a Member of the Administration. A Distribution of Power established by such Authority, ought to be inviolably preserved, and every Evasion of it opposed. On these Principles I object, in the first Instance, to the Introduction of a Plan for a new military Establishment to which the Commander in Chief is not a Party; and supposing the Measure to be resolved on without his Concurrence, shall deem the Governor General and Mr. Barwell particularly responsible for all the Consequences that may attend it.

My Objections to the Measure itself are partly to the Propriety of the Plan in its Detail, without a Reference to its main Object, but principally to its general Purpose and Operation. The last are fundamental, and not to be removed by any Arguments by which the first might be answered. I mean, that if the Plan within itself were unexceptionable, as a military Arrangement; that alone would not be to me a sufficient Motive for adopting it.

1st, I understand it is proposed to augment the Company's present Force with Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Six Regiments of Cavalry. These, whether paid by the Nabob or not, are to constitute Part of our standing Army, though not for the Defence of Bengal. Three of the above Regiments of Cavalry are, however, not to be raised without the Company's Orders, out of whose Treasury this Part of the Expence is to be provided for. The present Establishment of the Company's Army has been deemed adequate to the ordinary Defence of their Territories; and as this Force has been found sufficient, not only for that Purpose, but to spare One whole Brigade for the Defence of the Nabob of Oude's Dominions, I must suppose any Augmentation to be inconsistent with the Views of the Court of Directors; nor can I conceive it to be necessary on any Supposition, but that of an Invasion by the French. But according to the Governor's Plan, no additional Force will be kept up within the Provinces; at the same Time that the Number of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers will be considerably diminished.

Far from considering an Augmentation to the Company's Establishment in this Form, and so disposed, as a Measure which must conduce to Safety and Success, I think it useless in point of Safety, and as for Success, I know not in what Designs we are to succeed, unless it be in depriving the Nabob of the Government of his Country, or in Schemes of Conquest, in which I never shall concur. With respect to the Nabob, the Injustice is manifest, if he is to pay an Army without being allowed any Share in the Command, or any Judgment in the Disposition of it, for the Defence of his Dominions, a considerable Part of which cannot be defended by the Company's Army, without a Breach of their Orders; I mean the Doab and Rohilehund. If this Arrangement is to be imposed on the Nabob, by means of the actual Power we have over him, it is a Violation of Justice, and a Breach of specific Treaty with him, for which this Government can have no Excuse.

2dly. I cannot agree that the actual Existence of a Sum of Money in our Treasury will authorise this Government to lavish it in raising Regiments of Cavalry not necessary to the Defence of Bengal, much less that the general Circulation of the Country (so much distressed as the Governor observes, by its lying useless in our Coffers) will be benefited either by the Purchase of Horses (the whole of which will be spent out of the Provinces), or by an Encrease of Military

Establishment, for the constant Support of which the Country must hereafter be taxed. Augmenting the standing Force of a Country, in order to promote Circulation, is a new Idea, and plainly shews the Inutility of racking these Provinces in the Manner they have been. When it is considered, however, that our Treasury has been supplied, and that the present Surplus created by Resources which do not properly belong to Bengal, and on which we have no Right to place a constant Dependence, I mean by the Subsidy of the Brigade and direct Payments from the Nabob of Oude, I think there is no Reason to apprehend that it will remain long unemployed. If my Judgment of the Decline of our own Revenues, on which alone we can safely depend, be not much mistaken, the Time is not very distant when the Supply of the Investment and the Support of our present Establishment will gradually sink and appropriate the existing Surplus. At all Events, instead of squandering Money because we have it, I conceive that a more beneficial and benevolent Use might be made of it, by applying it to Current Services, and by granting a proportionate Remission for a few Years in the Taxation of the Country. In this Way, whatever we sow we should reap; whereas an Increase of the standing Army in the First Instance absorbs the Saving in hand, and leaves the Country burthened with an additional Establishment. This Argument I deem to be valid against any Augmentation which has not for its Object the direct Security of Bengal.

3dly. It is admitted, that the Establishment of the Troops under British Officers has answered the Ends of Discipline and Subordination to a certain Degree. The Defects therefore which may still attend it might easily be removed or corrected by Savings and Reductions, in which I should readily concur with the Governor General, without so violent an Alteration as that which the Plan proposes. 1st. The extraordinary Pay of the Officers may be reduced, as I believe the double Batta, which all the Troops enjoy out of the Provinces, would be a sufficient Inducement to our Officers to continue in that Service. 2d. I never heard that there has been any Difficulty in recruiting our Battalions of Sepoys; on the contrary, the Regularity of our Payment, and the Credit of our Discipline, makes the Company's a favourite Service.

If effectual Checks on the Expences of these Troops are not yet provided, the Office of Audit and Control has been to no Purpose. I believe the Governor is mistaken in affirming that the Paymasters and Officers are allowed to draw for Advances from the Nabob's Treasury, and that they consider themselves as responsible to him alone for the Application of them. I understand the established Pay and Contingencies are issued according to Abstracts, taken from actual Musters, signed by the commanding Officers, and by the Commissaries. The same Form is observed in the Company's Troops. As for extra contingent Bills, not one was paid before Colonel Goddard's Appointment, nor can be now without his Sanction. Where fixed Rules can be stated, the Auditor's Check over this Branch of Expence will be sufficient. In extraordinary Cases, some Degree of Trust must be reposed in Colonel Goddard's Discretion; and if this be an Inconvenience, it is one of those which cannot in its Nature be avoided, without incurring a greater.

4th. If the Services be too remote for the Government to remove and restrain all Abuses in it, it shews, that our Dependence must ultimately rest with the Officers whom we think fit to appoint to high Stations in that Service. The mere Transfer of the same Troops from one Establishment to another will not alter the Nature of the Service itself, nor lessen the Abuses which attend it.

5th. I believe the Governor is not founded in asserting, that the Officers now employed in the Nabob's Troops are exempt from the Articles of War. They hold their Rank in the Company's Service, and receive their Pay and Batta directly from the Company, through the Hands of their Resident.

6th. The Idea of annexing Two Regiments of Cavalry to each Brigade seems to me to defeat any useful Purpose of entertaining a Body of Horse in the Company's Pay. Six Regiments, when united, are but an inconsiderable Force against the numerous Bodies of Horse to which they must be opposed, if they acted at all. If Two Regiments are to be separately stationed with each Brigade, it does not appear to me that they can be of any Service whatsoever. I speak with Diffidence on a Subject in which I do not pretend to be conversant; but I have always understood that the true and only Defence of Bengal depends on our Infantry.

7th. Supposing the Utility of entertaining a Body of Horse to be admitted, I should still object to the Men furnishing their own Horses. The additional Pay of Men who ride their Horses, and the Indemnification for all Cost on Service, will soon exceed the first Cost. On the other Hand, it is not probable that many Horsemen should be found, who are in a Condition to mount themselves in a proper Manner; nor will it be the commanding Officer's Interest to find such Men. The Horses will be in fact his Property, as a considerable Part of them are at present in the Nabob's own Cavalry. The same Person, then, who owns the Horse will fix his Value, and either cast him as unfit for Service, or continue him, as may best suit his own Interest. As I am convinced that this will be the Case, I think it is more to be apprehended that there will be a constant Mortality among the Horses, than that they will not be exposed to Labour or Danger.

From the concluding Words of the Plan, I collect, that, when a Horse dies, or is cast, the Trooper is dismissed, and not re-admitted until he is provided with another. Such a Man has it

in his Option to quit the Regiment entirely, and carry the Discipline he may have learnt with us into another Service, or return, if he thinks proper.

On the whole I observe, that the total Saving proposed by the immediate Change of Establishment is to be 6,88,188 Rupees. If this Saving of Expence could have been accomplished without a Reduction of Numbers, it would undoubtedly have proved an Objection to the present System, and a Merit in removing it; but I observe, that it is intended to reduce the Nabob's Body Guard, and three other Battalions of Sepoys, amounting to above 3,200 Men: I can neither admit that there is any real Economy in the Measure, nor am I satisfied that the Numbers to be kept up will be equal to the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions. The Body Guard is not only a useful Corps, but very necessary to the Nabob's personal Dignity and Safety; a Proposal to disband it can never be freely consented to by him, nor effected without an absolute Force over him.

Mr. Barwell.—It is long since I have considered the Necessity of rendering the Military Establishment formed for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions of Use to this Government. Upon its first Formation I suggested the Propriety of having these Troops our own; I am still of that Opinion; and having fully weighed the Advantages that will probably result from the Plan offered by the Governor General, I shall give my Approbation of it, unless any Arguments that I am not aware of shall be advanced by General Clavering. I confess that none occur to me in opposition to the Measure proposed; however, I reserve to myself to alter my Opinion, should I be convinced that it is formed upon wrong Grounds.

General Clavering.—Mr. Barwell has mentioned, that when the Military Establishment was formed for the Defence of the Vizier's Dominions, he suggested the Propriety of rendering that Establishment useful to this Government.—If it would not be too much Trouble to him, I would beg leave to desire that he would state the Consultation where that Suggestion is in.

Mr. Barwell.—It is in Consultation 14th December 1775; I beg that a Copy of it may be recorded in this Place.

Extract Consultation, 14th December 1775.

“ I receive the General's Plan for forming a Body of Troops for the Service of the Nabob of Oude, but at the same Time I think it should be considered, whether in disciplining a Body of Infantry, and regulating a Corps of Artillery, we may not arm him against ourselves? The Government, I conceive, can well spare a sufficient Body of Black Troops for the Service of the Nabob. A proper Body of Cavalry, disciplined and commanded by our Officers, may, I apprehend, be of great Utility both to his Government and ours. I have no Objection to the General's Plan, upon the Principle that we cannot spare such a Body of Sepoys and Artillery from our own Forces as is now proposed to be kept up for the Nabob's Service.”

General Clavering delivers in the following Minute.

Although I might be discouraged by the fruitless Endeavours I have hitherto made to avert the Mischiefs which former Projects seemed to me calculated to produce; yet in whatever Light the Plan now under the Consideration of the Board is regarded, whether as political, military, or economical, I am equally called upon in my Capacity as a Counsellor of this Government, or Commander in Chief of the Company's Armies in India, to deliver my Sentiments freely upon a Measure connected with each of these Situations, however unavailing I am apprehensive my Arguments may prove on this Occasion. In delivering my Sentiments therefore on the Plan before me, I am sorry I must be obliged to declare, that I cannot receive it in the Light which Mr. Hastings offers it, as a Scheme of disinterested Utility, but as a Measure without an Object, not prompted by Necessity or any adequate Motive, positively infringing the Orders of the Court of Directors, and lavishing the Treasure of the Company; nor yet can I agree with him in looking upon it as no Innovation, or no Stricture upon past Measures: Because, in the first Place, I cannot consider a total Subversion of an Establishment, new-modelling Corps, altering the Rank of Officers, otherwise than as an Innovation: Because in the second Place, I cannot regard the five Objections he has endeavoured to establish, and the Invective and Aspersions (destitute of all Proofs) with which he has branded the Service of the Nabob, in any other Light than a partial Censure of past Measures. For my own Part, I hold myself always open to the Consequences of any Act in which I have concurred; but in the present Instance, the Governor General should have foreseen, that in blaming the Measure he condemns himself; as in fact, I only gave the official Courte to a Plan that he himself proposed, accompanied with his most hearty Concurrence; and upon this Occasion, as upon many others, I would most earnestly have wished that the Governor General had abided by his Declaration on the 28th November last, in the following Words: “ I had determined to avoid all Kind of Innovations, and to confine the Influence which had thus unexpectedly devolved upon me to the current and ordinary Occurrences of Government.” Indeed, upon a due Consideration of the Disapprobation with which his previous Conduct had been received in England, Prudence might have suggested to him not to engage in new Plans until he was informed of the Success of his old ones.

I shall

I shall now proceed to an Examination of the Governor General's Objections to the old Establishment; but first must express my Surprise at his Humility in relinquishing the Honour of this Plan in favour of Mr. Barwell; as upon referring to the Proceedings of the 29th November 1775, I find the Credit is entirely due to himself. Vide his Note of 20th November, and Mr. Barwell's Assent. And again, on the 14th December Mr. Barwell's Recommendation of the Company's Sepoys being employed in his Service; a Measure that could not be adopted by the Board, because of the Limitation to the Operation of our Troops within the Bounds of the guaranteed Provinces, by which they would have been rendered totally useless to the Nabob in respect to the Defence of his other Provinces.

Extract of the Governor's Note, 20th November 1775.

"As the Disorders which have prevailed in the Nabob's Troops require an instantaneous and effectual Remedy; and that the Proposal in this Letter promises the surest Success, I heartily subscribe to it. If the other Members of the Board join in this Opinion, they will also see with me the Necessity of signifying it immediately to Mr. Bristow, and of forming the Arrangement required for its Resolution."

To this Mr. Barwell assents, as a Measure of Security and Economy to the Company.

Extract of the 14th December 1775.

Mr. Barwell apprehends we shall hereby arm him against ourselves, and adds, "This Government, I conceive, can well spare a sufficient Body of Black Troops for the Service of the Nabob; a proper Body of Cavalry, disciplined and commanded by our Officers, may, I apprehend, be of great Utility, both to his Government and to ours. I have no Objections to the General's Plan, upon the Principle that we cannot spare such a Body of Sepoys and Artillery from our own Forces as is now proposed to be kept up for the Nabob's Service."

From these Extracts it plainly appears, that if any Censure is due for the Consequences of the above Plan, it must fall upon the Governor General, who proposed it; and if any Merit can be claimed for the Innovation now attempted, it cannot be ascribed to Mr. Barwell, whose Views evidently had a very different Tendency from that which is now under Consideration; viz. of the Thirteen Battalions actually in the Service of the Nabob, taking Nine, Three Companies of Artillery, Two Regiments of Horse now existing, and a new one to be immediately raised into the Company's Service, and to add Three more to them when the Company's Instructions are received.

N. B. The first mentioned Three are to be paid by the Nabob.

The Governor General seems to suppose, that there have been Two Plans, of which the latter has not removed the bad Effects of the former. The Fact is, there has been only One Plan; the Establishment has been the same from the Beginning. The Regiments that had been established by the late Nabob having been made over to European Officers, they mutinied and were broke, and were raised again with other Men, precisely in the same Form with the original Constitution of the Officers.

I will now proceed to the Objections offered by the Governor General to this Establishment.

1st, The superior Pay and Emoluments enjoyed by the Officers in that Service, excite Murmurings and Dissatisfaction in those who remain in our own, and by discouraging their Zeal and Attention to their Duty, tend to the general Relaxation of Discipline.

2dly, The Pay of the Nabob's Sepoys being made equal, at all Times, to the increased Allowance of those of the Company, when on Service in the Field, is a great Detriment to our own Service, by discouraging Recruits from engaging in it, while they can obtain superior Advantages from the Nabob's.

1st, The Reasons for which the Board unanimously agreed to the Allowance of such superior Pay were, because the Officers were to enjoy superior Commands: viz. Lieutenants to command Battalions, and Captains Regiments of Two Battalions; therefore their Pay was made adequate to their Commands, not to their Ranks in the Company's Service. But if it be true, that this Regulation has occasioned the Murmurings mentioned by the Governor General, and has, in any Manner, tended to relax the Discipline of the Army; I am as ready now to assent to the Reduction of Pay proposed by the Governor General, equal to the Company's Officers of the same Rank, as I was before to concur in the former Proposal.

2dly, The Pay of the Nabob's Sepoys, before they were put under the Command of European Officers, was Nine Rupees per Month; it has since been reduced to the Level of our Service, which is, after deducting the Off-reckonings, 8 : 10 : 8 for the Sepoys in the Field. If no Inconveniency was felt to the Company's Recruiting, while the Pay was superior, how can the Objection be valid now that the Pay is reduced?

[4 H]

Yet,

3dly, The Want of effectual Checks. That Principle of Moderation which should actuate the Conduct of the Officers in their public Disbursements, loses much of its Influence when the Expence is defrayed by a State on which they have not a natural and permanent Dependence; and hence, the Burthen becoming too enormous for the Nabob to bear, it must ultimately fall upon the Company. To guard against this Consequence, an Officer of Audit and Controul has been lately appointed by the Board, but with what Success Time must shew, as we are not yet advised of his having entered on his Office; but there are too strong Grounds for the Presumption, that his Authority will avail but little while the Paymasters are allowed to draw for Advances from the Nabob's Treasury, and they consider themselves as responsible to him alone for the Application of them. The Board have a recent and striking Instance either of the Indifference or Licentiousness of those who have been thus intrusted with Sums in Advance by the Nabob, in the Difficulties which they have experienced in obtaining from Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, notwithstanding their repeated and peremptory Commands, the Accounts of the past Expenditures, after waiting for those Accounts for Seven Months, in which Time we were told that he had been unable to collect them, that some had been delivered which he had returned, because they were defective, and others withheld on pretence that no Accounts had been kept, or that having been passed, they had been torn; at length a parcel of Abstracts were transmitted, not of the whole, but only of a Part of the Accounts, expressing in gross Sums the Advances and Disbursements, but without a Voucher, without any Specification of Time, or of Numbers, or of Ranks, or of the Circumstances, under which Contingencies were incurred, or any Document whatever that could shew the Propriety or Truth of the Charges. Such however must be the Practice while the Temptation and Means conduce to it; nor can it perhaps be so justly imputed to those whom the Provocation of present Profit, aided by the Concurrence of Example, and the too liberal Construction which is commonly

Yet, if the Objection could be true, the Governor's new Plan offers no Remedy to it.

3dly, If the Governor General is convinced, as he seems here to set forth, that the Checks he has established by the Appointment of a Commissary of Audit and Controul will be of no Avail; I am sorry he has taken the Trouble of so useless a Measure.

But if Reference be made to the Directions originally given to Mr. Bristow, it will be seen that no Precautions were omitted that could be taken, to prevent even the Possibility of any Overcharge; for he was prohibited discharging any Bills for contingent Expences, but to send them down to the Board. Vide Letter of 5th February 1776, which Order remained in force till Col. Goddard was appointed, whose Instructions, respecting this Matter, were drawn up by the Governor General, as may be seen by his own Handwriting in the foul Draught (a), altering the former Mode to the allowing Col. Goddard to countersign them himself; the Governor's Words were, "We leave it to you to countersign such Bills as you shall approve, and we confide in your Zeal and Attention to the Service, for preventing any improper and unreasonable Charges." If Col. Goddard has abused his Trust, or Capt. Webber (to criminate whom was the professed Object in calling for this Account) has raised the large Fortune the Governor General once ascribed to him, let each of them answer for it. But the Governor General's Silence upon Capt. Webber's particular Account, at a Time when he not only possesses the Accounts, but is Master of the whole Country, to come at every possible Information against him, and now running into general Invektive, affords a strong Presumption that his Intelligence is too void of Foundation to be produced as a Charge.

By a Reference to the only positive Fact which he advances, that the Board were Seven Months in obtaining these Accounts, it will appear, that the Letter, requiring the Accounts, was dated the 2d December, and the Answer, returning the Accounts, was of the 22d March. As that Letter was received here the 4th April, or Thirteen Days after its Date, the same Time must be allowed for the Letter, which ordered the Account, reaching Col. Goddard, which will bring it to the 15th December, leaving Three Months and Seven Days for what the Governor calls Seven Months.

I have subjoined these Extracts (b), which is all that Colonel Goddard wrote upon the Subject, because

(a) Extract Letter 5th February 1776.

"It is a material Object with us to prevent the Nabob from being burthened with unreasonable Demands from these Officers on the Head of Contingencies, or extraordinary Allowances; and we think it will be expedient to fix a monthly Sum to be allowed for each Corps when in Cantonments, and in Proportion employed on actual Service, in lieu of all Contingencies; we therefore desire you will recommend this Measure to the Nabob, and when you have consulted him upon the Subject, transmit for our Approbation any Plan of this kind, which he may agree to adopt; in the mean Time we direct, that you pay no Bills for Contingent Charges of any Kind until further Orders, but that you refer to us all that shall be presented."

(b) Extract of a Letter from Colonel Goddard, dated 17th February 1777.

"I beg leave to apologize for having so long delayed Compliance with the Orders you were pleased to send me of the 2d December last, which has been occasioned by many of the Gentlemen not keeping themselves an exact Account of the Money they have received, and being obliged to make a Reference to the Paymaster."

monly given to the Latitude of contingent Bills, may have led to commit it, as to the natural Effects of a defective System; but it will be the Fault of Government if it knowingly suffers such Defects to remain, and they are capable of a Remedy.

because they not only shew how invidiously the Fact is stated of the Time that the Board waited for the Accounts, but also the Misrepresentation, "That others (Accounts) had been withheld, on Preterence that no Accounts had been kept, or that having been passed, they had been torn."

The latter Word, or Circumstance, is not even insinuated in either Letter; and as to the former, if not keeping correct Accounts is to be deemed keeping no Accounts, I much fear the Company have never had any yet.

Colonel Goddard, by a Reference to the original Bills in the Paymaster's Hands, did every Thing that could be required to make them regular, and to authenticate them.

When the Extent of the Country in which those Troops are stationed is considered; and that Applications were to be made to a Variety of Officers little versed in the official Forms of keeping Accounts, as also to the Deputy Paymasters, and to compare the one with the other, to ascertain their Exactitude;—when these Circumstances are considered, and weighed with the Difficulties we daily find in obtaining Accounts from our Deputy Paymasters, who were lately Four Months in Arrear, even at the Presidency and at Berhampore, and that the general Army Accounts of Two Years standing 74.5, are only now gone home, with immense Sums upon them unadjusted; when we see Claims for large Sums made upon Captain Brooke and Toone, gone home, as far back as the Year 1773; when we observe that full Batta has been paid, since the Year 1772, to the Troops stationed at Chunar, according to the Governor General's own Confession, contrary to Orders, and that the Battalion stationed there is still permitted to draw the same Batta, notwithstanding the Acknowledgment of the Abuse; when we know that the Governor General's own Troop had never been mustered since it was raised; that the Commanding Officers have been drawing Pay for Men and Horses without a Check; and that though the Allowance regulated by Government for the Purchase of the Horses be limited to 500 Rupees, yet it appears, upon the whole Number purchased, that there has been an Excess of 142 Rupees per Horse, making upon the whole Amount 20649 Rupees; when we further consider the Discovery that was made, of no less a Sum than 15 Lack of Rupees overpaid the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah in the Year 1772; and when it will be apparent to the Court of Directors, that, contrary to their express and peremptory Commands for limiting the Sum on account of Fortifications and Buildings to 100,000*l*. that so careless has this Presidency been, as to ad-

"master's Office for the original Bills lodged in his Hands; as I wish to transmit you the several Accounts at One Time, I shall collect them with all possible Expedition, and immediately forward them for your Satisfaction."

Extract of another Letter of the 13th March 1777.

"In my Letter of the 17th ult. I solicited your Indulgence, on account of the Delay in transmitting you the Vouchers for Money received by the several Gentlemen since their Appointment to the Vizier's Service. I am concerned to be obliged to trouble you a second Time with Apologies on this Head; but besides the Necessity most of the Officers were under, of referring to the Paymaster's Office, I have been compelled to return many of the Accounts when sent me, in order to the rectifying some Mistakes that appeared in them. This Circumstance has caused a further Delay, which I hope you will excuse; and in a very few Days I shall most certainly collect the whole, and immediately forward them for your Inspection."

4thly, The Service being too remote for this Government to observe and restrain all the Abuses in it, and being in its present Nature incapable of Relief, local Interests are acquired, and Opportunities of making undue Advantages afforded.

5thly, Our Officers employed on this Service being exempt from the Articles of War, we have no further Influence over their Conduct, than such as the Dread of losing their Profits may create; and this alone will never restrain the Excesses arising from the same Principle.

mit of the Expenditure of 45,000 Rupees at Chunar above that Sum in the last Year, although specially enforced in the 25th Paragraph of the general Letter of the 15th December 1775: Making, I say, due Allowance for such Irregularities in Accounts under immediate Controul and Check at the Presidency, can any Surprize remain, that the collecting and forming Accounts of a new Establishment should have taken up Three Months and Seven Days?

4thly, Upon the Fourth Objection I have only to ask, Will the Governor's Plan diminish the Distance between the Seat of our Government and the Province of Owde?

5thly, It is impossible for me to discover upon what Grounds the Governor General makes this Assertion.

The Orders say, "In case any of the Officers shall be guilty of Disobedience to the Nabob's Orders, or of any other Offences against his Authority, he will be at Liberty to dismiss (a) them from his Service; but if their Offences be such as shall appear to him to deserve a more severe Punishment, he must apply to the commanding Officer of the Brigade, and obtain a proper Warrant for their being tried by a General Court Martial."

But whilst displaying the Difficulties of controuling Persons in the Service at such a Distance, who, as it has been shewn, are subjected to Martial Law, let me ask, what Precautions he has taken to controul the Commissary General and his Train of Dependants, all Persons out of the Service, and not subject to the Martial Law.

These Five are the Objections that the present System is said to be so fraught with; and to remove which, the Governor General thinks it necessary to introduce his new Plan, which in fact is making an Augmentation of the Company's Troops, and (as he sagaciously observes) employing the Company's Treasures, now lost to Circulation, all in order to correct the Nabob's Accounts.

If it shall be found that the Objections upon which the Governor General establishes the Necessity of his Plan are removed by the above Observations; or if not thereby obviated, that more moderate and applicable Means, or less ruinous to the Company, cannot be found to correct them, I will still hope that a maturer Consideration of the Welfare of the Company will outweigh whatever private Engagements he may have entered into, and induce him to drop a Project so variously infringing their positive Orders, upon the Pretence of Difficulties, which, if true and united, would not justify the Infringement of the most trifling Order the Company sends out, much less of those Regulations which they lay down as the grand fundamental Principles of their political and commercial Interests.

I therefore say, I hope his Prudence will make him desist from violently enforcing this; as in the Case of continuing his Negotiations with Nudjiff Cawn, although the Motives alleged by himself for making a Subsidiary Treaty with him have long since disappeared, and Nudjiff Cawn's Refusal to accept of our supplicating Propositions, have humiliated us in the Eyes of every Potentate in Indostan.

Although the general Arguments urged by me against the Plan ought to be more than sufficient to prevent its Adoption, yet that nothing may be left undone on my Part, in endeavouring to deter its Execution, I will consider the Detail of it.

It proposes that the Nabob's Army, commanded by British Officers, composed of 13 Battalions, should be reduced to Nine, and taken into the Company's Service, and annexed to the Brigades, together with Three Companies of Artillery and Six Regiments of Cavalry, Four of which are to be raised in Addition to the Two now existing; so that each Brigade will consist of Ten Battalions, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry of 480 Privates each; and by the 5th Article, if I understand it right, Nine Battalions of Infantry of One of these Brigades, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse, are to be em-

(a) N.B. Captain Showers was dismissed that Service on this Order.

played for his Service, while he may require them. In consequence of this Disposition, I suppose it is intended that the 10th Battalion shall garrison the Fortrefs of Chunar, as the 7th Battalion belonging to the Brigade in the Field now does; and that Twenty Battalions, Four Companies of Artillery (exclusive of the Two for the Garrison of Fort William), and Four Regiments of Cavalry, shall remain for the Defence of the Provinces. Of these, according to the 6th Article, a complete Brigade shall, at the Expiration of Two Years, relieve that in the Field. If this Statement be not erroneous, the Forces of the Nabob for the Defence of his Country, consisting, as I said before, of 13 Battalions, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry, with the Addition of our Brigade, consisting of Six Battalions and One Company of Artillery, in all making Nineteen Battalions, Four Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Cavalry, will be reduced to Nine Battalions, Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse; of course his Defence is lessened by Ten Battalions of Infantry. However, it is to be remarked, that only One of those Regiments is to be raised, in Addition to the Two now established, in the short Interval remaining of the fair Season, and the Three others are not to be levied till after the Receipt of the Company's Orders; consequently, until that Period, we shall have, for the Defence of these Provinces, only One Regiment of Cavalry, and that at the Charge of the Nabob.

Upon this Statement, the Three Regiments of Cavalry are to be in the Service of the Company, but in the Pay of the Nabob.

Quere, Will not these Three Regiments be liable to all the Evils enumerated as the Cause for transferring them to the Pay of the Company, not having a natural and permanent Dependance on us, while in the Pay of a foreign Prince? The ambiguous Terms in which the whole is couched, I confess, makes me diffident of deciding upon the positive Meaning of every Part of it; if therefore I have committed any Error, the Governor will be pleased to rectify it by an Explanation.

It may be seen that I have all along taken it for granted, that the Company are to bear the Expence of this new Plan, excepting the Three Regiments particularly allotted to the Nabob, because no Mention is made of the Payment of the Remainder of the Army by him; on the contrary, the Objection lays * against the present Establishment, on account of the Troops being in the Pay of a foreign Prince, which the Plan under Consideration professes to obviate, by making them Part of our own Establishment; that because it is proposed, that Part of these Troops are to serve in the Company's Provinces, where it would be highly absurd to suppose that the Nabob is to pay them; and because the Plan sets forth the great Ability of the Company to bear the Expence, and the Necessity of circulating their Treasure: That, finally, because Arms and Accoutrements are to be supplied to the Cavalry out of the Company's Stores: Therefore, on the Supposition that I have not mistaken Mr. Hastings's real Intentions, it is necessary to state the Expence taken from the comparative Estimate accompanying the Plan. * Sic in Orig.

It would be mis-spending Time to state all the Objections that occur against the comparative Estimate; as for Instance, the Saving arising from a Comparison of dissimilar Numbers (which can only deceive those who look no further than Sums total), or by stating impracticable Establishments, which, when attempted to be realized, would be made up by contingent Bills.

In the Year 1773, the European Regiments, which consisted of 20 Companies of 50 Men each, were reduced to 10 Companies of 100 each; a Saving certainly arose of the Pay of One Half of the Officers; but, according to the Opinion of every Officer of Eminence, the Service has been much injured and weakened by it; for if Three Officers are only thought sufficient for 50 Men in Europe, much less can they be thought sufficient for 100 Men in this Climate, where the Men require more Discipline and the Officers more Relief.

In the present Instance he compares the full annual Charge of maintaining 14,787 Men for R' 33,95,028 with the full annual Charge of maintaining only 11,254 for R' 27,06,840, and states the Difference of R' 688,188 as a Saving; although, according to the Statement, the only Difference in the Rate of the Expence is, that in the latter Number is included 480 Horse more than in the former.

				Present Establishment.	New Proposal.
Commissioned Officers	—	—	—	51	61
Warrant Staff	—	—	—	29	21
Native Officers and Private	—	—	—	12,066	9,148 (a)
Staff Effective	—	—	—	292	223
Artillery	—	—	—	1,424	1,158
Artificers, if marching	—	—	—	925	643
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Men	14,787	11,254
Bullocks	—	—	—	3,422	1,686
Hackeries	—	—	—	56	48

These

(a) "9,148. This Number appears erroneously stated with regard to the Plan, as it includes under the Head of Cavalry 2,192 Men, instead of 1,639, the Amount of Three new Regiments expressed in the Plan in the 2d Par. of the 4th Article, That the Corps be composed of the Two Regiments already in the Service of the Nabob, and of which the Horses are his Property; the Numbers to be reduced to the proposed Complement of the new Regiments; that it be immediately increased by a Third, &c." [41] This

These Numbers are exclusive of the Three additional new Regiments of Cavalry proposed to be levied; when they are added, the smallest Number of Troops will cost most; the Difference might then be reckoned an Excess, with as much Justice as the present Alteration is called Saving.

However, according to his own Statement of the Expence of the Troops to be transferred to the Company, the Estimate amounts to

Infantry	—	—	12,86,970	}	13,01,214
Extra Allowance when marching	—	—	14,244		
Artillery	—	—	2,43,672	}	2,63,544
Marching	—	—	19,872		
Staff	—	—	—		1,37,028
					Rupees 17,01,786
And Cavalry, including One new Regiment of Cavalry, when raised					10,39,170 (+)
					27,40,956

This Sum does not include the additional Three new Regiments of Cavalry to be raised hereafter.

Daily Experience evinces, that the correctest Estimates are always exceeded in the Fact; but this Estimate makes no Allowances even for the very Proposals contained in the Plan to which it is annexed, and which it professes to be calculated for; nor has the Governor General chosen to avail himself of his own Experience upon Record, to endeavour to bring it in some rational Degree near the Truth.

1st. Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and an excessive Number of various other Contingencies, are left unexpressed.

2d. No Account is made of the Seventy-two Officers which the Nine Battalions will require, agreeable to his Remark upon the Second Article, when they come to be relieved, to make them equal to the Brigade Establishment, though the Plan, with profound Wisdom, declares, that as the Want of them will not be materially felt while upon Service, it follows that the Troops that go up to relieve must leave Seventy-two of the Officers behind, to be transferred to the returning Troop upon the Peace Establishment, while the Remainder carry the Men into the Field.

3d. The Expence of the Cavalry does not seem to include the Effect, in any Degree, of the Fourth Regulation of the Plan for the Establishment of the new Cavalry.

It makes no Allowance for the 1st Article of the 4th Regulation for Horses killed in Battle, or by Marches exceeding 15 Cofs: Either Circumstance entitles the Rider (and, if he dies, most probably his Estate) to the full Price of his Horse, estimated at 600 Rupees.

Nor does it make Allowance for the 2d Article of the 4th Regulation, providing for the Loss of Horses that die, or become unfit for Service without extraordinary Accidents. A Horse is to be received at Six Years Service, and indeed it is rational to suppose that they will not be fit for Service after that Period; consequently that the whole will be paid for during that Term. Each Regiment will at the least possess 545 Horses; allowing but One for Officers and Men indifferently, and rating both at 600 Rupees per Horse, without Distinction between Officers and Private (though doubtless a sufficient one will be made), each Regiment in the Course of Six Years will receive 3,27,000, which, for Six Regiments, makes Rupees 19,62,000.

But had this Capital been added to the Estimate of Cavalry, even erroneously as that now stands, it would not near amount to what the Governor General's Experience might have pointed out to him as the actual Charge of this Mode of raising Cavalry. To evince this, I will only quote his own Proceedings (a) of the 23d May 1772, from which it will be evident, that a Corps of 480 Men should with more Accuracy be rated at 4,80,000 annual Expence than 2,63,508; for if the Body of Cavalry then in Pay, consisting of 300 Men, cost 3,01,000, it may safely be advanced, that 480 will cost 4,80,000, consequently for the Six Regiments 28,80,000.

As the Governor General declares the chief Objection against his Plan is, that it is in direct Opposition to the Orders of the Court of Directors, and therefore defers levying the Cavalry, it may be hoped, now that it has been pointed out to him, that every Article of it is in the same Predicament, that out of Deference to their Authority, and his Wish to act immediately from it, he will equally defer the whole.

This then falsifies the Number of Men by 553 Men; and the Sum of (+) Rs. 10,39,170 by 3,21,774; so the Three new Regiments should only amount, according to No. 6. to Rupees 7,17,396.

(a) Extract of Consultations, 23d May 1772.

The Board deliberating on the little Service the small Body of Cavalry in the Company's Pay can ever be of; and that in Time of actual Service it would be either exposed to the perpetual Hazard of being cut off at any Distance from the Infantry, or prove an Embarrassment if joined to it; reflecting also, that the Expence of a Body of Horse capable of doing real Service would exceed our Means, since the annual Cost of so inconsiderable a Number as we now maintain is not less than Rupees 3,01,678;

Resolve, The whole Cavalry, both European and Indostan, be directly disbanded, &c.

In waiting for some Instructions that may be applicable to the Subject, I cannot suppose he means such as can only be applied by straining the Expressions and perverting the Meaning, as in the Case of the Orders upon which he undertook the Rohillah War; but that he means positive and clear Injunctions, that must, in Substance and Spirit, direct as follows:

1st. That the Nabob of Oude be reduced, with respect to his real Power, to the State and Situation of the Nabob of Bengal.

The depriving a Prince of his Army is in other Words to dethrone him; his Consent can never be voluntarily obtained for it, though he may be under such Circumstances as to be obliged to say so.

The Reduction of Mobareck ul Dowlah's Pension from 32 Lacks to 16, and the Establishment of Courts of Justice in this Country, have been assigned by the most solemn Acts in the Court of Judicature as Reasons for his not being an independent Prince; though it is well known, that a Treaty was signed with him as one, and that he remonstrated very strongly against the Reduction of his Pension. If Mr. Hastings takes the Vizier's Troops from him, in whatever Terms his Consent to it may be expressed, he may afterwards insult his Condition, by calling him a mere Pageant and Phantom of Power (a).

(a) Vide
Minute 25th
November
1776.

2d. That the Restrictions laid on the Company's Troops passing the guaranteed Provinces, be annulled.

When the Nabob's Army is transferred to the Service of the Company, they can be of no Use to him in defending a very large Part of his Dominions, as the Duab and Rohilchund, unless the Restrictions, which by the most positive and precise Orders have been laid on this Government, be removed.

3dly. That all the Orders formerly given by the Court of Directors, prohibiting an Augmentation of the Company's Troops without urgent Necessity, be annulled.

These Orders are numerous, and some of them very recent. Whether the Reasons assigned of inaccurate Accounts can amount to that urgent Necessity that can justify Mr. Hastings in taking upon him to increase the military Expences 27 Lacks, without reckoning Contingencies of all Kinds, he best knows; for this Part of his Plan I refer him to the General Letter 15th December 1775, Para. 23d, declaring, "That whatever Number of Troops may be then entertained by the Subah of Oude, we must again repeat, that the whole Expence must be borne by him." He thinks the Company would be indemnified, in case of a defensive War, for the Expence of Nine or even Twelve Regiments of Cavalry.

4thly. That the Orders forbidding the Natives to be employed in the Artillery be annulled.

The taking these Companies of Artillery, composed entirely of Natives, into the Company's Service, would be a positive Infraction of the

* Paragraph of the general Letter, dated * Sic in Orig.

5thly. That the Orders restricting the Numbers of the Cavalry to One Troop be annulled.

Of all the prohibitory Orders that will be violated by the Adoption of this Plan, this is the only one at which Mr. Hastings starts; yet far from stopping or going back, he only turns round the Object and proceeds in his Career: The Respect he bears for the Commands of his Honourable Masters, makes him, he says, desirous of waiting for their Approbation (b) or Disapprobation of the Measure taken, to appoint British Officers to the Nabob's Troops. But, instead of adhering to that Resolution, he actually proposes that the Two Regiments of Cavalry now in the Nabob's Service, and One other to be raised, should be taken into the Company's Service to be paid by the Nabob. Respecting the Measure of the appointing Officers to the Nabob's Troops, the Court of Directors have anticipated their

(b) Vide his
Plan.

Sentiments

6th. That the reiterated Orders enforced in every Letter transmitted to this Government, to reduce the Expences, civil and military, and to make ~~C~~Economy our chief Aims, be all annulled.

Sentiments on the Subject, by directing us in their Letter of the 15th December 1775, Para. 20, to make those Appointments for the Nabob's Cavalry, but not a Word of taking the Nabob's Cavalry into the Company's Service.

It is a demonstrable Truth, of which the Court of Directors as well as Mr. Hastings cannot but be convinced, that our present Abundance of Treasure has entirely arisen from extraordinary and unnatural Resources. We have no Reason to expect any further Supplies from our Ally, Asoph ul Dowlah; that Source, whence our Treasury has been replenished, seems now quite exhausted; his Debt to the Company, which on the 28th September last was 28 Lacks, is now increased to 35 Lacks. His Arrears to the Troops under British Officers have been lately several Months more in Arrear than before. Finally, by the Estimate Mr. Bristow made of his Receipts and Disbursements, it appears there is an Excess in the latter of 58 Lacks.

What further Mine of Wealth Mr. Hastings promises himself, whether by his new Settlement, or by new Conquests, it is impossible to discover. I am afraid to conjecture what his Views are. Should his Necessities drive him to possess himself of the Revenues of Asoph ul Dowlah, under Pretence of reforming his Finances, I leave to Imagination to guess what a Scene of Oppression, Rapine and Plunder must ensue from sending Collectors into that Country.

But perhaps the making the Mountains of Thibet and Tartary the Boundaries of our Possessions may be the political Barrier to this Country, which the Governor General so pathetically laments in his Minute of the 25th November, that his Influence and Authority was too circumscribed to complete.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

Resolved, That the Plan be adopted.

Governor General.—I recommend that the above Resolution be communicated to the Nabob in the following Letter :

To the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

The Alliance which has so long subsisted, and is now so firmly established, between your Excellency and the Company, has happily been productive of the greatest Advantages to both; and it is evident that no Benefit or Misfortune can attend either, of which the other will not essentially participate. This Union of inseparable Interests renders it my indispensable Duty, as the Representative of the English Nation and of the East India Company, not only to advise, but to urge, in the most earnest Terms, every Expedient that may promote the Prosperity of your Dominions and the Increase of your Reputation; but more especially such as are required for your Safety from impending Danger.

It is now Two Years since, at your Request, I assented to the Appointment of British Officers for the Command and Discipline of your Troops: The Deference which I always pay to your Wishes would alone have been Motive sufficient to engage my Compliance with them on that Occasion; but a more forcible Reason subsisted, in the Danger to which your Person and Dominions were exposed from the licentious Outrage of your Sepoys. These were Considerations of too alarming a Nature to admit of a Delay, although I plainly perceived the Defects of the System then adopted, and which have, in fact, since attended it: They are many, but I shall content myself with mentioning only the principles Ones.

1st. The Officers employed in your Excellency's Service are released from the Company's Authority, without being subject to yours in such a Degree as is necessary for establishing a proper Dependence on you, and due Obedience to your Commands.

2d. The Expence of your Army being uncontrouled by the Authority of this Government, cannot be regulated by that ~~C~~Economy which in Reason and Justice ought to be observed for your Excellency's Advantage.

The Abuses arising from these Defects are daily accumulating, and unless immediately remedied must terminate in the most fatal Consequences, from a total Relaxation in the Discipline of the Troops; and an Increase of Expence too enormous for your Excellency to bear.

The sincere Friendship which I entertain for your Excellency, and the anxious Concern which I feel for your Welfare, have excited my utmost Attention, and engaged a considerable Portion of my Time, in devising Means for obviating the Effects which must follow the Continuation of so faulty a System.

After revolving many Plans in my Mind, I have at length adopted the following; which, on the maturest Deliberation, is, I am convinced, the best that can at present be formed for our mutual Advantage, and absolutely necessary to be carried into immediate Execution. It is this:

1st. That of the Troops now belonging to your Excellency, and commanded by British Officers, the following Corps be transferred to the Service of the Company; viz. Nine Battalions of Sepoys, Three Companies of Artillery, and Two Regiments of Horse, One more to be added for that Purpose to complete the Establishment.

2d. That these Corps be formed into a Brigade for the Service of your Excellency entirely; but, for the sake of maintaining Discipline and Subordination, be immediately subjected to the Authority of this Government, by which their Pay is to be issued, their Accounts regulated, their Expence controuled, and their Conduct ultimately directed; but they shall act solely under your Orders in all their Military Operations for the Defence of every Part of your Dominions, whilst you retain them in your Service.

3dly. That an Estimate be formed of this Establishment, on the Trial of One or Two Months, which your Excellency will defray, and after that the same shall remain a fixed Charge, for so long a Time as you shall require the Corps for your Service.

Your Excellency will perceive by this Plan, that no substantial Change is made by it, either in the Strength or Service of the present Establishment; but that it is formally converted to the Service of the Company, for the sole Purposes of rendering it more effectual to yours, and the least burthensome to your Finances.

If you approve of this Measure, as this is the Season for executing it, I hope that you will be pleased to issue immediate Orders to Colonel Goddard to that Effect. I have written to him accordingly.

☞ (a) [Mr. Francis.—I conceive it to be impossible that the Nabob, or any Prince whose Understanding is capable of forming the Idea of Independence, can give a voluntary Consent to a Measure which dethrones him. Nothing is left for me, however, but to protest against it.]

Mr. Barwell—I entirely approve of the Letter proposed to be written to the Nabob.

☞ (b) [General Clavering—I protest against the Letter and all the Consequences of it.]
☞ Resolved that the Letter be approved, and the Governor General is requested to write it accordingly.

Resolved, That Letters be written to the Resident at Oude, and to Colonel Goddard, informing them of the Resolution of the Board, and transmitting Copies of the Plan and of the above Letter to them.

Sir,

The present Establishment of the Vizier's Troops, under the Command of British Officers, being found liable to many Inconveniences and Objections, we have thought it adviseable to propose a new Mode for the Defence of his Country, conformably to the enclosed Plan, which we have recommended to the Vizier in a Letter whereof we also transmit a Copy for your Information.

You will be pleased to consult the Nabob's Sentiments on the Subject of this Proposal, and communicate his Determination to us as soon as you shall be acquainted with it.

We are, &c.

Sir,

The present Establishment of the Vizier's Troops, under the Command of British Officers, being found liable to many Inconveniences and Objections, we have thought it adviseable to propose a new Mode for the Defence of his Country, conformably to the enclosed Plan, which we have recommended to the Vizier in a Letter whereof we also transmit a Copy for your Information.

You will observe that the Nabob has been informed that we have directed you to pay immediate Obedience to the Orders which he may think fit to issue to you in consequence of his Approval of this Plan; you will therefore expect such Orders and prepare for the due Execution of them in the Manner which you may judge most consistent and with our Inclinations.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
19th May, 1777.

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 766.

(b) Vide *supra*, P. 766.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXI.

Book 110. Page 379.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th August 1777.

Fort William, the 11th August 1777.

Secret Department,
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General Sir John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

THE Proceedings of the 7th Instant read and approved.

(a) [The Commander in Chief, agreeably to the Intention which he before expressed, now delivers in the following Protest to the Plan for the new Brigade, proposed by the Governor General, and agreed to by the Board on the 7th Instant:

Sir John Clavering.—Perceiving that my Minute of the 19th May, while remaining in every Point unanswered, has in no Shape altered or caused any Amendment in any one Article of the Plan proposed by Mr. Hastings on the Fifth of that Month, for transferring a Part of the Nabob's Army to the Company's Service, but on the contrary several of the Evils pointed out by me in it have increased and are otherwise brought on with aggravating Acts, in violation of the Company's most positive Orders, and all without any well-founded Reasons, the only one urged by Mr. Hastings being because I had opposed his Plan in Council, and because, having already proposed it, it became prudent in him to enforce it. But this is brought on, as Mr. Hastings himself acknowledges, without any pressing Necessity, although in daily Expectation of decisive Orders from England.

The Fortieth and Forty-seventh Paragraphs of the Company's Military Instructions fully and clearly draw the Line between the Powers to be exercised by the Governor General and the Commander in Chief, limiting the First to Fort William and the Town of Calcutta, and particularly entitling the latter to recommend all Officers for the Staff, and those who shall be appointed to fill all Vacancies in the Sepoy Corps. But this solemn Act has been entirely set aside and violated by Mr. Hastings, and only because I have opposed the Measure in Council; consequently it follows that it would be advisable for the Court of Directors not hereafter to allow their Commander in Chief a Seat in the Council, if he is either to concur in all Measures, however detrimental, which the Governor may propose, or if he is to be entirely silent, under Pain of having the Powers in his Commission superceded.

Notwithstanding the Line drawn so prudently by the Company between the Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Forces, in order to prevent, as they declare, the great Injury occasioned to the Service by the Disputes which had arisen in India on account of the Power claimed by each, has been broken down and trampled on by Mr. Hastings, and that he is assumed the Powers of which he was absolutely deprived, and reduced my Office to be nothing more than a Channel to convey the Resolutions of the Council to the Army; still as long as I am permitted to have a Seat at this Board I will use the only Privilege which is yet left me of delivering my Sentiments on Measures which I do not approve, how unavailing soever they may prove, in despite of the Consequences which may yet attend to deprive me of the Shadow of Authority of which it has been thought proper not to dispossess me. I shall therefore take the Liberty of making some Observations on the Variations from the Plan as it was first offered, and as it has been finally resolved on; and, accompanied with some Remarks which I before omitted, I shall conclude the whole with a solemn Protest against the Measure.

Finding by the Establishment of Artillery now resolved on for the new Brigade, that there is an Excess in the Number of Officers, upon the Establishment proposed in the Minute of the 5th May, I am willing to hope that this is a Mistake; because in case of any Exigency whereby the Service of our Artillery should be wanted, I apprehend that even their present Strength of Officers would not be sufficient for the Duty. The Vacancies which will be made by the Removal of so many Officers, may be nominally filled up by others, but not by Officers of Experience, which the Service of the Artillery so essentially requires. The actual Number of Officers now in the Service of the Nabob's Artillery is only Three. The Number resolved upon on the 5th May was Nine. The Number now resolved upon is Twelve; though the Number of Men which they are to command is not increased.

In my Anxiety for the Safety of Bengal I can admit of no Competition between the Security of our own Possessions, and the Defence of the Nabob's Dominions; the Tranquillity of which might probably remain undisturbed, did not the present Measure of taking the Nabob's Army from him, and occupying the conquered unguaranteed Provinces with the Company's Troops, demonstrate a Design to seize his Country (to effect which nothing is wanting but to take the

Collections thereof into our own Hands), and thereby render an Union of the Northern Powers against us a common Interest, and an Act of Policy for their Self-preservation.

In the Establishment of the Staff, Artillery, and Cavalry, I find several Variations from the First to the Second Resolution as follows :

	More.	Less.
Staff.	Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, Auditor of Accounts, Deputy Judge-advocate, 2 Surgeons.	Quartermaster-General, A Commissary, and Superintendent of Stores.
Artillery.	1 Major, 2 Lieutenants.	
Cavalry.		2 Lieutenants.

Not having seen Mr. Hastings's Minute of the 6th January 1774, at the Time that I wrote mine in the Month of May last, wherein I proved, by Calculation, that allowing the Men to purchase their own Horses would be more expensive than if the Horses were purchased by Government, I am glad now to find that my Opinion is therein supported by the Authority of Mr. Hastings himself, who then declared it a great Saving, in the following Words:—"The Difference between this Plan and a Troop on the old Establishment, is Rupees 16,936 : 12 : 6 per Annum. I propose the Purchase of the Horse on the Company's Account; because it is the only Method by which the Cavalry can be formed on an uniform Plan of Discipline, or the Conduct of the Men secured." It is true that Opinion has been since overset by a very opposite one delivered by him in May last; when he says, "There are other essential Objections to this Mode; their current Expence is too great; their Contingencies indefinite; and every Casualty proves an immediate Loss, and becomes the heavier by the Want of an Interest in those who have the Charge of the Horses to prevent it." But from what Lights he has adopted an Opinion so very different from his First, cannot be conjectured, unless the Expence of his Troop of Cavalry, which has appeared to have exceeded the Estimate very considerably, though the Estimate was declared so high as to afford Room for a Reduction, has made Mr. Hastings mistake an Abuse that ought immediately to have been reformed by the Commissary General, for an Error of Calculation.

N. B. The Purchase of the Horses amounted, in the Three First Years, to R' 97,145; whereas Mr. Hastings's Estimate for Seven Years amounts only to R' 60,100; and the whole Expences of Three Years, deducting Money paid to Cheyt Sing, and other extra Charges, as follows:

Total Disbursement	—	—	—	—	3,07,736
Deduct Extra Charges	—	—	—	—	51,705
					<u>2,56,031</u>

This divided by Three makes one Year 85,343, which, instead of a Saving of 16,936, makes the Expence greater by 5,000 per Annum, making a Difference of R' 22,000 per Annum from what he promised.

✍

(a) [P R O T E S T.]

Because taking the Army from the Nabob is an Infringement of the Rights of an independant Prince, leaving him only the Name and Title of it, without the Power.

It is taking his Subjects from him, against every Law of Nature and of Nations.]

Because it is a most direct and wanton Breach of the Company's repeated and special Orders, without the least Shadow of Necessity:

1st, By encreasing the Army.

2d, By stationing the Company's Troops, and making them act beyond the guaranteed Line, forming a new Guarantee Line for the Company; since this Government must necessarily support, with the Remains of its Army, the English Flag, whenever this Brigade may require Assistance.

(a) Vide supra, P. 766.

3d, Hy

This Day Balance,	R ^s 77,18,633
War Fund deposited in the New Fort	— 34,90,000
	<u>42,38,633</u>
Private Property	— 12,09,097
	<u>30,29,536</u>

3d, By rendering the Company liable to the whole Expence, while our Treasuries (the Fulness of which Mr. Hastings had advanced as a Reason for this impolitic Expence) are daily decreasing. The present Sum unappropriated, and ready for the Purposes of Government, amounting only to Thirty Lacs.

Because taking the Nabob's Troops into our Service leaves the English Nation the open and declared Enemy to all those with whom the Nabob may become at Variance, drawing upon the English Nation the Odium of every Act of Tyranny and Cruelty that may be committed under his Government; making us Principals where we should only be Allies.

* Sic in Orig. Could any of these Acts admit of Aggravation, the taking them up at a Time when Mr. Hastings cannot fail being sensible that he is not supposed, in England, to hold the principal Seat in this Government; when he himself avows that he expects, in the course of this Season, clear, decisive, and absolute Orders, in * whose Hands the Government of these Provinces shall be committed; when he must be convinced that a System of such Magnitude, of which the forming the New Brigade is, as he declares, but a Part, cannot be annulled without a Loss of National Reputation, and great Expence: These Considerations, instead of simply aggravating them, should of themselves, in good Policy, and Respect for the Company, have formed an insuperable Bar to the undertaking them, at least until he had been assured of being enabled to support them, by seeing, as he is pleased to say, that our Superiors have rectified the past Errors, and left the Chief Administration of Affairs in his Hands.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXII.

Book 133. Page 577.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th September 1777.

Fort William, the 8th September 1777.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I HAVE now, in obedience to your Orders of the 12th May, the Pleasure to forward you the Nabob's Account Current with the Company to the End of May last; his Account Current with the Army under British Officers to the End of February last, Wansil Bankees, on Kist Bundeas of the Tunkaws, granted in favour of the Company, the above-mentioned Army, and the Rohillas, to the End of Ihait Jumma Wansil Bankee of the same Tunkaws, to the same Periods, in the Form required by the Honourable Board; as also Accounts Cash in the Hands of the Resident for April and May. My Cash Account for April, as well as an Account Current to that Period, have been delayed to this Time, merely from the Hopes I entertained of being able to transmit the Army Account with them long ere this: Such, however, was the Intricacy of the Military Accounts, in consequence of the State of Arrears, the Troops were delivered over to the British Officers in the total Want of Funds. At first, the slow and inadequate realizing of those Funds when they were assigned, and afterwards the Confusion created by the Mutinies, the few Assistants there were for that Employment, and the Want of having been furnished with the Regulations prevailing in the other Paymaster's Offices, that I have utterly been unable to collect these Accounts before into any Form or Order, and them only to the Month of February last. A regular Office having been established from that Time under the Deputy Paymaster General, the preparing the Accounts to a very late Period will be attended with little Trouble; and I therefore hope to transmit the Honourable Board the military Accounts to the same Period to which I have drawn out the others, in a few Days. The Balance of the Company's Account Current amounts to Rupees 26,64,697 : 3 : 2; that of the Company's Tuncaws unreceived to only about a Lack of Rupees more. As there are Four Months of the Year remaining, during which the Nabob's Debts will increase by 2,60,000 Rupees a Month, or 10,40,000; it follows, that, should even every Rupee remaining due on the Tuncaws be received, the Assets would still be insufficient to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Company by above Nine Lacks of Rupees. Sorry I am, however, to be obliged to observe, that, so far from there being a Probability of the

Balances

Balances on the Tuncaws being nearly realized, I have little Expectation of realizing Ten Lacks of Rupees more on that Account. The Season of the Collections may now be looked upon as over, and what further Monies may be received will be chiefly raised on the Credit of next Year's Collections.

On the Account Current of Military Receipts and Disbursements, there appears Balance of 21,39,138 : 6 : 1 Rupees. This Account I believe I may venture to offer to the Honourable Board as correct, unless some very trifling Sums may be due, which the Officers may have neglected to draw for, and the Deputy Paymasters to charge, in consequence of Monies having been at first, when the Funds came in, in no Degree proportionate to the Expences advanced them on Account: Such Differences, however, must be exceedingly trifling, if any, and shall be immediately rectified if they exist. This Account being only drawn out to the End of February last, it is necessary to observe, that full Twenty Lacks of Rupees have been received since that Time; and as the Military Expences for March, April, May, and June, can scarcely exceed Fourteen Lacks of Rupees, at 3,50,000 per Month, it will follow, that this Balance must now be reduced to about Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. It appears from the Wanfil Bâkee of the Military Tuncaws, that the Balance remaining to be received on these Tuncaws is Rupees 20,78,034 : 6 : 2; estimating the Debits of the remaining Two Months at 3,50,000 R^d per Month, the Amount thereof, being 7,00,000, added to the before-mentioned Balance due to the Troops, will make the Sum of 22,00,000 R^d, or about a Lack more than the Amount remaining due on the Tuncaws, were this to be realized: But there is little Reason to think that these Monies, any more than the Company's, will be nearly realized. The Prospect of such large Balances accruing in both the Company's and Military Funds, the absolute Necessity of providing for the Disbursements of the Brigade, and the almost equal Necessity of providing for those of the Troops under British Officers, important as I conceive the Honourable Board would consider their being kept upon a regular Footing to the Company's Interests, were the Reasons which induced me to forbear sending down the Company's Cash in Hand, till I could present just Statements to the Board of the Sums likely to be realized on the Company's and Military Tuncaws, and obtain their Orders in consequence, as to the Propriety of remitting the Money, or detaining it for the Use of the Brigade, and in case of Necessity appropriating Part to the Disbursements of the Troops under British Officers. The Balances have by no means increased, since my taking charge of this Station, more than in proportion to the additional Kits which have become due: In Truth, the Evils, which have occasioned these Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws being granted, have continued to the present Period, and have been such as neither my Predecessor or myself could possibly remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future but by the Adoption of a new System. It is my Duty to represent, in short, what these Evils are, and to propose what appears to me the only effectual Remedy; that the Honourable Board may take the Matter into their serious Consideration, and either adopt the Mode proposed by me, or such other as they may deem most expedient. The Causes of such Balances having accrued are, first, the Revenues having been injured by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly the Orderlies and Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already observed, of the lowest Extraction, most of them raised from common Sepoys, of Dispositions as mean as their Extractions, and who, from Want of Education, must be totally ignorant of the farming Business. Thus elevated, and, as most Men suddenly raised to Posts of Power and Station are, rapacious, they have plundered the Ryots wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of course made them desert, desolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier's Desire to raise his Revenues, which will scarcely in any Instance bear such an Increase, without certain ensuing Loss. This has not only been the Case in making a new Bundabust, but often Two Months after Engagements entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Increase on the Revenues has been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the old Aumil's Part—the Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies ever distressed for ready Money, and allured by Paishee, usually paid here on the first Instalment of an Aumil, has accepted the new Offer, disgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adventurer, who, if he does any way realize his Increase, must do it by plundering the Country, and sucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident, that Proceedings like these must destroy all Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, solicitous of performing their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Lastly and principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumstances, his Excellency's public and private Expences are so inordinate and disproportioned to his Revenues, so ill calculated for any useful Ends, and the Conduct of them entrusted in such improper Hands, his Parasites, and the Ministers of his unworthy Pleasures, that he is perpetually surrounded with clamorous Creditors; and, to get rid of their Importunities, he grants fresh Tuncaws on the Lands, although those he may formerly have given exceed the utmost Amount of their Rents. A great Part of these Creditors consisting of his Excellency's undisciplined Troops, it is but too evident how much an Evil so great in itself must be increased by so lawless a Rabble being let loose in the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Regard to what may be their just Demand, nor the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within my Know-

ledge, frequently happened, that the Troops, which have been stationed with an Aumil for his Protection and Assistance, have put him in Confinement, and not suffered either him or his Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has satisfied their exorbitant Demands. These united Causes have occasioned the Balances which have fallen so heavily on the Company's and Military Tuncaws; Causes which it has been impossible to obviate, these Tuncaws having been partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier's Authority remained in full Force, and where the Resident had no Troops to oppose the Nabob's lawless Rabble. I have been continually representing to his Excellency the Impossibility of the Company's and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others, exceeding the actual Revenue of the Provinces. My Remonstrances have, however, proved ineffectual; and as I had no Authority over the Aumils, in opposition to his, the Evils have continued increasing instead of diminishing. Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleness, Extravagance, and Luxury, it is in vain to expect that he should act, or indeed be able to act, another Year, in a Manner less injurious to the realizing the English Tuncaws, unless I am empowered by the Honourable Board to demand from his Excellency the exclusive Assignments of the whole Revenues of certain Provinces, to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him; with an express Stipulation that the Rents should be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Excellency's Government; so that it shall by no means be allowed to dismiss the Aumils on whom such Assignments are given, unless on a Representation from me that they have failed in their Payments, or that from their Conduct I have Reason to expect such Failure; also that the Troops stationed for the Service of the Collections shall by no means be changed, but at my Instance, in consequence of any Complaints from the Aumils of their Misbehaviour. If the Honourable Board think proper to invest me with Authority to make the above Demands from his Excellency, I think I may venture to assure them, that whatever Balances may be due on the Honourable Company's and the Military Accounts, at the Close of this Year, may be very nearly if not wholly realized in the Course of the next Year; especially if the Honourable Board should also judge proper to authorize me to demand from his Excellency, that only such Troops as may really assist the Collections be stationed in the Provinces assigned me, to the Exclusion of Cavalry, which is not only an useless but a most pernicious Charge on the Country.

In noticing the Accounts which accompany this Letter, I omitted to mention an Abstract of Disbursements to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, under their respective Heads, from the Beginning of the Establishment to the 28th February 1777, which I have also inclosed for the Information of the Honourable Board.

As the Season for forming the new Settlement is now near at hand, I entreat to be favoured with the Honourable Board's Sentiments and Determination upon the above Subjects as soon as possible, that my Measures may be taken accordingly.

Lucknow,
the 28th June 1777.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

P. 616. 28th June. Ordered, That the Resident be directed to make the necessary Advances to the Military Paymaster of the Troops in the Field, and retain the Amount of One Month's Pay in Advance for the new Brigade; that he remit the Balance of Cash, which may then remain in his Possession, to the Presidency, according to the standing Orders for that Purpose.

Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion, that this Government has nothing at all to do with any Debts contracted with by Nabob, but with the Company. I have not the least Objection to any of the Officers, or other Individuals, belonging to the Company, lending their Money to the Nabob; but I object to any Kind of Interposition whatever, in this Government, to force the Nabob to the Payment of such Loans. I move that Mr. Middleton be ordered to strike these Loans out of his Accounts, and to order the Deputy Paymasters to do the same; unless there is some positive Engagement, authorized by the public Minister who is or has been at the Vizier's Court, to take up such Loans on Account of the Nabob, and to pass them in Account between the Company and him.

Mr. Francis.—The Title of the Account in question describes it to be an Account Current between the Nabob and his Troops under British Officers. The Charges, which I suppose are conformable to the Establishment, are stated on One Side; the Receipts, or Means out of which those Charges are defrayed, are stated on the other; among the latter are stated certain Sums supposed to have been lent to the Nabob by British Officers and others, and applied to the Discharge of the Expences of the Military Establishment on the other Side: This cannot properly be called an Account of the Nabob's private Debts. If it can be proved that such Sums were really lent and applied to the Pay of the Troops, it is a public Debt, for which his Treasury must be answerable. I agree with the Governor General in the Enquiries he proposes to make, and in the Order to be given to Mr. Middleton until we are satisfied with the Result of those Enquiries; but I cannot agree with Mr. Barwell, that these Loans ought to be struck out of the Account, if they were borrowed and applied for the Purpose expressed; they belong to this Account, and cannot be struck out of it without Injustice to the Creditors. When we have obtained a List of all the supposed Creditors, with the respective Sums due to them, and the Rate of

of Interest at which the Debts stand, I think we should transmit it to the Court of Directors, that they may see how their Servants have profited in that Service; but I cannot consent that any Money, really lent for public Service, should not be repaid: And, since we have taken the Government of the Country, in Effect, from the Nabob, an Attempt to shift the Debt personally upon him would be the same Thing with not paying it at all.

Mr. Barwell.—I must speak a few Words by way of Observation to Mr. Francis's Réply. Upon the present Occasion, and upon a very late Instance, Mr. Francis affects noticing, that we have taken the Government of Oude from the Nabob: I know of no particular Change that this Government has undergone since the Nomination of Resident at the Court of Oude of Mr. Bristow was made by Mr. Francis; nor do I know of any Act of the present Resident's, countenanced or not countenanced by this Government, of a Nature so exceptionable and so derogatory of the Authority of the Nabob, as the humiliating Concession the Nabob was forced to sign by Mr. Bristow, touching the Execution of Ragonaut Metre Sircar, his own Subject, and the Manner in which that was insisted upon; but I esteem it the Unhappiness of Mr. Middleton to have held this Office under the Appointment of the Governor General, as it subjected him to the Removal from his Station on the Commencement of the new Government, and may possibly to many Difficulties hereafter, especially as his Restoration is marked by the Recall of Mr. Bristow. I cannot suppose that on the Commencement of the Nabob's Government, when Mr. Bristow was Resident, and when all the Officers of the Nabob's Household were appointed under his Influence; when the Sum of near Fifty Lacs of Rupees was claimed from the Bhegum, and compromised for Thirty; surely at this Time, with the least Attention to the Finances of the Nabob, a Plan might have been struck out and executed which would have amply provided an Establishment for the Civil and Military of his Government; but as the greater the Degree of Irregularity, and the greater the Treasures left to his Dissipation, the greater would be his Means to gratify the Dependants of the Court. The Military Establishment has been left unfounded, his Wealth swallowed up by greedy Dependants, and a Sum of 21 Lacks of Sicca Rupees accumulated, with which the Government will be burthened, if these Loans are not struck out of the Public Accounts, and thrown entirely upon the Nabob. The Revenues of the Suba of Oude are above Crores of Rupees, as stated by Mr. Bristow himself; out of this the Subsidy and the new Establishment, which he is to pay into the Hands of our Resident, may amount to 70 Lacks per Annum; there will then remain for him to dispose at his Pleasure One Crore odd Lacks. It could not, therefore, have subjected him to any Difficulty, had the Resident at his Court insisted on his supporting an Establishment he applied for himself, instead of burthening the Government with a Debt to many Individuals, under the Pretext of enabling the Nabob to defray the Charge incurred by their Troops.

Mr. Francis.—As I have not mentioned Mr. Middleton's Name, nor alluded, either directly or remotely, to any Act of his, I presume Mr. Barwell will explain, in proper Time, for what Purpose the present Strictures on Mr. Bristow's Conduct, and the Comparison between his Situation and that of Mr. Middleton, are introduced. The Fact referred to by Mr. Barwell, I must assert, is not candidly stated; Mr. Bristow, at the earnest personal Solicitation of the Nabob, took upon him the Office of Mediator between him and some Battalions of his mutinous Troops, and, at the same Solicitation, pledged his Faith to the Men that their Offence should be forgiven; the Nabob afterwards caused One of them to be executed, without any Form of Trial, or previous Notice to Mr. Bristow.—Mr. Bristow considered himself as aggrieved and dishonoured by this Act. He foresaw, that many bad Consequences might follow, if the Interposition of the English Name, and of the Authority of the Company's Representative, were suffered to be a Mask of Deception; he therefore insisted on an Acknowledgment from the Nabob, that he had violated his personal Faith pledged to him, and that he, Mr. Bristow, was not a Party to it. This is the Fact; whether he did right or not is another Question: If it deserved Censure, it should have received it at the same Time when it happened. I believe myself that it was a just and proper Act, and that it will bear the Test of the strictest Examination.—(a) [Mr. Barwell is pleased to say, that he knows of no particular Change that the Government of Oude has undergone since the Nomination of Resident at the Court of Oude of Mr. Bristow by Mr. Francis.—I said, that we had in Effect taken the Government from the Nabob: I will not put it upon Mr. Barwell to affirm the contrary. The Nabob is a Cypher, and known to be so to all Hindostan. Within these very few Months we have taken his Army from him; we have insisted on his committing the Civil Administration to one particular Person; we have insisted on his dismissing his Favourites; and now Mr. Middleton tells us, that he has taken the Collection of the Revenues of the Doaub and Rohilchund under his own Direction, or to that Effect. I refer to his Letter of the 18th August. I should be glad to know what Branch of the Sovereign Power is really left to the Nabob. As for the rest, I shall content myself with observing, that all the foregoing Acts are subsequent to Mr. Bristow's Recall. Before this happened, he neither had nor could have the Power which Mr. Barwell attributes to him.] I do not mean, however, to enter into a Discussion of his Merits, or those of Mr. Middleton; I consider them as the Instruments of the Board, and not responsible for the Orders they obey.

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

Mr. Barwell.—My Reason for mentioning Mr. Middleton's Name, is warranted by the concluding Words of Mr. Francis's Reply to my Minute. My contrasting the Conduct of Mr. Bristow, was to shew in the strongest Light how Gentlemen may regard Actions of different Men in different Points of View. Mr. Middleton appears treated under the same Circumstances under which Mr. Bristow acted as Nabob of Oude; and Mr. Bristow, who subjected the Nabob to the most humiliating Condition, and exercised the most arbitrary and despotic Influence over the Nabob, was regarded as the simple Agent of this Government. I desire Mr. Francis will recollect, whether the Army, the Treasures, and the Civil Government, were not much more within the Power of the Resident, to do what he pleased with, during the Time that Mr. Bristow acted, than in the present. It is true that the Civil, Military, and Financiering Department, carried a different Form, which did indeed subject our Resident to very little Responsibility in the Acts of the Nabob, while they allowed his private Influence the utmost Sway. I deny that the Power of the Resident at the Court of Oude is encreased; so far from it, that in the Measures I have approved, I approved them under a Conviction of shackling his Authority, and securing to this Government its just Rights; the more our Resident stands forth entrusted with Securities for the Payment of the Public Money, the less Means he has of perverting those Securities to any other Purpose. For my own Part, I disclaim all Kind of Interference in the Government of Oude, declare I have no Kind of Correspondence with any of the leading Men in the Government, or even any private Gentlemen, who from Station or Trust could be of Use to me in that Light. The Sovereignty of Oude is left unimpaired with the Nabob. If the Recovery of the Debts due to this Government, and the Means of securing so great a Part of the Company's Property, is a Crime, by its being insinuated to take from the Nabob's Sovereignty, it is a Crime which the little Care and Attention of the former Administration in this Country has forced upon the present;—it is a Crime that I shall always regard as a great Happiness to the Company, if it could but procure to them the Payment of the monstrous Debt that is at this Moment outstanding. The Allusion I made to the Interposition of Mr. Bristow, upon a certain Occasion, upon an Examination of the Fact, I am certain will be found to be candid. If I mistake not, Mr. Bristow was deceived, and the Person on whose Behalf he interposed was punished for the Crime of cheating the Sepoys of their Pay—a Crime totally independent of the Mutiny, and I believe it happened Three Months after it.

Mr. Francis.—It is admitted that the Form at least is changed, though the Power is said to be the same with that exercised by Mr. Bristow. He undoubtedly had considerable Influence at the Court of Oude, as the Company's Resident always must have; but it was an Influence obtained by Negotiation, not by direct Power. The Facts are before our Superiors, to whose Judgment I submit. I shall give the Board no further Trouble on this Question, nor perhaps on any other—I am too sensible that it is giving both them and myself a very useless Trouble.

Mr. Barwell.—I must beg leave to be understood by the Word Form, simply the Manner or Mode of conducting the Business, not any Thing relative to the Fundamentals of the Government. I have often heard Mr. Francis's Opinions with much Deference, and shall with Pleasure give that Weight to his Reasonings upon all Occasions, when they are not partially directed in Support or Condemnation of a particular Set of Measures or Men. This is not a simple Profession, I feel what I express.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

(E X T R A C T .)

Sir,

P. 632. In the Inclosure, N^o 2, which is titled, An Account Current of the Nabob with his Army under British Officers, we observe with Astonishment the enormous Sum of Sicca Rupees 21,76,327 : 14 : 3 standing as a Balance due to the Officers, Paymasters, and others, for Money lent to the Nabob. We cannot pass so vast and irregular a Charge without Examination. In the First Place we do not understand with what Propriety the Nabob's Debts are brought into a public Account of his Military Disbursements. In the Second Place we totally disapprove of Money being lent to the Nabob by any Individuals in the Service of the Company, nor will we suffer the Company's Influence to be misused for the Recovery of such Debts.

We desire you will transmit to us a fair State of the Money actually lent by each of the Persons whose Names are inserted in the above Account of Balances, the Rates of Interest charged on their respective Loans, and the Names of those for whom we suppose Mr. O'Donnel is an Agent; as it appears morally impossible that he could have been possessed of Property to the Amount which stands in his Name, being Sicca Rupees 7,32,205 : 11 : 8.

We also forbid you to make any Payments in discharge of these Bonds, from your Office, without special Orders from us for that Purpose.

(At the End)

We are, &c. &c.

(At the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIII.

Book 112. Page 966.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d December 1779:

Fort William, 23d December 1779:

Secret Department.
Thursday.

(a) [At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Edward Wheler, }

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Commander in Chief.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Day before Yesterday I encamped near Allahabad, where the Vizier did me the Honour of a Visit; and Yesterday Morning, in my Way hither, I returned it, and was received by his Excellency with every Mark of Respect and Distinction.

This Morning he called here, and we had some general Conversation, which principally turned upon the Subject of his Attachment to the English, and his Readiness to shew the Sincerity of it upon all Occasions.

It is to be wished we had employed the Influence which such favourable Sentiments must have given us more to the Benefit of the Country and ourselves; but I fear the Distresses which evidently appear on the Face of the one, and the Failure of Revenues to the other, are not to be wholly ascribed to the Vizier's Management.]

Captain Popham has just informed me that his Party is ready to move except the Candahar Horse, which were not arrived. I spoke to the Nabob concerning them this Morning, who assures me they are ready to join him whenever they are demanded; and though he is a Lack and an Half of Rupees in Arrears to them, they make no Objections to marching and receiving the current Pay from us, provided they have Security that the Nabob will discharge this Debt in future; so that you will now, Gentlemen, please to give your final Orders respecting the Movement of this Detachment, which shall be followed by such Military Instructions as I may find necessary to give. However, I wish some further Accounts may come * from General Goddard relative to his Situation before those Orders are put in Execution: For if all the flying Reports I hear be true, it may be true †, it may be necessary to move a great Part of the Troops here in order to secure the Junction we meditate, as Captain Popham seems sensible that from Delay occasioned by Lateness of the Season the Design is too well known through the Country.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Indeed if War is to be continued with the Marattas, others and more consequential Steps must be taken than merely the supplying General Goddard's Army from hence. And I should hope the Gentlemen at Madras have taken into Consideration before this Time the Letter we addressed to them upon that Subject.

I inclose the Copy of a Return I have received from Brigadier General Stibbert, as a convincing Proof that the Golandawze have no Objection to enter into other Corps, either as Sepoys or Lascars, and that you have consequently a Right to expect they will enlist with equal Facility at Calcutta, unless Obstructions are thrown in the Way of my Orders.

Upon a careful Survey of Chunar Ghur, I find myself exceedingly disappointed in it as a Place of Strength; it is by no means such, as in its present State it can only be defended by Musketry; and that to so little Purpose, that I will venture to say, an Army well conducted would not be stopped Four and Twenty Hours by it; but if its natural Advantages are properly attended to, it may at a very moderate Expence be made a Post of great Consequence, where Magazines of all Kinds of Military Stores, so necessary for the supplying of all different Stations, or to answer any Exigencies in these distant Provinces, might be laid up in Security. Captain Gardiner has already laid a Plan before you, which I have inspected, and would recommend to the Board as answering (with some small Alterations, which I mentioned to him and he approved of) every Purpose desired.

The little Fort at Buxar will become entirely useless unless it is kept in repair; and as I think it a Post of great Advantage in many Respects, I should advise its being attended to immediately.

The Estimate is made at Ten Thousand Rupees, but the Sum of Five Thousand would, I should imagine, answer the Purpose at present, and an Allowance of One Hundred Rupees per

(a) Vide supra, P. 767.

[4 M]

Month

Month be sufficient to keep it up afterwards. By what I have seen of Captain Eaton, who commands there, I think he might very properly be entrusted with the Management of this Business, as his Attention to it has already been such as to induce him to be at the Expence of several little Matters himself rather than see them run entirely to Ruin.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Eyre Coote.

Poppa Mow, near Allahabad,
the 11th December 1779.

Resolved, That the following Reply be written to the Commander in Chief.

To Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Commander in Chief.

Sir,

We have been favoured with your Letter of the 11th Instant.

We beg leave to inclose, for your Information, Copy of a Letter which we have just received from General Goddard, under Date the 28th October; and that you may be apprized as early as possible of his further Proceedings, we have directed the Secretary to furnish you with Copies of all the Letters which we may receive from him immediately on their Arrival. With respect to the Expediency of sending Captain Popham's Detachment to reinforce General Goddard's Army, as you will be the best Judge whether it can now reach him in Time to render any effectual Service to the Cause in which he will be engaged, we request that you will order it or not as you shall see necessary.

Fort William,
23d December 1779.

We are, &c. &c.

Warren Hastings.

P. Francis.

Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIV.

Book 132. Page 6.

TRANSlation of a Newspaper, giving an Account of the Transactions of the Royal Durbar, dated 26 Shawaul. Received 1st January, 1777.

Intelligence arrived that Timur Shah had sent Simput Shawer, at the Head of a good Army, with Directions to throw a Bridge, with all possible Expedition, over the River Atuk, and that Timur Shah himself was already in the Field, intending to begin his March towards the said River as soon as the Bridge should be finished.

An Arzee from Zabitta Khan, accompanying a Letter from Timur Shah, was presented for his Majesty's Perusal within the Mahul. Five Subahs of Hindostan are under the Dominion of the English; on one Side are the Infidel Sykes; Nijuff Khan, whom you, my Brother, raised from the Dust, has also possessed himself of another Subah. A Remnant of Mahometanism was left in Rohilcund; Sujah Dowlah, an Heretic, made himself Master of that Country, and expelled all the Mussulmen; yet you, my dear Brother, remained an idle Spectator in the Fort of Dehli. God willing, set your Heart at rest; notwithstanding the Connection which Zabita Khan has formed with the Infidel Sykes, and they transmit Arzies to me, I place no Confidence in these Infidels; I proposed to you a Plan for settling the Affairs of Cashmere, that you should cross the River Atuck, and enter Cashmere by the Mountains, and reduce it under your Authority; and I wrote to the Inhabitants of Futtah and Buckrah, and to the Balochies in the Neighbourhood of Sinda, praising them in the highest Terms for their good Conduct in not suffering the Infidel Sykes to make themselves Masters in their Country, and telling them that they might expect to see me very shortly in that Quarter, at the Head of a brave Army, to punish the Infidel Sykes, and that it was my Intention to pass from thence into Hindostan, through the Country of the Rajahs; that they should be ready with an Army of Mussulmen to accompany me, and that we would jointly with my Brother Shah Allum bring to condign Punishment the rebellious in every Part of Hind†.

† Sicin Orig.

Indeed our Dignity and Honour are one; set your Mind at Ease, and consider me as absolutely arrived. (a) [It is well known that the Dominions of Asoph ul Dowlah extend to within Three Days Journey of Dehli, and that the English are Masters of his Country, and he himself a mere Spectator of what is acted therein.] Why do you not, my Brother, support Cossim Ally Khan? It is said that he resides within Three Days Journey of Dehli, and nevertheless has not yet been admitted to your Presence. He is a Victim of the English Arms, and it would be political to keep him at your Court; he is, moreover, a Man of Abilities. By the Favour of God, now

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

that I am coming to Dehli, I shall continue there some Years and completely regulate the Affairs of all Sides of Hind*.

* Sic in Orig.

Copy of the Answer which His Majesty returned to Timur Shah.

This is your Fifth Letter, but it is Matter of Surprize that you have so repeatedly written your Intention of coming into these Parts, and that we are nevertheless still kept in the greatest Anxiety for your Arrival: You truly observe that our Dignity and Honour are as one, and that our Dominions are in the Hands of our Servants.

The Want of an Army and the Disagreement amongst our own Nobles, have obliged us to retire to Dehli, having no Hope but in the Assistance which we look for from you, our Brother. The Soubah of Dhakah, the Soubah of Behar, and the whole of Bengal, are in the Possession of the English.—Moreover, by the Persuasions of Sujah ul Dowlah, they have traitorously withheld from us, ever since our Arrival at the Capital, the Trifle which they stipulated for the Support of our Household, viz. Illahabad, and also the Tribute they engaged to pay us.

(a) [Sujah ul Dowlah, by the Influence of the English, even took possession for himself of the Province of Illahabad; and his Son the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah being immersed in Voluptuousness, the Soubah of Illahabad, and even of Oude, are in Reality under the Dominion of the English.]

A small Remnant of Mahometanism was left in Rohilcund; their Country also, which is not less than a Soubah, is apparently under Asoph ul Dowlah, but the English are in fact the Masters of it, for Asoph ul Dowlah is absolutely incapable of Business; thus undoubtedly there are Five Soubahs under the English Government.]

With respect to your Recommendation of Meer Cassim Ally Khan, many Difficulties would arise from our inviting him at this Season to our Presence; we have not however sent him away; he now resides within Three Days Journey of our Capital.—By the Favour of God, when you our Brother shall honour Dehli with your Royal Presence, he shall most undoubtedly be sent for. There is indeed no Dependence to be placed on the Engagements of the Infidel Syks. In whatever Manner you can effect it, come with an Army of Belouchies by the way of the Hills, about Futtah and Bhakrah, and passing Mulsana proceed through the Country of the Rajahs; if by any Accident you cannot come in Person, send a veteran Army under the Command of some Nobleman of Distinction, into these Parts, with the utmost Expedition: On no Account neglect or delay this. We are prevented sending you any of the Productions of this Country, on account of those lawless Banditti, the Infidel Syks; but where so sincere and perfect a Friendship is established in our Hearts there is the less Necessity for Presents to prove it.

Abdulaid Khan sent his Majesty's Letter in an Arzee from himself, and sent it by Shah Abdul Ullah to Timur Shah.

The Substance of his Arzee was as follows:

His Majesty is anxiously desirous of your Arrival—I am also your Servant, and cannot express the Earnestness of my Desire to pay you my Respects. Since I first heard of your advancing your Standard towards these Parts, I have been employed Night and Day in Prayers that you may speedily arrive victorious in Hindostan. It causes me the greatest Regret that I cannot pay my Respects to you in Person at the River Atuck, but the unsettled State of Affairs in Hindostan prevents the Possibility of it. Enemies have sprung up in every Quarter and seized on the Dominions of the Empire; Rebellion prevails in every Part, all Allegiance is thrown off: Doubtless you have learnt this from the Public Papers, and there is no Hope of restoring the Affairs of the Empire except by your Presence.

Abdulaid Khan ordered 500 R^s to the Meer Bahur for the Purpose of erecting the Bridge, and gave strict Orders that the greatest Expedition should be employed to get it finished.

Abdulaid Khan ordered Bahram Kooty Khan to send his Tents on Camels to the other Side of the River Jummun.

Yesterday Afternoon the Nabob Abdulaid Khan received Letters from Bow Niamut Sing, also an Arzee from Roy Moochram, from the Army of Nijuff Khan, mentioning that the Nabob Nijuff Khan came before the Fort of Biswa, and demanded that whatever Tribute they had been accustomed to pay to Soorje Mull Jaut, and others of that Nation, they should transfer to him, and that he would make no further Demand on them.

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXV.

Book 102. Page 44.

From Fize Ullah Khan. Received 13th February.

I TRANSMITTED to my trusty Vackeel Roy Buktawur Sing, an Account of the Calumnies of my Enemies, respecting the Extent of this small Tract of Country, the Gift of the English, and many other false Assertions and Accusations which they brought against me, to be by him related to you; and it is with the most sincere Pleasure and Satisfaction of Mind I learn from him, that on his representing these Matters to you, you were graciously pleased to speak to him in Terms of Encouragement, telling him, that I must religiously adhere to my Engagements, and that no one should give me Trouble on account of the pretended Extent of my Country, or the other Charges alleged against me; and further, desiring that I would transmit particular Accounts of the Affairs of this Quarter, which would be considered as a Proof of my Attachment to yourself and the Company. I am truly grateful for these kind Assurances, and offer up my Prayers to the Almighty, that he will reward you by long preserving you under his Protection, in the Enjoyment of the Dignity you now hold, and of every Blessing.

In a steady Adherence to my Word and Engagements, I view my own Advantage both here and hereafter, it being a Duty strictly inculcated by the Precepts of my holy Religion. By the Blessing of God, whilst I live, I will never deviate in any Degree from them, and will ever continue obedient to your Will. Being firmly assured of this, let not your Excellency regard my Representations in the Light of a Man influenced by worldly Motives, for I have no View but that of acting in a Manner satisfactory to your Excellency and the Company; and will pursue such a Line of Conduct as shall gain me your utmost Confidence. My Fidelity shall be worthy of Praise and Applause.

I am hopeful that your Excellency will regard me as a Dependant of the Company, and one who is, on every Occasion, submissive to your Pleasure.

Enclosure in the above.

Zabita Khan, defeated by his Majesty and the Nabob Nejif Khan, retired to the District of Sahrnun, under the Dominion of the Seiks, and having got together a Body of 5 or 6000 Cavalry, returned and ravaged the Villages in the Neighbourhood of Delhi, and is now shifting from Place to Place in the Districts of Sahrnupore, Merut, &c. within the Doaub.

Nejiff Cooley Khan has put the Fort of Sahrnupore in a State of complete Defence, and retired within it.

Nejiff Khan has surrounded the Fort of Cumhare, and opened his Batteries against it.

Row Pertaub Sing, the Chief of Majhars, has revolted from Nejiff Khan, and strengthened himself in the Fort of Aloor.

The Forces of the South, or Deccan, are engaged in Hostilities with Ranna Chatter Sing.

(a) [This Country of Cutthar, which formerly depended on the Rohilla States, and which I consider as now appertaining to the Company, was very populous and flourishing; but since the Commencement of the Nabob Vizier's Government, the Farmers appointed by his Ministers have desolated the Country; its Situation is at present very ruinous; Thousands of Villages, formerly populous, are now utterly deserted, and no Trace is left of them. I have already written to Roy Buktawur Sing, a full Account of the Tyranny and Oppression exercised by the Farmers, to be communicated to you. The constant Revenue of a Country depends on the Care of its Rulers to preserve it in a flourishing State.

I have been induced to make the Representation by my Attachment to the Interest of the Company, for otherwise it is no Concern of mine.

Should these Oppressions continue One or Two Years longer, and the Rulers take no Measures to put a stop to them, the whole Country will be a Desert.]

(a) Vide supra, P. 768.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXVI.

Book 80. Page 321.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st April 1783.

Fort William, 21st April 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler,	{	Esquires.
John Macpherson,		
John Stables,		

Sir Eyre Coote gone to Fort Saint George.

From Hyder Beg Khawn to the Honourable the Governor General: Received
March 28th, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

AT the Beginning I was raised by the Hand of your Favour, and from that Period to the present, you have uniformly protected my Honour, and by your Countenance conferred Respectability upon me. Assisted by such Patronage and Support, and deeming my Fidelity and Attachment to the Company, and to the Nabob Vizier, as Duties which admitted of no Distinction or Separation, I have, as is well known to you, unremittingly persevered in exerting my Services for the Benefit of both Sarcars.

At this Period, and for some Time past, various Circumstances and Events have come to pass, which, in consequence of strict Injunctions, that no one shall presume to inform you of the State of Affairs here, my Apprehensions have hitherto deterred me from communicating; hoping at the same Time, that you might learn them from public Report, and that the necessary Remedies would be applied; or that Mr. Bristow would himself adopt more favourable Dispositions.—As neither of these Events has happened, I see no Remedy or Expedient whatever, except in a Representation to you of all that has passed; and am therefore necessitated to make this Communication.

In consequence of the Receipt of your frequent and iterated Informations and Declarations, both to his Highness and to me, by Letters immediately from yourself, and also through the Medium of Major Palmer, who returning from Cawnpore did personally, at various Interviews, and repeatedly through the Medium of others, communicate your Sentiments respecting Obedience to the Directions, and Attention to the Satisfaction, of Mr. Bristow; declaring that in the firmest Reliance on his Conduct, you had vested him with ample Powers in the Arrangement and Regulation of the Nuvvaub's Affairs, and as your chosen and select Friend had appointed him to the Execution of this Office; that we should not deviate in the minutest Degree from his Directions, or in the smallest Point neglect or disregard his Pleasure; and that we should pay the same Attention to his Satisfaction as we would to yours. In consequence of the foregoing, as his Highness and myself regard an implicit Respect and Obedience to your Advice and Directions as the first and only Objects of our Attention; therefore, agreeably to your Commands communicated by Letter, and by Major Palmer, I have in every Particular obeyed the Directions of Mr. Bristow, from the Hour of his Arrival down to the present Moment.

Papers which he demanded I have delivered, contrary to the Pleasure of the Vizier; in no Point whatever have I been deficient in Obedience and Submission. Whatever he has directed, on whatever Subject, I have considered a Compliance with his Directions as Obedience to your Commands, and without Difficulty or Hesitation have fulfilled them. Volumes would be insufficient to contain the Particulars on this Ground; to relate them circumstantially is therefore impracticable; and you must already be well and fully informed on the Subject, as many of the Gentlemen residing here are perfectly acquainted with most of the Circumstances. Notwithstanding this entire and implicit Obedience and Attendance on his Will, every Mark of Attention, and every Instance of Support, which you, in your Solicitude for the Happiness and Well-being of his Highness, and from your Regard for the Honour and Respectability of his Ministers, have always and uniformly shewn, and which the Gentlemen heretofore appointed to this Office, in Obedience to your Pleasure, were wont to exhibit, have been totally neglected and disregarded by Mr. Bristow. The first Order that he gave on his Arrival was, that I should deliver up my Papers to him. He examined them, and after an Interval of some Days, declared that he was to take all the Affairs of this Country, all the Officers, Household Establishments, &c. &c. and all the Troops in the Service of his Highness, under his own immediate Management, and make the Disbursements to each with his own Hand; that as the Military Expences, those of the Household, of the Jagheerdars and Tunkawdars, appeared to be very considerable, an Addition to the Ways and Means would be

wanting, and therefore I must give 25 Lacks of Rupees from my own private Property, to enable him to pay the Troops, the Household Establishments, Jagheerdars, &c. I represented to him, that from the moderate Ruffoom granted and confirmed to us, under the Sign Manual of his Highness, I had annually advanced more or less to the Nuvvaub Vizier, in Proportion to his Necessities; and that what remained had been disbursed in defraying my own necessary Expences; that the Accounts respecting the Ruffoom, from my first Appointment to the Neabut, were forthcoming, which he might examine. He replied, that Accounts were useless; that I had accumulated great Wealth; if I would give the Sum he had mentioned, it was well; if not, he would, by a Change in the Office of Neabut, find Means to procure the Money. I asked him, Whether the Money could be procured by making that Change? He replied in the Affirmative; and I retired from his Presence.

By One of his Friends I afterwards sent him the following Message:—That the Neabut, and the Respectability which I possessed, were the Gifts of the Governor General; that his Highness, with his usual Benevolence towards his Servants, had shewn me Favour; and that to the present Time I had not been wanting or deficient in my Duty to either Sircar; that as he, Mr. Bristow, had been induced, at the Instigations of my Enemies, to make the preceding Declarations, if he was really and positively determined, in consequence of such Advice, to dismiss me from my Office, it was well, I would retire with my Family to Calcutta. His Friend replied by Message, that what he, Mr. Bristow, had said, had proceeded from the Impulse of a violent Temper, worked upon by the Advice of several mischievously-disposed Persons; and that it would in the End subside. I returned for Answer, that I would wait upon Mr. Bristow the next Day, and never quit him, Day or Night, until I had succeeded in removing the Idea which he entertained respecting my Wealth. With this Intention I waited upon him on the following Morning: What Conversation had passed between him and his Friend I know not; but immediately on my Arrival at his House, he sent me a Message, adjuring me to lay aside all Appearances of Anger, as inconsistent and improper; and proposing that we should meet, and confer together upon Affairs as usual.

Deeming it in every Respect necessary to obey, I conducted myself as he had desired; and, without entering upon the Subject, delivered to him the Accounts, written at large, of the Receipts of Ruffoom for the last Six Years; observing that the Country and the Aumils, both those in and those out of Employment, were forthcoming, and that he might oppose and compare these with their Accounts. He replied, that at all events Money must be raised. I answered, that I should not have been backward, if the Means had been in my Possession.

After the preceding Affair, he brought forward the Business respecting the stationing of the Regiments, saying, that I must procure a Shoccah to be written by his Highness on that subject. I observed, that it would be necessary to communicate the Matter to the Navaub Vizier, and obtain his Consent. At first he agreed, and said he would speak to his Highness on the Subject. After some Days employed in Conferences on this Business, deeming it improper to mention it to the Navaub, he told me that it was altogether unnecessary; complained at the same Time, that on all Occasions I was wont to introduce the Name of the Vizier, demanding my Reasons for so doing. I replied, that every Measure which was carried into Execution without the Vizier's Knowledge must ultimately draw the Displeasure of both Parties upon me. He asserted the contrary, saying, he had it in Command from the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, to act as he should deem proper, without waiting to inform the Nabob, or allowing his Measures to depend on his Highness's Pleasure or Displeasure, and ordered me to cause the Shoccah to be written.

As I consider his Highness's Well-being and Prosperity to be promoted by my Attachment to the Company, and esteeming it a Duty, in obedience to your Commands, to obey Mr. Bristow, I thought it improper to say any Thing further to him on the Subject; and therefore I did as he had directed, and without the Vizier's Knowledge caused the Shoccah to be written, and delivered it to Mr. Bristow. In the same Manner, from the Apprehension of suffering Disgrace, I was induced to write and deliver to him, by his Orders, several other Shoccahs, without his Highness's Knowledge. At length the Vizier obtained Information of these Particulars, and I fell under his Displeasure. Still considering my Duty to the Company's Sircar, and my Duty to his Highness as inseparable from each other, and looking up to you for Favour and Protection, I continued to exert myself as usual.

The preceding was followed by an Order from Mr. Bristow, to make out and deliver to him an Account of the Expences of the Nuvvaub's Kitchen, Horses, Elephants, Camels, &c. &c. I represented that he had never, during his former Residency, demanded these Papers, nor had they ever been demanded by either of the Gentlemen who succeeded him; and that if I should now presume to deliver them without his Highness's Consent, he would certainly resent it. To which Mr. Bristow replied, In every Business you still introduce the Name of his Highness—it will not be well for you; I have Orders to take possession of all Papers. Without Remedy I delivered to him the Accounts above-mentioned. He then demanded the Military Accounts; and those also I delivered. This was followed by an Order to write, and send to him, Muller Rolls of the Troops, both the Mootaiya-neh and those attending the Presence. I represented to him, that he had already taken from me the whole of the Revenue Accounts; that a full Statement of the Mootaiya-neh was included therein. He replied, that I must write and deliver separate Muster Rolls of the Troops to him.

I requested a Respite of a few Days for this Purpose. He answered, No—that would be improper, that the Mootafudees must be sent to his House, and write there. Accordingly, he gave Orders to Mr. Cooper to assemble them there, and there they continued, in the Style of Prisoners, writing from Sun-rise till Nine at Night, for the Space of Seven or Eight Days. When the Register or Muster Roll was finished, Mr. Bristow ordered Four thousand Horse and Seven thousand Foot of the Mootaiyaneh to be discharged; saying, that if the Aumils should have Occasion for more Troops, he had sent for Fifteen thousand Stands of Arms from Calcutta—he would raise Sepoys; and in lieu of the Troops, he would send those Sepoys entertained by himself to the Aumils. I replied, that he was Master, and possessed of supreme Power—he was to act as he thought proper. Some * after he told me, that the Arms which he had sent for from Calcutta were not arrived; that on the Commencement of the Year he should set on Foot an Establishment here for the repairing and making of Arms, and raise Troops, as he had said before. It was now become necessary for me to approve and acquiesce, with entire Submission, in every Thing which he was pleased to say or direct. * Sic in Orig.

Mr. Bristow now declared, that a Treasurer and Comptroller must be appointed to the Navaub's Household. This Measure he at first proposed to his Highness through the Medium of other Persons: At last he himself visited the Navaub, and on this Occasion communicated to his Highness certain Arrangements, implying Advice or Proposals for my utter Expulsion from Office. To which the Navaub replied, "On a former Occasion I was prevailed upon by your Counsels to adopt a Conduct similar to that which you now recommend towards Mochtaur-u-Dowlah, and afterwards you yourself stood forth to aid and protect him—What are your real Intentions now?" Mr. Bristow replied, that his Highness might set his Heart at Ease with respect to him; that he would be a Surety, and would give an Engagement in Writing, under his Seal, that on this Occasion no Protection or Assistance should be afforded to his Highness's Ministers on the Part of the English; that his Highness, in changing the said Ministers, and substituting others, might take whatever Steps he thought proper.

As the Navvaub did not acquiesce in this Measure, but on the contrary made Objections to the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, Mr. Bristow applied to and directed me to prevail upon his Highness to make those Appointments. Agreeably to his Orders, I waited upon and made the necessary Representations to the Navvaub, who in Reply said, "Mr. Bristow, the Day before Yesterday, declared to me, that Hyder Beg Khawn should have nothing to do in these Affairs—after what Manner was it possible to him to communicate this Message to you?" I answered, that, except by the Directions of Mr. Bristow, I could not have brought the Message. His Highness commanded me to return to Mr. Bristow, and to represent to him, in Terms the most forcible, that he Mr. Bristow could obtain no Benefit by the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller; but that those Appointments would reflect Disgrace and Contempt upon his Highness, since it would become apparent that the Vizier possessed no Authority whatever, even over his Household Establishments, Domestics, and Beasts of Carriage and Burden; to ask him why he thus persecuted and distressed him—adding, "The little which falls to my Lot, even that he will not allow me to eat in Peace and Quietness." This Declaration was accompanied with Tears of Anguish.

I delivered his Highness's Message to Mr. Bristow, and represented to him all that had passed, and the State of Mind in which he was. Mr. Bristow replied, that with respect to the Navaub's crying, such Tricks and Artifices were of no Avail with him. That the Navaub knew him well—knew him to be that Mr. Bristow who always did that which he had said and declared he would do; that he should do so on the present Occasion: That he had laboured hard for Six Years; that the Gentlemen in Europe would have appointed him to a Seat in the Supreme Council, but he had refused it, he had been labouring to obtain this Office—the Government of this Country; that all People, and all his Friends, had told him he would never obtain it. Yet at last he was come, and he had positive Orders to act in every Respect as he should think best; that he was possessed of full and complete Authority; that he should cause the Treasurer and Comptroller to be appointed this Year, and from the Beginning of the next he would take the total Revenue or Treasury of the whole Country into his own Hands, and would himself issue in Specie such Sums as should be necessary; that such Expences for Elephants, Horses, &c. were extravagant Expences; the Number of Domestics was immoderate; and that there was more Victuals than was necessary dressed in the Navvaub's-Kitchen; that he would not permit or suffer such Expences. I asked Mr. Bristow, if I was to communicate what he had said to the Navvaub? Yes, he replied, and that I should tell his Highness what he had said in plain Terms; that he also would go Face to Face, and tell him so. Accordingly, at the End of Two Days, he came to the Navaub, and desired him to make the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller; adding, that they were Points which he never would give up, that his Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council were peremptory.

His Highness replied, "If you have peremptory Orders on this Subject, give to me a written Copy of those Orders; my Seal is forthcoming, take it, and do by Force whatever you think proper. I will shut up the Doors of my House, and there I will sit, and seclude myself from all Society."

Mr. Bristow replied, that he would give him a written Copy of the Orders from the Gentlemen of the Council; and with regard to his Seal, which he offered to send, he might send it.

For

For Two Days after the preceding Conversation, the Navvaub sent his Seal by the Molavy along with me, to Mr. Bristow; in consequence of which, Mr. Bristow said, that if the Navvaub thought proper, he would act as he (Mr. Bristow) had desired, and in that Case himself affix his Seal to the Shoccahs; if not, he would not allow the Business to depend upon the Navvaub's Seal; he would send Letters under his own Seal to the Aumils, directing them to transmit the Money to him, and would keep the Treasury in his own Hands.

The having wrote those Letters is mentioned by Mr. Bristow in his Letter to me (vide Copy, N^o 4); to such a Degree has he depressed and degraded the Navvaub! The Conversations which have passed, and an Account of the Oppressions exercised towards his Highness, will be made known to you by his Letter. When the Navvaub made Objections to the Appointments of Treasurer and Comptroller, grounded on the Indignity and Contempt which those Appointments would bring upon him, Mr. Bristow directed his Suspicions towards me, and wrote me a Letter, to which I replied. Copies of both Letters are submitted to your Inspection (vide Copies, N^o 4 and 5); thence my Culprability or Innocence, together with Mr. Bristow's Declarations respecting my Dismissal from Office, and other Particulars, will be made known to you. As my Letter in Reply contained a Matter of Fact Recapitulation of all that had passed, Mr. Bristow did not reply to or contradict it.

The next Time I waited upon him, he proposed that we should be reconciled to each other. I said that I was obedient to his Pleasure; that I had not hitherto been wanting in Obedience, and that in future I should not; but that Kindness on his Part was also necessary. He replied, that Reconciliation on his Part would depend upon my not having wrote to the Governor General any Information of what was passing here. I replied, that I had nothing to do with writing Accounts of what passed here; but that those Things which he had done, and those which he intended to do, were known to People of all Descriptions in this City. That Mirza Ismael Beg, who was his Counsellor and Manager, had published them to every one, and that People spoke of them without Reserve to each other. Mr. Bristow answered, that he had never mentioned any Thing on these Subjects to Ismael Beg. I said, "If that be the Case, why does he presume to tell the People that you will turn out the Navvaub's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of your own? Many to whom he has made this Declaration are ready to bear witness to the Truth of it." On hearing this, he coldly replied, that he had never said so; for as Ismael Beg had propagated these Reports agreeable to Mr. Bristow's Inclinations, he did not think it proper to call him to any Account for them.

Such is Mr. Bristow's Disposition, that he outwardly professes and caresses, while in Reality he is endeavouring to expel me from my Office, and then frequently denies or contradicts his own Declarations. In the Representation which I have made, I have not, in any One Instance, deviated from the Truth; and it is a positive Proof of the Reality of many of the Particulars, that Mr. Bristow did not reply to those which are stated in my Answer to his Letter; but at our next Interview assumed Appearances of Affability and Good-will. All Persons of Rank and Condition in this City are fully acquainted with the foregoing Circumstances. The absolute Power assumed by Mr. Bristow in the Affairs of this Surcar is arrived at such a Pitch, that to consult the Pleasure of the Navvaub, or to advise with me in the Conduct of Affairs, are Circumstances which he totally disregards. Thus the Appointment of Mahommed Beg, a Trooper under Mirza Aboo Tulib, the Intimate of Mr. Johnson, to the Sezawully of Furruckabad, by the Removal of Mahomud Syed Kawn, and through the Interposition of Ismael Beg, which some Time since took place, is a Circumstance known to all Mankind. I represented to Mr. Bristow, that his Highness did not approve of the Appointment; but my Representation was disregarded, and he positively obliged me to write and deliver to him a Shoccah appointing Mahomud Beg. In the same Manner he has resolved, and intends to send out Sezawuls from himself to all the Mhalauts. He moreover, on all Occasions, both in private and in public, declares, and has repeatedly said the same to me, that at the Commencement of the ensuing Year he will turn out all the Navvaub Vizier's Aumils, and appoint Aumils of his own; that he will order the whole of the Revenues to be paid in to him; and that he will issue to the Navvaub in Specie, with his own Hand, what he himself may think necessary for his Highness's Expences; and that he will not suffer the Authority of this Sircar to remain in a single Mahaul. He frequently says, "Why does the Navvaub keep so many Elephants and Hories? Why are such Quantities of Provisions dressed in his Kitchen? Such Numbers of Domestics are unnecessary; I will curtail the whole."

With respect to us, who are your Dependents, and the Ministers of his Highness, our Credit and executive Authority in all Affairs is utterly annihilated. Like the Household Servants of Mr. Bristow, who are Day and Night attending his Commands; yet even by this Conduct he will not be prevailed upon to govern with Candour and Complacency: Notwithstanding all that we do, our Hours are filled with unremitting Alarms for the Safety of our Honour. We have no Resource, but in your Benevolence; no Prospect of Redress, but from your Equity and Justice. Impelled by the most urgent Necessity, his Highness has written to you a Narrative of his Situation; and I, your devoted Servant, have thus represented all that has passed under my Observation, to the present Time, without Addition or Diminution, that we, the Ministers, may not hereafter be deemed guilty of Neglect, in withholding the necessary Information of the present State of Things here. The Happiness and Prosperity of the Navvaub depend upon your

Favour

Favour and Kindness; our Honour and Stability on your Bounty and Support. Whatever may be your Determination in behalf of the Surcar, it will be received with Joy and Respect. Deeming it a Duty to make this Representation, I have thus laid it before you. It was heretofore the established Custom with the Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Company's Affairs at this Court, to take Jaueauds to the Amount of the Company's Demand, and to leave the Balance of Revenue, arising from the Remainder of the Country, at the Disposal of his Highness; in consequence of which, more or less was forthcoming to the Tunkawdars, Jagheerdars, and Huzzoory Troops, and for the Expences of the Navvaub's Household Establishments, Elephants, Horses, Camels, &c. In the present Year, Mr. Bristow, after taking the Company's Jaueaud, gave Orders, that from the Remainder of the Revenues of this Country, no Money should be issued to any Person whatever: That, having appointed a Treasurer and Comptroller, he would call in the Monies, and direct the Disbursements himself; in consequence of which, to the present Period, no Subsistence whatever has been received by the Tunkawdars, Jagheerdars, Hindostan Troops, or People employed in the Offices of Government, and they are one and all calling out for Redress and Justice. Such is the Situation of Things here, that all Mankind are reduced to a State of Despair by the Hand of Mr. Bristow.

(a) [We, the Ministers, owe our present Stations to your Bounty. His Highness also is devoted to your Pleasure in all Respects; and from the Interchange of Turbans between you and the late Nabob, he considers you as the Brother of his Father. Whatever may be your Pleasure in Behalf of his Highness, and with respect to the Well-government of this Country, which in a peculiar Manner appertains to you, his Highness does in no Respect whatever object; whatever Directions you may give, those Directions he will obey.]

I, from the Kindness and Affection which you bear towards his Highness, you shall please to confer upon him discretionary Powers for the Discharge of the Company's Demands, whatever may be the Sum stated by Mr. Bristow to you as payable and to be paid in the Course of the current Year, his Highness, on receiving Information of the Amount, is ready and willing, with such Powers, to discharge the same; and we, the Ministers, in obedience to your Pleasure, and strengthened and supported by you, will at all Events raise the necessary Supplies for the Payment thereof: And for the ensuing Year, agreeably to such Plan or System as you may determine upon for the Payment of the current Demand, with discretionary Powers to his Highness, we will take Measures for the Payment of the same in such Manner, that under the Favour of God, and under your Protection, the Sums payable to the Company's Sircar shall be punctually received. By such a System, your Fame and the Fame of the English People shall extend throughout this Empire; and due Regard to your controlling Power, Submission and Obedience to your Orders, though secretly operating, shall be so firmly established, as shall afford you ample Cause for Satisfaction. The Success of these Proposals depends upon your Favour: With you it must rest to form such a Plan for the Payment of the Company's Demands, as may be consistent with the Honour and the Dignity of the Nabob Vizier; and whatever Mode you may please to point out, with the Blessing of God, agreeably thereto your Pleasure shall be fulfilled, without the smallest Deviation. Through God's Favour, your Knowledge and Experience are celebrated among Men; you are the Support and Protector of your Friends, and Affairs of every Description are familiar to your Penetration. It is apparent, that in case his Highness's Authority shall be restored, Bankers, Merchants, Friends, and Connexions—all will be filled with Confidence. Looking forward to future Benefits, every one will consider his Difficulties as Objects of Indifference or Satisfaction. The Payment of the Company's Demands, and the Fulfilment of your Pleasure, will be the first Objects of their Views and Wishes. No Man will complain of Hardships; but in the Expectation of future Prosperity, one and all with Gratitude acknowledge your Goodness, and cheerfully submit to every possible Saving, for the Purpose of discharging the Debt to the Company. With respect to these Arrangements, whatever may be your Pleasure will be proper and just, and our Obedience is unlimited. Redress and Protection in Behalf of his Highness, from the Hand of Mr. Bristow, under whom the most unbounded Oppression is experienced, peculiarly depend upon your Benevolence. Whatever may appear to you most proper, let us be favoured with your Orders, and they shall be obeyed.

Concludes as usual.

Memorandum. The Navvaub Vizier and Hyder Beg Khaun declare, that disgraceful as it is held amongst Mahommudans of their Rank to prove Facts upon Oath, they will submit to it, with respect to the Contents of the preceding Narratives, if the Governor General and Council require it.

Extract from a Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg.

The First is this, to show how thin the Veil is by which you attempt to cover this Policy, and of course to convince you that I shall receive and construe every Declaration, however made to me from the Navvaub, and every Letter written in his Name, tending to destroy or lessen the Friendship subsisting between us, as your Declaration, as your Letter: The 2d is, That as I do not so much ascribe these Artifices to you as to the evil Counsels and Encouragements

which you have lately received from other Persons, whose Names I need not mention, you may see and know on what Terms you may expect hereafter to retain that Friendship and Support which I have hitherto given you. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Bristow, to whom, both verbally and in Writing, I have communicated every Tittle of my Sentiments, Intentions, and Expectations upon this Subject.

Answer from Hyder Beg Khan to Mr. Bristow.

I have received your Favour; agreeably to your Commands I will make the Representation what he may please to say in Reply. The Letters to the Aumils I will write and deliver to you, agreeably to your Orders. You are pleased to say, "That from your Reliance on me you have refrained hitherto. That if, possessing an entire Authority and Power in the Surcor of the Vizier, I declare that he refuses to attend to my Representations, the worst Consequences are to be apprehended therefrom to me, inasmuch as I am the Deputy of the Nuvvaub, possessing unlimited Authority,—yet represent and lay before him Measures of Importance, and am unable to obtain his Assent to them. That whenever the Confidence of the Vizier is withdrawn from me, and necessary Measures can no longer be carried into Execution, the Business is at an End."—Although to reply to these Particulars of your Pleasure is to deviate from the Respect due from the Obedient; yet when, without Cause and without Fault, the Hour of Crimination arrives, to represent the real State of Things becomes unavoidable. (a) [My Power and Authority in the Surcar of his Highness is the Gift of the Governor General. And I have hitherto received the Support and Assistance of the Gentlemen in Power here; regardless of the Enmity of People at this Court, and contemning their Animosity, I have continued to do my Duty; and in Return for faithful Services I have been included in the Objects of the Governor General's Favour. From you I hoped for an Increase of Support and Assistance, of Credit and of Power. It must have proceeded from a Change in my own Fortune, and not from any Deficiency of Favour on your Part, that my Representations, by the Efforts of Enemies, have been rendered ineffectual.

From the Moment of your Arrival, I have not in any Manner whatever been deficient in Obedience; but have in every Business, and without Hesitation, fulfilled your Commands, of whatever Nature they might be; as in the important Business respecting the Regiments at Futty Gurr, the Execution of which you were pleased to direct should not be suspended by Attention to the Nabob's Permission, or by the Necessity of informing him thereof: In the same Manner in every Business whatever, on which I have received your Orders, at whatever Time received, and whatever the Nature of them, I have paid the most implicit Obedience to those Orders, on the Instant. From my first Appointment to the Neabut, I have been enabled to conduct the Affairs of both Surcars, which I have ever considered as one and the same, by the Assistance and Support of the Gentlemen here, and have on all Occasions acted in Obedience to their Directions. And thus I have repeatedly repeatedly represented to you, that on Condition of Support and Assistance, I would execute all your Commands; and that in the Affairs of the Company I was ready to fulfil the Commands of the Governor General, those of the Gentlemen of the Council, and your Pleasure, without Hesitation or Evasion, at the Hazard of my Life, inasmuch as I consider my own Interest and Prosperity as depending thereon.

When you formerly spoke to me respecting the Toorksuwaurs, and the Household Establishments of the Nuvvaub Vizier, I then informed you, that I never had any Concern in the Management of those Establishments—that this Circumstance was known to the whole World, that they were under the Direction of the Vizier's own People—and that he never would voluntarily consent to the Measure. You told me in Reply, "That the Governor General's Orders were to be obeyed, and so I must inform the Nabob."

I, on my Part, told his Highness, in the most pointed Terms, that there was a Necessity for his Compliance with whatever Proposals you should make by the Governor's Order for the Improvement of his Affairs. But other People, at the same Time, carried Messages from you to the Nabob, importing that whatever his Pleasure might be, you would act agreeably thereto; nay, you even went so far as to recommend in Person to the Nabob, that I should not be employed in these Affairs, but that he should conduct them as he thought proper himself. Other Expressions dropt from you with respect to me, which I know not how to repeat, for such I never could have expected from you. This being the Case, in Justice consider, that having expressed yourself as you did express yourself, what Authority, or Influence, or Respectability can remain with me? The Conduct of this Business did not depend upon me, and therefore the Delay cannot have arisen from Neglect on my Part. Several People have been employed in Conferences on this Subject with the Nabob Vizier, by your Orders. Now that, from Motives of Kindness and Favour, you have directed me to forward this Business, and added Declarations respecting Support and Assistance, I am, as I have always declared, ready to obey; to whatever you shall please to Command, I shall never object; and every way ready to obey your Orders in the Execution of Affairs, independent of the Inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, if you will assure me of Support and Protection in case of his Displeasure: I have never yet objected, nor will I now object. Devoted and powerless as I am, the Increase of my Respectability and Influence depends upon

(a) Vide supra, P. 771.

your Favour towards me, and their Diminution proceeds from opposite Causes. Thus I have ever acted; and this I have repeatedly declared, and I now repeat, that in the Affairs of both Surcours I am ready to obey the Orders of the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and yours, at the Hazard of my Life, and without Evasion or Excuse.] The Delay which has hitherto come to pass in this Business has not in any Manner proceeded from Neglect on my Part; the Negotiation of this Affair did not depend upon me; whenever I spoke to his Highness on the Subject, he always replied, "Mr. Bristow has told me that you must have nothing to do in these Affairs; why then do you talk to me on the Subject? leave it to me and Mr. Bristow." This Particular I have heretofore fully and repeatedly mentioned to you. Now that, from Motives of Kindness, you have favoured me with your Commands, I am ready to obey them, I will act agreeably to your Directions; if you had favoured me with them formerly, they would have been instantly executed, no Delays would have intervened.

I wished the Day before Yesterday to lay this Representation of the State of Things before you, but was deterred by my Apprehensions of your Aptness to Anger. As I entertain the fullest Hopes from your Favour, I have at length ventured on this Communication of my Situation.

Concludes as usual.

(A true Copy of the Translation,)

E. Hay,
Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

(a) ["From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable the Governor General. Received April 7, 1783.

Usual Introduction.

I formerly represented to you the Particulars of the Persecutions exercised towards his Highness by Mr. Bristow, and the Unhappiness and Distress of Mind under which his Highness laboured. A Repetition of the same Circumstances must also have reached your Ears through other Channels, in as much as they have come to pass in so publick a Manner as to be known almost to every Body.

Relying on your Goodness, his Highness has requested the Removal of Mr. Bristow, and the Grant of discretionary Authority to him in the Management of his Country, and for the Payment of the Company's Monies: If you should be graciously disposed to comply with his Request, and at the same Time so far to favour me as to appoint me from yourself to the Management of Affairs here, agreeably to the Proposals here made to you by his Highness, both respecting the Sums remaining due on Teep, and on Mahajun's Bills, and with Regard to the present Year 1190 Fulsly, and for the ensuing Year Fulsly 1191, in any Manner you shall please to direct, I will engage, in Obedience to your Orders, to remit the same to you Kist by Kist in Bills, and as much thereof as shall be necessary for the Payment of the Company's Troops in this Quarter.]

So much on Receipt of your Orders I will pay on the Spot to such commanding Officer of Troops as you shall please to direct. As I was originally raised from your Hand, and am Debtor to you for the Rank and Reputation, so now, also aided by your Favour and Protection, by your Patronage and Support, I shall be enabled to effect these Objects. If you shall please to honour me with this Appointment, as your particular and immediate Dependant, with God's Assistance, I will not be deficient in conducting the Affairs of the Company's Sircar, or in Obedience to your Commands.

Concludes as usual.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXVII.

Book 148.

From the Nawab Vizier. Received 14th December 1784.

92. JUST now an honouring Shokeh from his Majesty forwarded by Major Brown, has made its honouring Descent, a Copy of which is inclosed in this for your Information. A Shokeh from the sacred Sahebeh Mhal, and an Arzee from a Domestic of his Highness to him, have also arrived, Copies of which given to me by his Highness will reach you. The Circumstances of the Disorders among the Chiefs in the glorious Presence must have been fully made known to you from the News and other Writings.

(b) [Important Events are on the Tapis, his Royal Highness is here and all my Affairs are dependant upon yourself. Nothing can be resolved or undertaken, without your Advice, by me. The Care of this Government is in every way incumbent upon you, for my Government and that of the English are one; great Events are probable, and there is no Dependance on the Conduct of

(a) Vide supra. P. 770.

(b) Vide supra, P. 773.

the

the Chiefs of this Time. The Charge of all Affairs depends personally on you my Friend, so that your coming here is every way adviseable. When you are here all Affairs can be settled in the Manner you shall judge adviseable. I hope that out of Friendship to me and for the Welfare of our Government you will speedily come.]

(ENCLOSURE.)

His Majesty's Firmaan to the Nawab Vizier.

May the Light of our Eyes, dearer than Life, our deserving Son favoured by Prosperity, being under the divine Care and Protection, always be blessed with his Desires in both Worlds. The Affairs of these Parts you will have learnt fully from the News and the Letters of Major Browne. At this Time, having marched with Glory and Prosperity from Akbarabad, we have arrived at our Tents, and shall proceed by regular Marches to our Army blessed with Victory. Just now Two or Three Lacks of Rupees for the Expences of the Sepoys and Battalions of the Sublime Presence are wanted; therefore it is written with the Pen shedding Jewels, that on the Descent of the sacred Shokeh, having collected the Sum, you send it, or write to Major Browne that he may obtain it and convey it to the Sublime Presence. The late Nawab Vizier ul Momalic paid us many Lacks, and we bestowed them upon him again, and we will now give you Tuncaws on the Districts for the Sum, so that it may be paid; at this Time whatever Duty and Service you shall perform will gain you much Merit. Further Particulars will be made known to you from the Letters of Major Browne. Esteem us mindful of you.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXVIII.

Book 148.

(a) [From the Vizier. Received 23 December 1784.

N° 95. **Y**OUR Excellency's Letter, in Reply to mine, arrived. I shall such an Answer to his Majesty's Shokeh, commanding me to the Sublime Presence, as you signified; but the Rashness of the Chiefs who are now in the Royal Presence, and the Change of Times, are such, that there is no Opportunity for Addresses to be conveyed, in Answer to the Orders and Shokehs of his Majesty; till a Plan be formed how will Rivals, confusing Affairs, give Leisure? From the News, and other Circumstances, you will have heard of the State of Affairs. Shokehs to his Royal Highness, according to the Pleasure of the Pateel Mahajee Sindia, and an Arzie from him, are arrived; Copies of which will reach you, inclosed in this. From the Contents of Mahajee Sindia's Letter, his Sentiments and Intentions concerning his Royal Highness will be explained. I can give no Answer to such Points without your Directions; so that I beg you will communicate your Pleasure. My Friend, now that you are at such a Distance, much Distress affects my Mind; for all my Affairs depend on your Person.]

Such a Revolution is now happening, that what has never yet occurred is now on the Point of Appearance.—This is an Affair of Government, and you must not regard the State of Affairs in the Royal Presence as of little Moment; for in a short Time much Consideration will be required. Although you have but little Leisure, yet in Affairs of Policy Rulers must attend to every Point. If you do not attend to these important Matters, great Inconveniencies will ensue. Whatever your Pleasure shall direct must be proper, and without you, my Friend kind to Brothers, nothing can be determined.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXIX.

Book 115.

69. From the Vizier. Received 21st April 1785.

WHATEVER you said to Raja Gobind Ram upon every Point, the said Raja has fully written it to me. My Friend, from the Beginning of the Friendship between the noble Chiefs of the Company and the exalted Gentlemen of Council, and my deceased Father and myself, no Deficiency ever appeared; and after the Death of my deceased Father I have con-

(a) Vide supra, P. 773.

stantly

stantly remained, and still remain, employed from my Heart and Soul in preserving this Friendship more than formerly, and on the Part of the Gentlemen also the System of Intimacy was preserved. In many Concerns, the Distresses which from various Causes had happened, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, after learning, applied himself to relieve my Situation, and settled a Plan by which the Company's Money would properly be paid by my Ministers, and the Company and all the English Gentlemen would receive Credit.

After his Departure you, from your Kindness, were favourable to my Concerns, and preserved the Plan and Agreement which had been settled between him and myself, and with the greatest Friendship you wrote to me the completest Confirmation; and Major Palmer, in obedience to your Orders, gave repeated Consolation to me and my Ministers. I am convinced that the good Situation of my Concerns will be increased by your Favour. Conformably to the Agreement to pay the Company's Money, which was settled between me and the late Governor General, my Ministers have to this Time paid the Kists, and no Deviation has happened; you may learn this from Mr. Wombwell. And I, considering the Discharge of the Company's Debt to be the most necessary of all Affairs, pay it from the Receipts of the Country and the Loans of the Bankers, and I apply myself to nothing but the Discharge of the Company's Debt and the Preservation of your Friendship. You told Raja Gobind Ram that to this Time the Money had not been regularly paid, according to the Agreement which had fixed Kists for the Company's Money: This Order astonishes and confounds me, because from last Year to this Time, whatever Agreement had been made for the Payment of the Company's Money, my Ministers have paid conformably to the Kists, and are in future ready to pay, by the Blessing of God, according to the Engagements of Payment; but your Favour and Countenance is requisite. This Order must certainly have been caused solely by the Representations of interested Persons; and I from this am much afflicted, that notwithstanding the regular Payment of the Money according to the Kists, you should give such an Order upon the Representations of interested Persons, otherwise such Orders could not have proceeded from your exalted Mind, because many Days have not elapsed since you, in Writing, gave me Confidence on every Point; and whilst the Money were * regularly * Sic in Orig. paid, you would not give such Orders: At any rate, I hope from your Favour the Observance of this Rule, never to listen to the Representations of interested Persons, because in such Cases the Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers and Ministers are dispirited. With respect to the Brigade at Futtyghur, you say, that you had, agreeably to my Request, sent Orders for it to march to Behurghurra; but to this Time Hyder Beg Khan has not advanced the Money for their Expences. My Friend, my Request, whatever it be, is known to you. In all Concerns there is One Word upon which I rely, that whatever Agreement was made between me and Mr. Hastings, and the Plan which was settled, and you have repeatedly written that you have approved of and preserved that Engagement and Plan, in that Engagement, out of Consideration to my Distresses, whatever is promised with respect to the Removal of that Brigade is well known to you; and you also have written to Major Palmer, who has given me Confidence that you, from your Kindness, for my Relief, do not approve of keeping an increased Army in this Country; but that now, until the Doubts from the West are removed, the Futtyghur Brigade must remain. I also, who desire only your Satisfaction, approved of this Advice, because, as the Reduction of my Expences, and the Relief of my Concerns, is your Wish, it will be done at a proper Opportunity. When your Letter for the Futtyghur Brigade to remain a little Time longer here was received by Major Palmer, and the Major, agreeably to your Orders, told me, that this Year, besides One Crore and Five Lacks of Rupees, which had been engaged for the Payment of the Company's Money, no more would be demanded; I was entirely set at Ease by your Kindness. You now order, that I should make Advances for the Expences of the Brigade. My Situation is not hidden from you; why should I for ever trouble you, that this Year I pay from the Receipts of the Country, and the Loans of the Bankers, for the Discharge of the Company's Money, what has been engaged. Do you yourself order from your Favour and Kindness, whatever may be advisable towards the Relief of my Concerns. The Affairs of my Country and Property, and of the Company's Government, through Friendship are the same. Such Matters depend upon your Kindness. You will learn full Particulars from the Letters of Major Palmer. With respect to the Expences of the Gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered Manner; I now write plainly, that I have no Ability to give Money to the Gentlemen, because I am indebted many Lacks of Rupees to the Bankers for the Payment of the Company's Debt. At the Time of Mr. Hastings's Departure I represented to him, that I had no Resources for the Expences of the Gentlemen. Mr. Hastings, having ascertained my distressed Situation, told me, that after his Arrival in Calcutta he would consult with the Council, and remove from hence the Expences of the Gentlemen, and recall every Person except the Gentlemen in Office here. At this Time that all the Concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every Point given Ease to my Mind, according to Mr. Hastings's Agreement, I hope that the Expences of the Gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every Person residing here beyond the Gentlemen in Office. Although Major Palmer does not at this Time demand any Thing for the Gentlemen; and I have no Ability to give them any Thing, yet the Custom of the English Gentlemen is, when they remain here they will in the End ask for something. This is best, that they should be recalled. Mr. Hastings wrote to me for the Abolition of Captain Frith's Battalion. At that Time the Disturbances of the Seiks existed in the Neighbourhood of Berelly, and my Army was stationed on the Ghauts of the River, at those Places, which at this Season are always fordable. This Year many other Ghauts were fordable, and the Seiks

crossed over to plunder, which is their Custom. My Army, which was already there, came upon them, and punished them, and they, finding no Strength to remain, crossed back again, and returned; but it became necessary to guard all Ghauts, and I therefore stationed for the Defence of the Berelly Ghauts, my old Battalions, which were fixed at Kerrabad, and the other Mahuls; and I sent the Battalions of Captain Frith, which were newly raised for the Settlement of the Mahuls of Kherrabad, &c. Those Battalions went under the Command of a Commandant belonging to me, and no English Gentlemen went there. In these 4 Battalions, according to the Rule of all my Battalions, there are Three thousand Men, and the Expence of them, including the Artillery, is 25,000 Rupees in each Month. For a little Time I thought this Expence advisable, for the Execution of Two important Objects, the Settlement of the Country, and the Expulsion of the Seiks, which by the Blessing of God have both been effected. I have now determined to disband them after satisfying them; but I consider it proper to guard the Ghauts until Chyte; till when the Fords continue, after that, when the River be full, so large an Army will not be wanted at the Ghauts. In this Case I request your Advice, that as the Army is on a reduced and saving Establishment, if you chuse I will keep the Battalions until Chyte; or if you order, I will dismiss them immediately. Captain Frith will have no Concern in the Battalions; Commandants belonging to me will command them. With respect to Lieutenant Polhill's Battalion, which, with other Gentlemen, is in Attendance on the Prince, you ordered me to learn his Royal Highness's Wish, and that if he should be desirous to keep them they might remain a little Time with him. Upon learning his Desire, I, conformably to your Instructions, have consented to retain the Battalion a little Time, but I did not speak about retaining Lieutenant Polhill, and the other Gentlemen, nor does he continue with me in this Command; I merely wrote to you in obedience to his Royal Highness's Desire, requesting that Lieutenant Polhill alone might remain; the Approbation and Refusal of which depend entirely upon your Pleasure; I have no Ability to maintain the Battalion with the Gentlemen: (a) [I desire nothing but your Satisfaction, and hope that such Orders as relate to the Friendship between the Company and me, and as may be your Pleasure, may be written in your own private Letters to me, through Major Palmer, or in your Letters to the Major, that he may, in obedience to your Orders, properly explain them to me; and whatever may be settled, he may first in secret inform you of it, and afterwards I may write to you, having learnt your Pleasure: In this Way the Secrets will be known to your Mind alone, and the Advice upon all the Concerns will be given in a proper Manner.] For further Security, I trouble you again with my Request, that you will not listen to the Representations of interested Persons with respect to my Concerns; for in this Case, my Affairs are disgraced, and the Bankers, from whom I have borrowed many Lacks towards paying the Kists to the Company, are alarmed.—I labour from my Heart and Soul to preserve your Satisfaction, and you from your Kindness are inclined to maintain the Plan and Agreement which has taken place; therefore to give Entrance to interested Persons, is laying the Basis of Disagreement. I hope from your Favour that in the Concerns between me and you, no interested Person may be admitted to hear the Secrets between the Company and myself, and your Orders.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXX.

Book 115.

A Letter from Hyder Beg Khan to the Governor General.

From Hyder Beg Khan. Received 21st April 1785.

71. **FROM** your Favour, and Kindness, and Sincerity of Heart, whatever Doubt had arisen in your Mind from my Neglect, you informed Raja Gobind Ram of it; I am for this Reason grateful for your Kindness, that you have plainly declared the Displeasure which you had conceived towards me. My Protector, I am obedient to you, and under your Orders; and I am the Well-wisher and faithful Servant to the Government of the Company and of his Highness, which in every Respect are the same; and on this I know to be founded my Good and Advantage. Till this Time I have never to my own Knowledge been guilty of any Deficiency in the Duties of Attachment to both Governments, and of Allegiance and Obedience to your Commands. An Arzie of Rajah Gobind Ram, containing all your Orders, was received by his Highness, from whom a Letter in Answer to every Point will be presented to you, and from it you will learn all Particulars: I do not therefore write the Circumstances explicitly and at large, but I represent the Affairs concisely. Conformably to the Agreement which was entered into between his Highness and Mr. Hastings for the Discharge of the Company's Money, and the Plan and System which was settled, to this Time the Kists have been regularly paid to Mr. Wombwell, who is at your Presence, and from him you may learn it: And in future also, in case of your Favour, Countenance, Assistance, and Protection, the Company's Money will according to the

(a) Vide *supra*, P. 798.

Kifts and to the Agreement be, by the Blessing of God, regularly paid. No Deviation from it shall happen in the Concerns of the Agreement and Plan which was made between his Highness and Mr. Hastings; and by approving which you have given the greatest Ease to his Highness, and have repeatedly written to give him Confidence; and Major Palmer by your Orders has comforted his Highness: It is certain that you preserve the same Favour towards his Highness, which will be a Cause of Glory to you in all Hindostan. His Highness, for the Preservation of your Friendship, is and will be from his Heart fixed in Obedience and Readiness to execute your Orders, which is a most necessary Matter—and I, who am your Servant, know my Happiness and Advantage to depend upon my Obedience and Allegiance to you—no Deviation shall ever happen. I hope that in every Concern which his Highness has written, you will attend to the Rights of his Highness with the Eye of Favour and Benevolence, and will order whatever may be the Will of your Mind. His Highness, from his Regard to Friendship, can make no Excuses against your Pleasure: He hopes for Relief to his Situation from your Kindness, and accordingly you also have repeatedly given him Confidence.

(a) [I hope that such Orders and Commands as relate to the Friendship between his Highness's and the Company's Governments, and to your Will, may be sent through Major Palmer in your own private Letters, or in your Letters to the Major, who is appointed from you at the Presence of his Highness, that, in obedience to your Orders, he may properly explain your Commands, and whatever Affair may be settled, he may first secretly inform you of it, and afterwards his Highness may, conformably thereto, write an Answer, and I also may represent it. By this System, your Pleasure will always be fully made known to his Highness, and his Highness and we will execute whatever may be your Orders, without deviating a Hair's Breadth; and let not the Representations of interested Persons be approved of, because his Highness makes no Opposition to your Will; and I your Servant am ready in Obedience and Service; and I make no Excuses.]

In case you attend to the Representations of interested Persons, it will cause Discredit to his Highness's Concerns, and Injury to the Transactions with the Bankers. The good State of his Highness's Affairs depends upon your Favour and Kindness, that the Servants of his Highness's Government, and the Bankers, being confident in your Protection and Countenance, may transact Business as usual.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXI.

Book 83. Page 263.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th February 1782.

Fort William, the 5th February 1782.

(b) [At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, who being returned to the Presidency takes his Seat at the Board.

Secret Dep.
Tuesday.

Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }
Sir Eyre Coote on Service in the Carnatic.

THE Governor General delivers in the following Minute, in consequence of that of the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 4th ultimo.

Extract Secret Dep.
Conf. 5 Feb.
1782.

In the Original, the Figures 14 are in Red Ink.

The Governor General acknowledges his Obligations to the Board, for this repeated Instance of the liberal Manner in which they have been pleased to record their Judgment on his Conduct. Had it been expressed in the simple Terms of official Approbation, he should have been pleased, and satisfied that it had received so respectable a Sanction; but by tracing the Sources of it, in the Motives which he has avowed; by their Examination of those Motives with their relative Facts and Circumstances; and by the Doubts which they have anticipated and solved, on the Propriety of such Parts of his Conduct as might most obviously suggest them; they have justified their own Approval, and entitled him to expect the same favourable Sentiments in their common Superiors.

Nor is he less pleased with the Reserve with which the Board have declared their Satisfaction in the Arrangement concluded by him with the Nabob Vizier; because he thinks it will be received as an Evidence of the Deliberation and Sincerity of their former Approval. He is willing to submit the Propriety of the Measure to the Test of its Success. The Resident has already informed the Board, that he had received of the Treasures of the late Vizier, left in the Charge of

(a) Vide supra, P. 799.

(b) Vide supra, P. 835.

his

his Widow, and lately reclaimed by his Son, the Amount of the Bond granted by the latter for the Balance of the Year 1178, which ends in September 1780 of our Era^{*}; and was in the actual Receipt of as much as would discharge the Balance of the last Year, that is, of the Year 1179. The first of these Balances is 32,68,613:11, the last 12,09,876:9:8. The Sum of both is R⁴ 44,78,490:4:8. Owd Siccas. The Resident seems to have understood this to be the whole of the Nabob's Debt. There is a further Balance of 26 Lacks, which appears to have been by some means overlooked, or withheld from Mr. Middleton on the Transfer of his Office from Mr. Purling. A rectified Account, drawn to the latest Period, has been transmitted to Mr. Middleton, by the Accountant General, which it is hoped will arrive in Time to prevent his stopping at the Receipt of the supposed Balance; and at all Events, the Profits of the resumed Jagheers ought to yield a Fund, more than sufficient both for the complete Liquidation of what may remain of the Nabob's present Debt, and to make up the Deficiency of the Assignments granted on his Revenue for the current Year, within the Course of it.

The Governor General expects this Service from the Resident, and relies upon his Fidelity for the Performance of it. But in the Supposition of the Possibility of a Disappointment, he again offers his personal Services to proceed to Lucknow, on the first Symptom of such a Failure; and, with the Confidence which he feels in his own Influence, aided by the powerful Support of the Board, he will venture to promise, that he will not return with their Object unaccomplished.]

He hopes and believes that there will be no Necessity for this Extremity; but adds it as a Ground for the Assurance which he ventures to propose; and wishes the Board to give † to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Advices to them now under Dispatch, that there is the fairest Prospect, amounting as near to a Certainty as can be affirmed, of an Event not in Expectation, that the Debt due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, and even that of the Rohilla Donation, will be completely paid off in the Course of the present Year, and a Supply added to our ordinary Resources, which will fully answer all our own Wants for that Period, and enable us to contribute still further, and we hope effectual Aids to those of the Carnatic.

(At the End)

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

(a) [The following Letter from the Governor General, received on the 2d Instant, is now recorded.

Gentlemen,

I left Benares on the 7th of this Month; the slow Progress which I have made thus far, has been occasioned as much by purposed Delays, as by natural Impediments. I am now decided in my Journey, and compute to be at the Presidency very early in the next Month.

Since the Suppression of the late Revolt of the Zemendary of Benaris, three distinct Objects have engaged my Attention and Residence in that Quarter, not so much for the Purpose of executing any determinate Measures requiring my Presence, as for that of being at hand, and ready for any immediate Occasion which might eventually demand my personal Interposition. These Objects are as follow:

1st. The Negotiation with Madajee Scindia. You are already acquainted with my first Instructions to Mr. Anderson, and with the subsequent Orders which I thought it proper to send to him, on the Advice of Mhadagee Scindia's having expressed a Disinclination to admit Mr. Anderson's Deputation, until he should be authorized by Answers to the Letters which he had written to Poonah for that Purpose; and of his having received Cheit Sing into his Protection, with some apparent Marks of Encouragement. A few Days after, I received Letters from both Colonel Muir and Mr. Anderson, advising me, that Mhadagee Scindia had pressing invited Mr. Anderson to proceed to him, and that he had rejected the Solicitations of Cheit Sing: On this Occasion, I wrote to Mr. Anderson to prosecute his Journey, and to pay no regard to my former Letter, requiring only the Removal of Cheit Sing from the Presence of Mhadagee Scindia, while Mr. Anderson was with him. In the mean time, that Gentleman having conformed to the Substance of my first Orders, had obtained from Mhadagee Scindia a formal Assurance, that he would neither accept the Solicitations of Cheit Sing, nor assist him in any Way whatever, and that he would even prohibit him and his Attendants from his Durbar and Cutchirry. Mr. Anderson, satisfied with this Concession, had resolved to proceed to his Camp immediately; his last Letter upon the Subject was private, and dated the 3d Instant, from Bandere, which was about Sixteen Cofs from Scindia's Camp. It contains Expressions of much Satisfaction, and so firm a Conviction of the Sincerity of that Chief, that he was preparing to send the Notification, directed in my Instructions of the 12th ultimo, to Colonel Muir, for the Removal of the Troops to the Stations allotted them by the late Arrangements, with a Promise, that he would soon address me publicly on the same Subject.

I have long since relinquished the Design, which I first entertained, of visiting Scindia myself, and, indeed, I see so fair and earnest a Disposition in him to become the Instrument of terminating the War yet subsisting between his Principals and our Government; his Interest is so evidently connected with it, and I have so well-grounded a Confidence in the Ability of Mr. Anderson, to con-

(a) Vide supra, P. 723.

tribute whatever may be required on his Part to forward this Issue of the Negotiation, that I doubt whether my Interference might not rather impede than promote it, by the Loss of Time which it would necessarily occasion in transmitting the ultimate Proposals to Poonee.

2dly. The Zemeendary of Bénaris has hitherto engaged my principal Attention. I had just Grounds to apprehend, that the slightest Causes might occasion fresh Disturbances in that Country from the Novelty and Weakness of the new Administration, and could not therefore venture to leave it until I had seen that Administration firmly established, and until I had formed some Experience of the Ability of the Naib for conducting it. I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that his Authority is everywhere completely established, and that I have every Reason to hope for the full Performance of his Engagements. The Disposition which I have made of the Forces allotted for the Peace of this Zemeendary is sufficient to answer, with Certainty, every Purpose of internal Defence, and, at the same Time, to prove a Check on the Zemendars of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier which border upon it, this being the most likely Scene of new Disturbances, from the natural Turbulency of the Nabob's Subjects, and their Collusion with their Neighbours in this Zemeendary. Copies of these Orders, with the other military Orders, which I have thought proper to issue for the Distribution of the Troops of that Station, will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be transcribed, after the Dispatch of this Letter.]

The new Naib appears to have conducted himself in his Office with great Diligence and Assiduity; and as he possessed a good Understanding, I have no Doubt of his Success.

As I found it difficult to accommodate the Claims of the several Zemendars, to whom a Promise had been made of restoring to them, in consequence of their late Attachment, the Rights which they possessed in the Lands, from which they were formerly excluded by Rajah Cheit Sing, with the Influence and Interest of the present Administration, I have granted to them Sunnuds; which at the same Time established their Rights, and intitled them to a Maulk kunah, or Proportion of the Revenue, to be paid them by the Resident, instead of present Possession, which I have thought it more prudent to reserve to the Rajah. Copies of these Sunnuds, and of other Orders, which have been issued to the Resident, shall also be transmitted after this Letter.

3dly. The Engagements concluded on the 19th September with the Nabob of Oude, I did hope, that on his Return to his Capital, which I had urged for that Purpose, he would immediately have entered upon the Execution of the Measures necessary for the Accomplishment of the Plan which we had mutually agreed upon, and particularly the Resumption of the Jagheers; an Act equally necessary to the Restoration of the Peace of his Country, and to the Discharge of his Debt to the Company.

After having long waited with much Impatience for this Effect, I was apprised by the Resident's Letters, that the Nabob, from what Cause I know not, had shewn a great Reluctance to enter on this Business, notwithstanding the Warmth with which he himself originally solicited my Acquiescence in it; that he at length did resolve to carry it into Execution, and accordingly appointed an Amil to take possession of the sequestered Jagheers; but that a powerful Opposition had been prepared by the Begums, which had obliged him to apply for the Assistance of our Troops; and that the Resident had accordingly written to Colonel Morgan to send a Regiment of Sepoys for that Service. As the Resident at the same Time expressed to me his Opinion, that a larger Force would be requisite to surmount the intended Opposition, I judged it improper to expose a Service of such Importance, either to the Hazard of a Defeat, or to the Chance of a Delay, and therefore immediately issued Orders, of which you have already been advised, for the March of Colonel Sir John Cumming, with his entire Detachment, for the Performance of it, advising the Resident of it. He in Reply expressed an Apprehension, that the Nabob Vizier would object to the Movement of so large a Force into the Heart of his Dominions, without what he would deem an adequate Occasion for it, to other Motives, which might be productive of Consequences hurtful to our Connection with him, and intreated that the Order might be revoked, assuring me, that there was no pressing Occasion for it.

I accordingly ordered it to be suspended. In the mean Time, as I had conceived some Alarm from the Delays and Difficulties which had attended this Business, which did not appear to me of a Nature susceptible of them, I wrote to the Resident, requesting him solemnly to declare to me whether, with the Powers with which he had been invested, he was competent to carry into Execution this and the other Measures directed in my Instructions; that if he were not, I would myself proceed to Lucknow, and afford the Nabob my personal Assistance for carrying them into Execution; but that if in his Answer he should assure me that he was capable of accomplishing this Service, I would leave the Charge and Responsibility of it to him, and depart for the Presidency. I wrote a Letter to the Nabob in similar Terms. I received the Resident's Answer on the 2d of January; it contained a Declaration that my Presence was in no Shape necessary in that Quarter, and that he was fully competent to undertake and to effect the Accomplishment of all the Measures required by my Instructions, and that he should immediately march with the Nabob to Fyzabad for the Purpose of enforcing his Claims on the Begums.

On the Receipt of this Letter, concluding that the Nabob's Answer would be to the same Effect, and that I should be sufficiently warranted by them to leave the Business in their Hands, I prepared for my Departure, allowing a sufficient Time only for the Receipt of the Nabob's Letter,

Letter, which I expected at the latest to receive on the 7th. On that Day I left Benaris, but proceeded only to a short Distance below the Town. At the same Time I caused an Intimation to be given to the Nabob, that although, to prevent a further Loss of Time, I had thought it proper to begin my Journey towards Bengal, yet I should proceed by short Stages, and suspend my final Resolution until I had received his Letter in answer to mine, still retaining the Resolution of conforming to the Contents of it. If these should require me to proceed to his Presence, according to the Tenor of the Proffer, and that if I did not receive it before my Arrival at Patna, I would wait for it there. It was not till my Arrival at Patna, which was on the 19th Instant, that I did receive his Answer, a Translation of which shall accompany this. As it contained only a complimentary Invitation, accompanied with an Assurance similar to that given me by the Resident, in relation to the impending Business, I considered it as intended to leave me the free Option either to accept of his Invitation on the Footing he had expressed it, or to return to the Presidency. After much Hesitation, and I will confess with some Reluctance, I have resolved on the latter. I dread the Imbecillity and Irresolution which too much prevail in the Nabob's Council, and must influence in some Degree both the Conduct of the Resident and the Ministers; and I consider the impending Measure of too much Consequence to be exposed to the Risk of a Disappointment; yet the pressing Letters which I have written to the Nabob, the strong Injunctions which I have repeated to the Resident, and the positive Assurances which I have received from both, afford me every Reason to hope that they will be carried into Execution, without further Difficulty or Delay; and I am further confirmed in this Conclusion, by the subsequent Advices which I have received since my Departure: These amount to the following Substance—that the Nabob Vizier arrived at Fyzabad on the 8th, the Resident accompanying him; that on the 12th he found it necessary to employ a Military Force to take possession of the Kellah, which was effected without any Effusion of Blood. The Two Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowarhur Ally Cawn, who were the prime Movers of the late Troubles, and the active Leaders of the present Opposition, were taken into Custody, and their Followers, amounting to about Three or Four Thousand armed Men, expelled from the Town and dispersed. I think it proper to transmit to you a Copy of the Resident's Letter, and to refer you to it for the Particulars of this Event.

It may be necessary in this Place to inform you, that in Addition to the former Resolution of resuming the Begum's Jagheers, the Nabob had declared his Resolution of reclaiming all the Treasures of his Family, which were in their Possession, and to which, by the Mahometan Laws, he was entitled. This Resolution I have strenuously encouraged and supported; not so much for the Reasons assigned by the Nabob, as because I think it equally unjust and impolitic that they should be allowed to retain the Means of which they have already made so pernicious a Use, by exciting Disturbances in the Country, and a Revolt against the Nabob, their Sovereign. I am not sanguine in my Expectations of the Result of these Proceedings, but have required and received the Nabob's Promise that whatever Acquisitions shall be obtained from the Issue of them, it shall be primarily * applied to the Discharge of the Balance actually due from him to the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

Notwithstanding the Resolution which I have taken to return to the Presidency, I yet foresee that many Events may happen which may again require my personal Attendance in this Quarter, but even these will require that I should first concert with you the Plan of my future Conduct respecting them. Though the Powers which I possess are ample and sufficient for every Purpose which may occur, yet as they were granted in a very different State of Affairs, it is become absolutely necessary that I should avail myself of a free and full Communication with you upon every probable Contingency, which may proceed from the Effects of the late Changes, before I can venture again if it shall be at all necessary to interfere with my own Authority in any of the Affairs of this Quarter.

I have made such a Provision for this Event that I shall at any Time have it in my Power to arrive at Lucknow within at least Three Weeks from my Departure from the Presidency, and there is little Cause to apprehend any material Change of Affairs in the short Interval which must necessarily precede my Arrival there.

† Sic in Orig.

On the Ganges, near Sunagegunah,
January 23, 1782.

I have the Honour † be, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Sir,

I was this Day honoured with your Commands of the 10th Instant, informing me of the Military Station you have formed at Jaunpore, with the Liberty you grant the Nabob Vizier of claiming their Aid to quiet any Disturbances in the adjacent Parts of his Province.

I have accordingly communicated it to his Excellency, who, with great Justice, was highly pleased with the Disposition, as in truth the Districts bordering upon the Zemendary of Benares have, for a long Period of Time, been of all others the most turbulent and disaffected; and nothing less than the Arrangements you have now formed, could effectually secure the Peace and Tranquillity of that Neighbourhood, so essential to the Prosperity of the Nabob's Government and Revenues.

With respect to the Business here, I have the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday finding that the temporizing and indecisive Conduct of the Nabob seemed to promise an Issue very different

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ent from that expected in your Commands of the 26th of December last, and that the only Use the Two leading Eunuchs under the Bow Begum made of the Delay, was to assemble and call in armed Men from all Quarters; which, when united with the large Force already in Town under their Direction, would in all Probability have brought the Matter to a much more severe and arduous Test than it at present could admit of. I found myself necessitated to take the most immediate and decisive Interference which the Force with me was capable of; and accordingly, having the Nabob's written Requisition, marched the Twenty-third Regiment, under the Command of Major Naylor, with a Detachment of his Excellency's own Troops, against the Kella, and hath the Happinefs to succeed in putting the Nabob's Party in possession of it without any Effusion of Blood; the armed Men retiring from it on the Approach of our Troops, and drawing up with their Guns in a large broad Street before the House of the old Beegum, to which the Bhow Beegum and her Two principal Eunuchs had retired the preceding Evening. This effected, the Nabob issued his peremptory Orders for the immediate Departure of all armed Men, excepting his own Troops, beyond the Precincts of the Town, threatening them with * instant Attack if they disobeyed. This Order, after many Evasions, was promised to be complied with; and the Two Eunuchs, Bahr and Jowar Ally Cawn, at the same Time coming in and delivering themselves into the Nabob's Custody, the armed Men, amounting to between Three and Four Thousand, evacuated the Town and dispersed. I have since learnt, that had the Nabob's Troops alone attempted the Seizure of the Killer, a very desperate Resistance was resolved upon; which appeared very probable from the State in which the armed Men were found, being the preceding Evening furnished with a very large Store of Ammunition, and now drawn up in regular Order with loaded Pieces and their Matches lighted; but they were prudent enough to think themselves unequal to the united Efforts of his Excellency's Troops supported by an English Regiment, and by this Conviction much Mischief has been happily been † prevented.

* Sic in Orig.

To-morrow I hope to be able to inform you of the Effect of the present advantageous Situation, and in the mean time have the Honour to remain, with the greatest Respect,

† Sic in Orig.

Sir, &c.

Fyzabad,
13th January 1782.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

P. S. I have the Honour to inclose you a Letter from the Vizier, in Reply to your last to his Excellency.

From the Vizier to the Governor.

Your Letter of the 16th Mohunum arrived on the 25th of that Month. I am greatly obliged by your friendly Advice.

I have not, to my Knowledge, been deficient in any Thing, nor will I be deficient. Whatever I agreed to do, and whatever Mr. Middleton shall advise for the Advantage of my Affairs, I will do. I have, to confirm and increase our Friendship, even done that which was not thought of or resolved on. You will be informed of the whole by the Letters of Mr. Middleton. I wish much to see you and Mrs. Hastings, and have come to complain, that you have allowed so much Time to elapse at Banaris without coming here, notwithstanding I had requested you so to do. Refusing to consider my House as yours, as is apparent from your not coming, I had Cause to complain of your Want of Friendship.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Warren Hastings.
Ed. Wheler.
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXII.

Book 120.

Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg Khan. Written the 15th August 1782.

26. **W**HEN I prevailed upon the Nawab Vizier to commit the entire Charge of the Revenues and the Administration of his Finances to his Ministers, of whom you are the acting and responsible Person, with the Concurrence of the Resident, Mr. Middleton, I had so firm a Reliance on your Integrity, Diligence, and Abilities, which are universally known, and no less on the same Qualities of Mr. Middleton, that I departed with a Mind perfectly at Ease, expecting that Order would be restored to the Nawab's Affairs, capable and trust-worthy Aumils appointed to the Superintendence of the Districts, the Forces duly stationed for the Security of Peace and the Confirmation of the Authority of the Sircar, and that the past and growing Debt of the Company would be completely discharged in the Course of the Year, and that I should receive the Thanks of the Nawab your Master for the Effects of my Solitude for the Support of his Dignity and Ease. The Event has proved the Reverse of these Hopes, an Accumulation of Distress,

Distress, Debasement, and Dissatisfaction to the Nawab, and of Disappointment and Disgrace to me. Every Measure which he had himself proposed, and to which he had solicited my Assistance, has been so conducted as to give him Cause of Displeasure; there are no Offices established by which his Affairs could be regularly conducted; mean, incapable, and indigent Men have been appointed Amils of the Districts, without Authority, and without the Means of personal Protection; some of them have been murdered by the Zemindars, and those Zemindars, instead of Punishment, have * have been permitted to retain their Zemindaries with independent Authority; all the other Zemindars suffered to rise in Rebellion, and to insult the Authority of the Sircar, without any Attempt made to suppress them; and the Company's Debt, instead of being discharged by the Assignments and extraordinary Sources of Money reserved for that Purpose, is likely to exceed even the Amount at which it stood at the Time in which the Arrangements with his Excellency were concluded. The Growth of these Evils was early made known to me, and their Effects foreboded in the same Order and Manner as they have come to pass.

Added to these, I this Instant learn that Almas Alli Cawn, to whom you have entrusted the greatest Portion of these Collections, without any Pledge or Security for his Fidelity, has thrown off his Allegiance, and quitted the Nawab's Dominions, taking with him an immense Treasure, the Fruits of his Embezzlement and Oppressions, and an Army raised for its Protection; this too was long since foretold, and ought to have been suspected.

In such a State of Calamity and Disgrace no longer remain a passive Spectator; nor would it be becoming to conceal my Sentiments, or qualify the Expression of them. I have hitherto forbore to interfere, that I might not weaken your Influence, and thereby disable you from fulfilling the Responsibility of the great Trust which had been assigned to you. I now plainly tell you, that you are answerable for every Misfortune and Defeat of the Nawab Vizier's Government; you possess Abilities and the Means of retrieving them; nor is it yet too late, for the Resources of the Country still remain. I expect it, and immediately; and as the first Effect of your Exertions, I require that the Balance that is due to the Company be fully cleared by the End of the Year; so that not an Anna shall remain in Arrears. I have a Right to exact this Return to the Confidence which the World has seen me place in you, and to the good Offices which the Friendship of the Nawab Vizier has enabled me to afford you. If I am disappointed, you will impose on me the painful and humiliating Necessity of acknowledging to him that I have been deceived, and of recommending the Examination of your Conduct to his Justice, both for the Redress of his own and the Company's Grievances, and for the Injury sustained by both in their natural Connection.

Do not reply to me, that what I have written is from the Suggestion of your Enemies; nor imagine that I have induced myself to write in such plain and declaratory Terms, without a clear Insight into all the Consequences of it, and a fixed Determination upon them.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXIII.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, D.

Page 46.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to Captain Jaques.

To Captain Leonard Jaques, commanding at Fayzabad.

Sir,

I Have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 13th, 17th, and 18th Instant. I am very sorry your Bills have been rejected by the Commissary General, which must proceed from an Omission of the proper Officers of Government, in not furnishing him with necessary Instructions. I have addressed the Honourable the Governor General and Council on this Subject, and hope by that Means to effect the Removal of any Impediments of this Sort in future; in the mean Time, I make myself personally responsible to you for the Reimbursement of such Charges as you have incurred, although I am unable to prevail on the Nabob to pass them without the Sanction and Authority before described. You will be pleased to recall the Company of your Battalion from Nabob Gunge, whenever it may have performed the Service for which it was detached thither. I have mentioned to the Nabob your Proposal of sending a Company of your Battalion to secure some stolen Property of which you had obtained Information, in order to restore it to the right Owner, to which his Excellency agrees, upon the Condition of your being able previously to ascertain positively the Place of Concealment, and enabled to rescue the Property without disturbing or alarming the Country.

(a) [I am sorry it is not in my Power to comply with your Proposal of easing the Prisoners for a few Days of their Fetters. Much as my Humanity may be touched by their Sufferings, I should think it inexpedient to afford them any Alleviation while they persist in a Breach of their Contract with me; and indeed no Indulgence could be shewn them without the Authority of the Nabob; who, instead of consenting to moderate the Rigours of their Situation, would be most willing to multiply them.]

The Accident which has happened to the Phougedar of Bahraich affording too much Reason to apprehend Disturbances in that Country, I have thought it necessary to order the Remainder of Major Gilpin's Regiment to unite with your Detachment at Fayzabad, in order to be near at hand to act with Effects * as Emergency may require, either in that Country or in the impending Matters at Fayzabad. You will be pleased to deliver over charge of the Kella and Prisoners to Major Gilpin on his Arrival at Fayzabad, and furnish him with your original Instructions, and such subsequent Directions as you have received from me for the Guidance of your Conduct in this Service, which I with Pleasure assure you has met with the Nabob's and my own entire Approbation.

* Sic in Orig.

Lucnow,
the 22d May 1782.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed)

N. Middleton.
Resid^t &c^a.

(a) Vide supra, P. 857.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXIV.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, A.

Page 14.

Letter from Captain Jaques to Mr. Middleton.


Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I AM honoured with both your Letters of the 22d Instant, and request the Favour of observing, that the Commissary General has not rejected my Bill. His Words are, "I have no Authority to audit any Accounts of his Excellency the Vizier, against whom the Charges in your Bills are stated." This I presume does not infer he has rejected them, which would give me some Uneasiness, as I would sooner suffer in my Property, than make a Charge that had the least Appearance of being exorbitant.

I have ordered Lieutenant Gawen to return with the Two Guns and Company in the Morning, as the Collections are made and Jenour Sing's Authority sufficiently established.

I have sent my Hircarrahs to enquire minutely about the stolen Goods again. The Information they bring will determine me how far I am to act.

 (a) [Hoolahs Roy went to the Prisoners last night immediately after he shewed me your Letter, the Occasion for which I conceive there was no Reason *, as he, or any other Person sent by you, or the Nabob, would have been allowed to go to the Prisoners whenever they pleased; and as to easing the Prisoners of their Fetters, it is a Matter of the greatest Indifference: I only in consequence of their repeated Applications acquainted you thereof; as I did not think I ought to do any Thing in the Matter, of course thought it my Duty to inform you of their Request.

* Sic in Orig.

On the Arrival of Major Gilpin, I shall attend minutely to your Instructions in delivering up the Charge of the Prisoners, and every Instruction I have received.]

† Sic in Orig.

From your most † answering to the different Informations I have wrote you about the Gun sent with Lieutenant Gowen and the Company to Nabob Gunge, I am afraid it was not agreeable to you. There has been some little Expence attending it, probably you may think it unnecessary; if ‡ the Case, it must fall on myself: I sent it from knowing its use if Occasion required; and though not a Shot has been fired from it at any Enemy yet, I am well convinced its being ready has had its Effect; and do me the Favour, Sir, of your Attention, when you ¶ I assure you, I would not enter into any Expence whatever, either in the Company's or Nabob's Account, did I not think it was absolutely necessary.

‡ Sic in Orig.

¶ Sic in Orig.

Excuse me, Sir, for observing you have given me no Reply to the Paragraph in my Letter to you of the 18th Instant, respecting Hoolahs Roy, whose Behaviour to me would have met with a Rebuff, had it not been out of Consideration of his being a Servant of yours.

Fyzabad,
May 25th 1782.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv^t.

(Signed)

Leo^d Jaques, Captain,
Commanding at Fyzabad.

(a) Vide supra, P. 858.

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXV.

Book 73. Page 26.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th February 1784.

Fort William, the 17th February 1784.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,

Edward Wheler, and } Esquires.

John Stables,

Mr. Macpherson absent from the Presidency for the Benefit of his Health.

[The following Letter, and its Enclosures, were received from Mr. Bristow on the 8th instant, and circulated.]

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

THE frequent Robberies and Murders perpetrated in his Excellency the Vizier's Dominions have too often been the Subject of my Representations to your Honourable Board. From the total Want of Police, hardly a Day elapses but I am informed of some tragical Event, whereof the bare Recital is shocking to Humanity. About Two Months since an Attempt was made to assassinate Raja Ticket Roy, the acting Minister's confidential Agent, but he happily escaped unhurt: Nabob Bahadre, his Highness's Brother, has not been so fortunate, as will appear from Translations of Two of his Letters to me, N^o 1, which I have the Honour to enclose for your Information. Although my Feelings are sensibly hurt, and my Compassion strongly excited, by the disgraceful and miserable State of Poverty to which his Excellency's Brothers are reduced; yet, situated as I am, it is not in my Power to interfere with Effect. My Efforts on a former Occasion failed of Success, and my Interposition now would only excite the Repentment of the Minister towards the unhappy Sufferers, in consequence of their Application to me; from whom alone, however, they hope for Relief from their present Distress, which, their near Connection with the Vizier considered, is both shameful and unprecedented.

That no regular Courts of Justice have been established in this Country, is particularly pointed at in my Instructions, as "the most disreputable Defect in his Highness's Government;" yet the Minister seems determined on abolishing even the Shadow of so necessary an Institution. The Office of Sudder ul Huck, as held by Molovy Moubine, was ever nugatory, but now it is sunk into the lowest Contempt. The original Establishment, inadequate as it was, is mouldering away, and the Officers now attached to it are literally starving, as no Part of their Allowances has been paid for above Six Months past: He himself has proposed to resign his Appointment, being every Way precluded from a Possibility of exercising the Duties of it.

[I have the Honour to forward, for your further Information, the Enclosure, N^o 3.—It contains a Relation of the Hardships endured by the Ladies of the late Vizier's Zenana.

I have the Honour, &c.

Lucknow,
29th Jan^y 1784.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.]

Translation of a Letter from Nabob Bahadre, his Highness the Vizier's Brother, to Mr. Bristow;
dated 28th December 1783.

Your own Servant carried you the Account of what he himself was an Eye Witness to after the Affair of last Night. These are the Particulars:—About Midnight my Aunt received Twelve Stabs from a Man, of which she died: I also received Six successive Stabs, which alarmed the People of the House, who set up a Shouting, whereupon the Assassin ran off. Besides being without Food, or the Means of providing any, this Misfortune has befallen me. I am desirous of sending the Coffin to your Door. It is your Duty, both for the Sake of God and of Christ, to execute Justice, and to enquire what Harm I have done to the Murderer, sufficient to deserve Assassination, or even Injury.—You now stand in the Place of his Excellency the Vizier: I request you will do me Justice. What can I say more?

P. S. I am also desirous to shew you my Wounds.

From

From the same.

7th January 1784.

You have been duly informed of all the Circumstances relative both to the Murder of the Innocent, and my being wounded, as well by my former Letter, as by the Messenger whom you sent to enquire into the State of my Health; and I have every Reason to hope, from your known Kindness, that you will not be deficient in seeking out the Assassin. I am at this Moment overwhelmed in Misfortune; whilst the Blood is flowing from my Wounds, neither I, nor my Children, nor my Servants, have wherewithal to procure Sustenance, nor have I it in my Power either to purchase Remedy, or to reward the Physician; 'tis for the Sake of God alone that he attends me. Thus loaded with Calamity upon Calamity, I am unable to support Life; for I find no Relief from my Affliction, either Day or Night. Do you (now standing in the Place of my Father) grant me fresh Life by speedy Acts of Benevolence.

For these Two last Years his Excellency established a Pension for me of Twenty Thousand Rupees, but I never received the full Amount of it, either last Year or the Year before; should it however be paid me, though inadequate to my Desires, I shall still be enabled to support myself. From the Beginning of this Year to the present Time I have not received a Farthing, nor do I expect any; though if you afford Protection to the Oppressed all my Wishes will be accomplished. I was desirous of waiting on you with my Family, that you might be an Eye Witness to their Condition; but I was advised not to stir out, on Account of my Wounds. What more can I say?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) Robt Holt,
Assist' to the Resident.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier's Brothers, Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Imayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; received 9th March 1783.

The manly and generous Conduct of the English Gentlemen towards all Nations is as clear as the Sun at Noon Day; so well known is the Favour shewn by the Company, the Governor and you, to our late Father, and our whole House, that it is unnecessary to write the Particulars.—We before this communicated to you, through Myrza Ishmael Beg, some general Circumstances concerning our Distress, to which you returned for answer, that you would cause 2,000 Rupees a Month to be paid to each of us, and ask us to visit you. It is some Time since we received this Message, and we go on without any Means of Subsistence, and in the utmost Misery, entirely upon the Hopes of your Friendship. Apparently, from the Multiplicity of Business on your Hands, you have forgot your Promise. Our Situation is not fit to be represented; for Two Years we have not received a Hubba on Account of our Tuncaw, though the Ministers have annually charged a Lack of Rupees, and never paid us any Thing.—After all, we are the Sons of Sujah ul Dowlah.—It is surprizing, having such a Friend as you, our Situation is arrived at that Pass, that we should be in Distress for dry Bread and Cloaths. Whereas, as you have done many generous Acts, be pleased so to shew us your Favour, that by some Means we may receive our Allowances from the Company's Treasury, and not be obliged to depend upon and solicit others for it. We hope you will grant us a favourable Answer through Mr. Cowper.

From Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Emayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Cowper:
Received 10th March 1783.

We have, through your Favour, received Mr. Bristow's Answer; it has been Thousands of a Thousand Causes of Satisfaction to us.—May the everlasting God, in the Purity of his Glory, preserve Health to you, who have shewn us all this Favour.—Our Pens fail in expressing our Gratitude.—We are now perfectly satisfied that from your Favour we shall receive our Allowances Month by Month: For Instance, the Gomastah of Rajah Ticket Roy sent us an Order on the House of Lalla Buchagie for the Sums of 2,000 Rupees each.—We hope you will apply in our Names to the Resident, that our Pensions may be granted us from the Company's Treasury, in the same Manner as that of our Brother Saadut Ally: We also represented this Matter to the Resident.—Whereas the Person who brought your Letter to us was a Burgally, and Hircarrahs from the Prefence watch us; likewise we are under great Fear of the Nabob Vizier, and the People in his Court, lest they should be informed of our having any Dependance of * the English Gentlemen, whereby an Injury might be done us: We therefore request, that if you have any Indostan Moonshy, as undoubtedly will be the Case, he may be employed in our Negotiations. Hindostannies passing will not be regarded, and nobody will be informed thereby.—As you have favoured us with your Friendship, you will shew it by not disclosing our Secret, until we have an Interview with the Resident, and oblige us by delivering the enclosed Letter to him.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) J. Neave,
Assist' to the Resident.

* Sic in Orig.

[Translation of a Paper of Intelligence from Fyzabad.

The Ladies, their Attendants, and Servants, were still as clamorous as last Night. Latafut the Daroga went to them, and remonstrated with them on the Impropriety of their Conduct, at the same time assuring them, that in a few Days all their Allowances would be paid; and should that not be the Case, he would advance them Ten Days Subsistence, upon Condition that they returned to their Habitations: None of them however consented to his Proposals, but were still intent upon making their escape through the Bazar; and in consequence formed themselves in the following Order:—The Children in the Front, behind them the Ladies of the Seraglio, and behind them again their Attendants; but their Intentions were frustrated by the Opposition which they met with from Latafut's Sepoys.

The next Day Latafut went twice to the Women, and used his endeavours to make them return into the Zamāna, promising to advance them 10,000 Rupees, which, upon the Money being paid down, they agreed to comply with; but Night coming on, nothing transpired.

On the Day following their Clamours were more violent than usual.—Latafut went to confer with them on the Business of Yesterday, offering the same Terms; depending upon the Fidelity of his Promises, they consented to return to their Apartments, which they accordingly did, except Two or Three of the Ladies, and most of their Attendants.—Latafut then went to Hoshmund Ally Cawn to consult with him about what Means they should take; they came to a Resolution of driving them in by Force, and gave Orders to their Sepoys to beat any one of the Women who should attempt to move forward.—The Sepoys accordingly assembled, and each one being provided with a Bludgeon, they drove them by dint of Beating into the Zennana. The Women seeing the Treachery of Latafut, proceeded to throw Stones and Bricks at the Sepoys, and again attempted to get out; but finding that impossible from the Gates being shut, they kept up a continual Discharge till about Twelve o'Clock, when, finding their Situation desperate, they retired into the Rung Mahal, and forced their Way from thence into the Palace, and dispersed themselves about the House and Gardens: After this they were desirous of getting into the Begum's Apartments, but she, being apprized of their Intentions, ordered the Doors to be shut. In the mean Time Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan posted Centuries to secure the Gates of the lesser Mahal. During the whole of this Conflict, the Ladies and Women remained exposed to the View of the Sepoys. The Begum then sent for Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan, whom she severely reprimanded, and insisted upon knowing the Cause of this infamous Behaviour. They pleaded, in their Defence, the Impossibility of helping it, as the Treatment the Women had met with had only been conformably to his Excellency the Vizier's Orders. The Begum alleged, that, even admitting that the Nabob had given these Orders, they were by no Means authorised in this Manner to disgrace the Family of Sujah Dowlah; and, should they not receive their Allowances for a Day or Two, it could be of no great Moment: What had passed was now at an end, but that the Vizier should certainly be acquainted with the whole of the Affair, and that whatever he directed she should implicitly comply with. The Begum then sent for Two of the Children who were wounded in the Affray of last Night, and, after endeavouring to soothe them, she sent again for Latafut and Hoshmund Ally Khan, and in the Presence of the Children again expressed her Disapprobation of their Conduct, and the Improbability of Asoph ul Dowlah's suffering the Ladies and Children of Sujah Dowlah to be disgraced, by being exposed to the View of the Rabble: Upon which Latafut produced the Letter from the Nabob, representing that he was amenable only to the Order of his Excellency, and that whatever he ordered it was his Duty to obey; and that had the Ladies thought proper to have retired quietly into their Apartments, he would not have used the Means he had taken to compel them.—The Begum again observed, that what had passed was now over;—she then gave the Children 4,00 Rupees and dismissed them, and sent Word by Sumrud and the other Eunuchs, that if the Ladies would peaceably retire to their Apartments, Latafut would supply them with 3 or 4,000 Rupees for their present Expences, and recommended to them not to incur any further Disgrace; and that if they did not think proper to act agreeable to her Directions they would do wrong. The Ladies followed her Advice, and about 10 at Night went back into the Zennana.—The next Morning the Begum waited upon the Mother of Sujah Dowlah, and related to her all the Circumstances of the Disturbance. The Mother of Sujah Dowlah returned for Answer, that after there being no Accounts kept of Crores of Revenue, she was not surprized that the Family of Sujah Dowlah, in their Endeavours to procure Subsistence, should be obliged to expose themselves to the meanest of People. After bewailing their Misfortunes, and shedding many Tears, the Begum took her Leave and returned Home.

* Sic in Orig.

A true Translation.
(Signed)

Robert Holt,
Assist^t to the Resid^t.]



A P P E N D I X, N° LXXXVI.

Book 85. Page 215.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d March 1783.

Secret Dep.
Monday 3d
March.

Fort William, 3d March 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General.
General Sir Eyre Coote, Commander in Chief.
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }
John Stables, }

RECEIVED the following Letter from the Collector of Sircar Sauran:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Honour to inclose a Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Bristow the Resident at the Court of the Vizier Asuph ul Dowla. Of the Persons he claims, only One has yet been discovered in the Pergunnah Cowaree; and I request to be favoured with your Orders relative to his being delivered up, and that you will also be pleased to instruct me in regard to others who may be in the same Predicament. Within the Company's Dominions in the Province of Bahar, in all Cases of Tallookdars or Ryots absconding from the Payment of the just Demands of Government, the Liquidation of the Sum due is all that is required, or ever complied with; but no Restraint whatever is exercised on the Person of the Defaulter to oblige him to reside in any particular District contrary to his Inclination; and I beg leave to remark on the present Instance, that Rajah Soorut Sing, the Aumil of Goruckpore (a Copy of whose Representation has been transmitted to * by Mr. Bristow), does not charge the Persons he solicits for with any Crimes, but merely with withholding their Rents.

I have acquainted Mr. Bristow, in reply to his Letter, that my Endeavours shall not be wanting to cause Payment of any Balances of Revenue that may be due by Tallookdars or others who take refuge in the Districts under my Superintendance, and that I have addressed you for Orders relative to the Requisition for their being delivered up.

I have the Honour to be with, &c.

Chuprah,
the 8th January 1783.

(Signed) Cha' Græme.
Coll^r of S^r Sarun, &c.

To Charles Græme Esquire, Collector of Sircar Sarun.

Sir,

Beny Madoo and Dukeel Roy, the Tallookdars of Suddoah Choba, in the District of Goo-ruckpore, have fled the Vizier's Dominions and taken refuge in Cowany. Application has been made to me by the Aumil Raja Soorut Sing to request your Assistance in apprehending the above-said Persons, and delivering them over to his Charge. I trouble you with a Copy of the Representation.

The Honourable the Governor and Council have directed me to obtain Orders from the Vizier to his Aumils, ordering them to prevent Futtu Saw and other refractory Zemindars from finding an Asylum in his Dominions. Major Lucas has informed me of the particular Persons under this Description, and I have succeeded in obtaining the necessary Orders. The Application I now make you being of a similar Nature, I beg Leave to inform you it is his Excellency's the Nabob Vizier's Wish, to unite with the Board in putting an entire stop to the Depredations of Zemindars on the frontier Provinces. I have addressed the Governor General and Council upon this Subject, and if you should not think yourself authorized to apprehend the Offenders until you may receive a regular Order to do it, you will oblige me by ascertaining their Places of Resort.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
the 8th December 1782.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Agreed that the following Reply be written to the Collector of Sircar Sauran.

To

To Mr. Charles Græme, Collector of Sircar Sauran.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing Copy of an Application made to you by the Resident at the Vizier's Court, for apprehending and delivering over to the Vizier's Officers, Beny Madoo and Duckeel Roy, Two of his Talookdars who had absconded, and desiring our Authority for the same. We direct that you accordingly deliver up either or both of these Men if they can be found; and in any future Instances when the Nabob's Aumils shall attempt to take refuge within the Limits of your Jurisdiction, and the Resident shall apply to you for that Purpose, you will order them to be delivered up to the Vizier's Officers.

Fort William,

24th February 1783.

We are, &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

P. 236. Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I now beg leave to lay before you a Detail of the Services on which Detachments from the Honourable Company's Troops have been employed in the Vizier's Dominions.

The Insurrections in Sahlone and its Dependencies were created and supported by Rajah Bulbudder Sing, Zemindar of Tellooie, who having been dispossessed of his Zemindary during the Government of the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla, thereupon attempting to raise Disturbances, and collected numerous Followers. Suja ul Dowla immediately detached a very large Force to Sahlone, with Orders to shew no Mercy. Great Numbers of People, taken in Arms, were put to death in the Course of the Campaign, and Bulbudder never again opposed the Authority of Government during his Life-time.

When Sahlone was granted in Jaghyr to the Begum, she agreed to give this Rebel an Allowance, in lieu of Land, of 500 Rupees per Month, and a Beit upon the Country, amounting altogether to about 12,000 Rupees annually, and he stipulated not to create Disturbances. When the Jaghyrs were resumed, that of the Begum fell under the general Regulation, and the Aumil appointed by the Vizier refused to continue this Allowance to Bulbudder, who in Consequence renewed his former Depredations. Since the Month of February last, the Majors Gilpin, Scott, and Lumldaine, have been successively employed in endeavouring to reduce him to Obedience; it appears by the Letters of those Officers, that he has met with repeated Defeats; he nevertheless constantly appeared again after a short Time, followed by as great Numbers as before. The Inhabitants of that Country in general look up to Bulbudder's Family as the Stock from which they have all descended; and Zeal for their Chief has united the circumjacent Towns and Villages in a League, to co-operate offensively and defensively in his Favour. He is thus enabled to assemble, at the shortest Notice, Bodies of Eight or Ten Thousand Men; and when attacked, if defeated, he mixes with the Crowd, and all Attempts to apprehend him fail. His usual Resort upon these Occasions is to the thick Woods within the District of Sahlone and its Dependencies; and unless Detachments can be fixed at proper Stations, to oppose and intercept his March from Place to Place, and prevent the People from assembling, it appears little Success would be likely to follow any military Operations against him. When hard pressed, he flies to some other Provinces of the Vizier's Dominions, or takes refuge in the Bundelcund Country.

The Officers who have commanded on this Service accuse the Aumils and Phouzedars of Negligence, and some of them even of conniving at the Rebel's Depredations. I have urgently recommended it to the Vizier to publish in their Districts his Determination to punish, with the utmost Severity, the Adherents and Abettors of refractory Zemindars. The Aumils make a Practice of exaggerating the Mischief done by these Commotions, urging them as a Plea for Balances and Claims of Deductions; and thus, by their Intrigues and Management, much larger Losses have accrued to Government on this Account than had been actually sustained.

The Expedients proposed to restore the Peace of the Districts of Sahlone, are, either to station so considerable a Force on the Spot as would deter the Rebel from any future Attempts to disturb it; or, which appear * in the present Situation of Affairs perhaps more advisable, to grant him an Allowance upon the Plan formerly settled between him and the Begum. He is at present quiet, and has sent me a Letter, expressing in general Terms his Inclination to become a peaceable good Subject. The inclosed Letter from Major Lumldaine I submit to your Consideration, as a further Explanation of this Subject. As that Officer appears to agree with me in Opinion, that these Commotions are not likely to be quelled by Force, at least not the One he has with him, I propose, with your Approbation, to try the other Expedient.

Since the Beginning of October, Major Nicol has acted with a complete Regiment in the Districts of Khyrabad and Mhaumdy, which have long been remarkable for the refractory and turbulent Spirit of the Inhabitants. Since the Vizier's Accession to the Musnud, except when Almassallee Cawn farmed them, a very great Proportion of the Revenue has been annually lost to Government, and the Phouzedars in general disgraced. Alee Reza Cawn, during his Aumildarry,

* See in Orig.

darry, lost his Brother, and a Number of his People, in different Engagements with the Zemindars, and has been since upwards of Two Years, as I am informed, in Confinement for Balances; his Case appears hard, and I have solicited his Release. Almassallee Cawn collected the Revenue, during his Administration, by over-running the Country with a numerous Force, and exercising great Cruelties. The Mischiefs arising sometimes from the total Relaxation of Authority, and at others from the too violent Exertion of it, has materially affected the Cultivation. Those Districts however being remarkably fertile, I am in Hopes they may, by good Management, be quickly restored. It appears, from the Representations of Major Nicol, that they contain a Number of Forts, but being mostly in such bad Repair as to be scarcely tenable, I have Expectations that his Assistance will have great Effect in realizing the Revenue. He is at present with the Aumil on a Circuit through the Districts, for the Purpose of awing and compelling the Appearance of the refractory Zemindars; all of whom, except One, as far as their Circuit has extended, have given their Attendance; and it is with Pleasure I inform you, the Measures adopted by Mahomed Hussein Cawn, the Aumil, are exceedingly mild, having succeeded hitherto more by the Terror of his Force than the actual Exertion of it.

Khyrabad and Mhaumdy were farmed by Almass Allee Cawn at the Time of his withdrawing himself from the Vizier's Authority: His Naibs in consequence relinquished their Charge; and they were for a Period of some Months in a State of Anarchy, no new Aumil having been appointed to them. The Inhabitants, relieved from the Severities of his Administration, quickly resumed their former Habits of Independance; and the Viziers not having made any Provision for an Event like that of Almass's Seccession, and being unable to furnish a sufficient Body of Troops to quell the Insurrections that followed, he was obliged to apply for a Regiment from the Brigade. I hope Peace will soon be re-established; and as the Bankers have an Assignment on those Districts, I recommend the Continuance of the Detachment.

Mirza Ismael Beg, the Soubadar of Allahabad, has always most earnestly solicited Support from the Company's Troops, the Force allotted him by the Vizier not being sufficient for the Subjection of the Country, which is in many Parts filled with Forts, and in Ariel the Zemindars are ever ready to create Commotions; Captain Robert Dennis, with a Battalion from Chunar, was therefore detached on this Service in September last; he is now on the other Side of the Jumna, quelling some Disturbances which have lately happened in that Quarter.

(a) [Major Gilpin, with One Battalion, has been stationed at Fyzabad, for the Purpose of supporting the Vizier's Claim against the Begum for the Recovery of his Patrimony depolited in her Charge. I applied to the Vizier immediately upon my Arrival, for his Consent to withdraw this Battalion, seeing little Probability that violent Measures would effect any further Payments. I proposed to him, to trust to her Generosity for the Liquidation of the Balance, which was about Five Lacks. The Vizier would not at that Time acquiesce in my Proposal, but determined on making one more Effort previous to leaving it in her Discretion to prolong the Term of Payment; his Excellency accordingly addressed a Letter to the Begum, conveying his Sense of her evading the Performance of her Engagements, in very harsh Terms; and threatening, in case of Non-compliance with them, that her Eunuchs should continue in Confinement, and Means be taken to recover the Money from her, as the Company would never be satisfied without it: The Begum in reply represented her Inability, having paid away all the Treasure ever entrusted to her Charge by the late Vizier; but if the Eunuchs were enlarged, she might, with their Assistance, be enabled to raise the Money upon Credit. On his Excellency's receiving this Answer, I renewed my Solicitations for Permission to withdraw the Battalion, resting the Matter upon the Begum's Promise of discharging the Balance when her Eunuchs should be released: I was induced to this Measure by the Representations of Major Gilpin, who had been employed in the Business from the Commencement; his Opinion, asserting that every practicable coercive Exertion had been used, I beg leave to submit to you in the enclosed Copy of his Letter to me on the Subject. The Vizier at length acquiesced in the Battalion's being withdrawn; for which I was the more anxious, as your Instructions to me disapprove of Detachments, and the State of Affairs requires the Appearance of a formidable Force on the Frontiers.]

There will now remain on Detachments a compleat Regiment at Khyrabad, another at Sahlong, and a Battalion at Allahabad, making altogether Two Regiments and a Half, which I recommend to be continued for the present, as those Countries appear to require their Assistance.—One of the * Sicin Orig. Battalions at Sahlong, and that of Allahabad, belonging to the Chunar Station*; Colonel Morgan has still with him a Body of Three Regiments and a Battalion, and Colonel Sir John Cumming's Force is compleat. Whenever I may be apprized of the least Danger upon the Frontiers, I shall not fail immediately to communicate my Intelligence to the Commanding Officers.

In my Account of the Troops upon Detachment I have omitted to mention the Regiment at Lucknow, that being authorized by your express Sanction.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,
the 1st December 1782.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Beny Madoo and Dukul Roy, the Talookdars of Suddooah Choba, in the District of Goruckpore, have fled the Vizier's Dominions, and taken refuge in Cowarry, in Sircar Sanier. Application had been made to me by the Aumil of Beraitch, Rajah Soorut Sing, through the acting Minister, to request Mr. Græme's Assistance in apprehending the above Persons, and delivering them over to his Charge. I have accordingly addressed Mr. Græme, and in case he should not be authorized to apprehend the Offenders without your Instructions, I have desired him to ascertain their Places of Resort.

In consequence of your Commands, under Date the 29th October 1782, I have procured the Vizier's Orders to the Aumil of Goruckpore to apprehend Fuddy Saw, or any refractory Zemindars (agreeable to the Description furnished me by Major Lucas) that may attempt to find an Asylum in his Dominions; and it is his Excellency's Will to unite with you in preventing their Depredations on the Frontier Provinces.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,
19th December 1782.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Bengal Secret Conf.
3d March
1783, Fº 269.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the liberty to enclose you Papers and Accounts agreeable to the enclosed List, to which I beg leave to refer for a full Explanation of the Amount of the Claims on the Nabob Vizier.

Immediately after my Arrival I urged the acting Minister to devise and recommend Arrangements for the complete Discharge of the Balance at the Conclusion of the Year; to relieve myself from Censure, in case of Failure in this essential Point, it is necessary I should explain the Transaction with the Bankers. The Balance, at the End of last Year, was not, in fact, paid, but transferred to the Bankers, and increased by the Load of a very high Interest.—There were Two distinct Engagements,

One for Bills on the Presidency, for	—	—	22,67,485	2	4	
Received in Cash	—	—	3,82,514	13	8	
						26,50,000 — —

Another for Teeps, promising Bills, to be delivered by Instalments at the following Periods, and in the following Proportions; viz.

Bhaudoun	—	—	1189	} as explained in Mr. Middleton's separate Letter to me, No. 2.	{ 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000 6,50,000	
Goaur	—	—	1190			
Cautic	—	—				
Aughun	—	—				
						26,00,000 — —

Paid them from the Balances of 1189

52,50,000 — —
2,91,166 — —

By this Statement you will observe the Revenues of the present Year have been anticipated in — — — 49,58,834 — — bearing an Interest of 2 per Cent. per Menssem.—The whole Demand upon the Vizier, on Account of the Honourable Company and the Bankers, will this Year amount to the Sum of One Crore Forty-one Lacks Two thousand Five hundred and Seventy-eight Rupees (1,41,02,578); Mr. Middleton gave his Bond to the Bankers, on Account the First Engagement, for Rupees 26,50,000, engaging to see them repaid their Money. The Revenues of certain Districts were assigned to him on Account of the Bankers, and were, as collected, to be paid to them.

When Almas's Ally Cawn returned to Lucknow, a Negotiation was set on foot to transfer the Security from Mr. Middleton to him, and concluded a few Days before my Arrival. The Bond was returned to Mr. Middleton, and Almas's granted in lieu of it. The additional Districts proposed to have been entrusted to Almas were Part of those assigned to the Bankers, and the Vizier's Order and other Documents had passed for putting him in Possession a few Days before my Arrival. I was so soon expected, that Almas of his own accord deferred taking Charge, as I have already informed you, until the Measure should through me receive your Sanction.

When I considered the Power possessed by Almas, I did not hesitate to reject every Idea of extending his Authority. A Difficulty occurred about the Bond he had granted, and a Payment he had made to the Bankers of Three Lacks Seventy-five thousand (Rº 3,75,000), the latter Part was easily settled by giving him Credit for that Sum, on Account the Revenues of Etawa, Corah, &c. but the Bankers refused any Security except mine, in lieu of the Bond. The Bills of Exchange had actually been transmitted to the Board, and were in Course of

[4 T]

Payment :

Payment: To have annulled the Engagement would have disappointed you of a Resource, and hurt our Credit with the Bankers; it was absolutely necessary that Almas's Bond should be returned to him; I was therefore induced to take the Engagement upon myself, and I am happy to find, by your Commands of the 22d Ultimo, that my Conduct has been approved of.

Although my Attention has been principally directed to the Liquidation of the Balance, I have hitherto found it utterly impossible to procure Assignments equal to the Amount required. Disfruits have been over-rated to me; and before I can conclude a fair Engagement with any Aumil, I am obliged in every Instance to separate fictitious from just Estimates, which takes up Time, and is the Cause of my not sending the Accounts of the Vizier's Revenues, which are now copying, and will be forwarded in the Course of a very few Days.

The Bankers upon my Arrival claimed my Protection in realizing their Demands; and on maturely considering the Matter, it appeared to me most advisable to blend the Honourable Company's and their Claims under One Head; unless I had done this, there would have been a perpetual Interference in the Collection of the Assignments; and in case the Bankers should have failed in realizing their Monies, they would have fallen proportionably short in their Payments at the Presidency. These were the Reasons which induced me to unite the Two Accounts, and I hope they will meet with your Approbation.

There remains a Sum of Thirteen Lacks on Account of the Teepts, for which Bills of Exchange on the Presidency are now due. I took charge of my Office without any Cash in the Treasury, and a Sum of near 30,09,000 Rupees due to the Bankers. I afterwards, under Date the 2d November, transmitted you Bills of Exchange for 6,50,000 Rupees, which (as my Receipts at that Period were very inconsiderable) accumulated the Debt to near 36,59,000, the whole bearing an Interest of Two per Cent. per Menssem. The Bankers were disinclined to give any more Bills, until Part of this Balance was liquidated. The Season of the heavy Collections being so near at hand, it appeared to me most advisable to delay transmitting you other Bills, until such Time as I might be able to pay the Balance due to them, and I could receive further Monies, and give them Cash for their Bills, by which the Vizier would derive the additional Advantage of saving the Interest; and the Difference to the Company would have been the Delay of perhaps Three Months only in the Receipt of the Remainder to be remitted to the Presidency, on account of the Teepts.

All Sums hitherto collected have been paid to the Bankers. In order to supply the Demands of the Paymasters to the Troops in the Field, I have borrowed a Sum of Fyz^a 16 S^a S^a R^a 3,59,670 : 4 : 4; for this the Vizier is to pay an Interest of One per Cent. per Menssem only, whereby a Saving of as much more will arise on the Interest, and was the Reason why I preferred a Loan to stopping that Amount from the Receipt of the Bankers.

My Time has of late been principally employed in urging the Minister to supply Funds for the current Disbursement of the Vizier's Government, and the complete Discharge of the Balance due to the Honourable Company; my Endeavours shall not be wanting to accomplish an Object which I know will render such essential Service to the Company's Affairs at the present Juncture. The proposed Retrenchments will be very considerable, and I shall shortly submit them to your Consideration.

I have the Honour to be, with, &c.

Lucknow,
2d January 1783.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Under Date the 1st Ultimo, I had the Honour to communicate to you a Detail of the Services upon which Detachments had been made from the Honourable Company's Troops. The Vizier has found it necessary to continue the Regiments at Sahlone and Khyrabad, a Battalion at Allahabad, and Six Companies in the Districts of Furickabad.

I have the Pleasure to inform you, Three of the most refractory Zemindars in Khyrabad, named Mohum Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Naysut Sing, have been apprehended by the Aumil Mahomed Hussein Cawn; owing to this Circumstance, the other Zemindars have been awed, the Peace of that District is in a fair Way of being restored, and I entertain great Hopes the full Amount of the Honourable Company's Assignments will be realized.

The Detachment in Sahlone has been constantly employed on Service against refractory Zemindars in that and the neighbouring District of Pertabgur. The Plan of inducing Bulbudder to return to his Allegiance to the Vizier, by the Grant of a Pension and a Beit upon the Country, was found impracticable. He demanded a Consideration of about Thirty thousand Rupees a Year, and remained in the Country threatening to create Disturbances, if his Demands were not complied with. A Treaty with a Rebel acting upon this Principle was subversive of the Vizier's Authority, and holding forth Impunity to other ill-disposed Zemindars. He was told to quit the Country, or attend at Lucknow, and a submissive obedient Conduct in future might intitle him to the Vizier's Favour; but as he rejected these Propositions, a Reward of Twenty thousand Rupees

Rupees has been put upon his Head. The Aumils of Sultanpore, Purtabgur, Sahlone, and the adjacent Districts, were directed to use their utmost Exertions to expel him the Country, to ascertain the Zemindars of Villages from which he draws his Support; and that if the Aumils should ever suffer him to remain unmolested within their Jurisdictions, no Deduction of Revenue would be allowed, and they must expect the severest Punishment for their Neglect. They are directed to co-operate, and detach the Troops they may not immediately require for the Collections in constant Pursuit of Bulbudder. The Vizier has thought proper to approve a Proposal of Major Lumdaine's, for keeping One Battalion for the Protection of Sahlone, and detach the other upon this Service. I have recommended to him to avoid burning or destroying Villages, upon the Supposition that the Inhabitants assist Bulbudder. Such Persons as are found in Arms he is requested to use his Endeavours to apprehend, that the Vizier may administer Justice after a formal and fair Trial.

The Reward put upon Bulbudder's Head, and the strict Injunctions to the Aumils, if they be enforced, ought ultimately to effect the Seizure of Bulbudder, or else render his Residence, which I hope it has effected, in the Country so dangerous, that it at all Events will prevent his creating Disturbances in future. I have applied to Mr. Markham to endeavour to seize him, if he should take refuge in Benares, which he used to do whilst Cheit Sing held the Zemindarry.

I Yesterday received Intelligence that Bulbudder, Bahadur Sing, and Amrow Sing, had collected a great Force at Norvajee, a Fort on the Confines of the Districts of Monickpore, Allahabad, Purtabgur, and Sahlone. Captain Jaques, with One Battalion of Sepoys, in conjunction with the Aumils, had surrounded and taken the Fort, in which they seized between Eight and Nine hundred Persons. Bulbudder and Behadur Sing had made their Escape; but Amrou Sing, and a famous Insurgent of the Name of Gundcharry, were secured, and they and their Families have been detained by the Aumils. The other Prisoners were suffered to leave the Fort upon laying down their Arms, to the Number of Five hundred Matchlocks, besides Swords, Bows, and Arrows. The People with Bulbudder are dispersed, and I understand he has quitted the Country. This Success was attended with the Loss of very few Lives; and I hope a capital Example of the Two Ringleaders, after a fair Trial, will immediate * other refractory Zemindars. * Sic in Orig.

I have the Pleasure to inform you the Kists of the Honourable Company's Assignment on Sahlone have been regularly paid, entirely owing to the military Aid granted by the Honourable Company.

The sure Means of rendering the Vizier's Alliance honourable and advantageous, will be to restore his Authority, and the Peace of his Dominions. Great Losses in the Revenue have unavoidably arisen, owing to the total Want of Subordination among all Ranks of the Officers of Government, and the perpetual Insurrections of Zemindars: The Vizier can only look to the Honourable Company for effecting a Change; his own Military is at present unequal to the Task; and I hope you will assent to the Detachments remaining until the Service may be completed, especially as great Advantages are derived by them to the Vizier's Affairs.

A general Order has been issued by the Vizier to prevent Zemindars from building or repairing Forts, and that those taken should either be garrisoned by his Excellency's Troops, or destroyed, whichever might be most advisable.

I beg leave to state the whole Force now detached; viz.

From Chunargur.

			Regi- ments.	Bat- talions.
In the Province of Allahabad, under the Command of Captain Dennis	—	—	—	1
In Sahlone, under the Command of Major Lumdaine	—	—	—	1

From the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.

An Escort for Major Palmer's Companies	—	—	2		
Do. — Major Browne	—	—	2		
Stationed with the Sezawul of Ferockabad	—	—	6		
			—	—	—
From the Second Brigade, stationed in Hydrabad under the Command of Major Nicol	—	—	—	1	—
In Sahlone, under the Command of Captain Jaques	—	—	—	—	1
The Regiment at Lucknow	—	—	—	1	—
			—	—	—
			Regiments	4	1

The Force remaining at Cawnpore will be Three Regiments and a Battalion, and at Futty Ghur Four Regiments. The Commanding Officers in the present State of Affairs deem these to be respectable Bodies of Troops, and upon the least Apprehension of Danger, I will immediately request the Recall of the Detachment.

Lucknow,
30th Jan. 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

[Agreed that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having received and taken into our Consideration the following Letters from you, we shall now transmit you our Sentiments and Orders upon them.

23d November.
1st December.
11th Ditto.
19th Ditto. Two Letters.
20th Ditto.
30th Ditto.
2d January.
13th Ditto.
24th Ditto.
29th Ditto.
30th Ditto.]

19th December. We have received a Letter from the Collector of Sircar Saurun, informing us that One of the Vizier's Talookdars, said to be fled into that District, has been discovered, and desiring our Orders regarding him. We have in consequence directed the Collectors in this and every other Instance in which the Vizier's Talookdars or Aumils shall abscond to avoid Payment of their Balances, and Application be made to him by the Resident for that Purpose, he shall cause them to be delivered up to the Officers of the Vizier's Government.

1st Decem^r, 30th Jan^r. We approve very much of the Conduct which you have observed respecting the rebellious Zemindars, and the Means which you inform us you had recommended to the Vizier for quieting the Disorders, and restoring the Peace of his Country. On this Occasion we have only to recommend the strictest Attention to the Instructions which you have received from the Governor General, and to desire that you will make them your constant Guide.

While the disordered State of the Vizier's Dominions shall require the Presence of the Military Detachments which have been stationed for their Defence, we must approve of the Continuance of them, and trust to your Discretion and Judgment, possessed as you are of our Sentiments on this Subject, to prolong or abridge the Period of their Continuance, according to the Nature of the Circumstances which may present themselves; yet it does not appear to us why so many Detachments are necessary, while the Army under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming remains inactive, and confined to a single Station, since the same Services which are performed by the other Detachments might be rendered with equal Effect by this Corps. These are our Sentiments, formed upon your Report of the State of the Country, and the Distribution of our Forces in it; but we only state them as such, without grounding any Orders upon them, as we cannot depend sufficiently upon our own Information, and are satisfied to rely on your Knowledge, arising from a nearer and more complete View of Affairs; but we desire that you will report to us very minutely any Arrangement which may be finally made after the Receipt of this Letter, for the Defence and Protection of the Vizier's Dominions.

P. 309. We desire that you will recommend it to the Vizier, to direct and enforce the strictest Forbearance in all his Officers from collecting Duties on, or otherwise molesting any Persons who may be possessed of his Passports, granted in consequence of Recommendations from this Government, for proceeding to any Part of his Dominions to perform their Religious Ceremonies, as the Influence of such Acts might have an evil Tendency over all our Political Connections in India, from the Reports of the Persons affected by them.

[We desire you will inform us if any, and what Means have been taken for recovering the Balance

Balance due from the Begum at Fyzabad, and, if necessary, that you recommend it to the Vizier to enforce the most effectual Means for that Purpose.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Fort William,
3d March 1783.

Warren Hastings,
Eyre Coote,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.]

Appendix to Consultation, 3d March 1783.

To John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

From your having requested me in your Letters to use my utmost Endeavours to restore Peace to this distracted Country, I take the Liberty of laying before you my Sentiments of the Mode I judge most effectual to attain the End you seem so much to desire.

To establish Peace and Quiet in this Country Two Ways can only be adopted, either quelling the Disturbances by Force, or by giving the Rajah Bulbudder such Allowances as may be thought adequate to his Rank and Influence in the Country. As an Officer at the Head of a Detachment employed to crush the Rebellion, the decisive Exertions of a Military Force first naturally present themselves, and there can be little Doubt entertained but that a Detachment of Artillery, a Regiment of Sepoys, and 500 of his Excellency the Vizier's Horse, is a sufficient Force to compel the Rebel to relinquish this Country, or even to expel him the Vizier's Dominions: Were the different Fouzedars, under the severest Penalties, obliged to attack him and his Adherents, wherever they should take refuge in their particular Districts, and to punish in a most exemplary Manner such of the Zemindars in their Governments, who should conceal, protect, or assist the Rebel, such a Plan, vigorously executed, would no doubt force the Rebel to quit the Vizier's Dominions. The Difficulty of apprehending him is so great, that it can scarcely be hoped for. It is probable, that when he found himself attacked on all Sides, he would retire across the Jumna to Chitterpore, the Place of his Residence in the Time of the late Vizier; and that immediately on the Recall of the Detachment from this Country he would again return, and recommence his destructive Depredations; nor would it be necessary for him to bring a Force with him; no Part of the World abounds so much with Soldiers of Fortune as Indostan, who in Crowds enlist under any Standard, encouraged by the Hopes of Plunder or of Pay. The Zemindars are much attached to the Rajah, whom they consider as their hereditary Prince, and never fail to assist him; they also find their Advantage in fomenting the Disturbances, as they withhold their Rents from Government under various Pretences, and give but a trifling Consideration to the Rebel.

From the above Reasons I am clearly of Opinion, that the allowing the Rajah a Pension, suitable to his Rank and Influence in the Country, is the most certain Mode of attaining a permanent Peace; and when it is considered in an economical View, the Advantages to the Vizier, indeed I may say to the Company, their Affairs being so connected, are so obvious, that it is unnecessary to remark them. The Vizier will get rid of the Expence of the Detachment, and the Company will have a Force which may be employed elsewhere. The great Difficulty which the Officers of Government at present meet with, in realizing the Revenues of the Country, will be removed, as the Inhabitants, on the Disturbances being quieted, would bring back to their Villages their Families, Cattle, and Effects; of course Government would have some Security for the Revenue, whereas at present they have none.

When I consider the Matter further in a political View, I see also strong Reasons for coming to an Accommodation.—The Rajah Bulbudder is the lineal Descendant of the most powerful Hindo Family in this Part of Hindostan. Connections with him are eagerly sought after, as they are thought to confer Honour; he is much respected himself, nor is his Rebellion against Government looked on as a Crime; on the contrary, all of the Zemindars in the contiguous Districts are inclined to assist him, and some are even induced to follow his Example.

I have given you my Opinions with Candour, and to the best of my Judgment; in delivering them, I have been guided solely by a Desire to promote, to the utmost of my Power, the Public Good. They must appear to you disinterested, for if the Plan I submit to you is followed, the Occasion for my Services in this Part of the Vizier's Dominions will I hope soon cease.

I have the Honour to be, with Respect, &c.

Camp, near Dookah,
the 16th Nov^r 1782.

(Signed)

J. Lumsdaine,
Major Comm^d at Sahlone,

(A true Copy),

(Signed)

W^m Swainston,
Ass^t to the Res^t,

[4 U]

To

(C O P Y.)

To John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court at Lucknow.

Sir,

Before my Return to Fyzabad, the Bow Begum had replied to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's Letter; the Contents of which I imagine he would communicate to you.

The elder Begum I understand (from Report only) never intends to put Pen to Paper to him again.

What Probability there may now be of ever receiving the Balance from the Begum, you (from her Letter to the Nabob) will be best able to judge; but I am clearly of Opinion, that whilst her Eunuchs Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn remain Prisoners, and the Battalion continues here with any Restraint on her, that she never will agree to pay a further Sum on the Score required; and indeed it appears to me only recoverable by moderate Means. If the Prisoners were released, and the Troops withdrawn from her, I fancy she would, in a short Period, enter into a Negotiation with you; and on certain Terms be induced to pay the Sum wanted.

Enclosed I send you the Copy of a Letter which I received this Morning from her. The Circumstance of her Servants quitting her for Want of Subsistence is very certain and public; and whether real or fictitious, I will not take upon me to determine; but I judge it necessary to make you acquainted with the Circumstance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Martin Gilpin,

Major commanding.

Fyzabad,
18 Nov. 1782.

(Signed)

A true Copy,

William Swainston,

Assistant to the Resident.

Extract from Mr. Middleton's Letter, dated 23d October 1782.

The most material Object I have to claim your Attention to, is the collateral Agreement concluded by me, on behalf of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, with the House of Gopaul Dofs Sah and others, for their Security and Reimbursement in the Advance they were prevailed upon to make the Vizier, upon the Credit and Faith of this Office, for the Liquidation of his Excellency's Debts to the Company, and which Subject you will find stated in my Address to the Board of the 7th Ultimo.

The Advance for which the House of Gopaul Dofs Sah singly and exclusively engaged was 26,00,000 Rupees, which included the Balance of the Vizier's Account Current with the Honourable Company, as it stood before the additional Claim lately made out by the Accountant General, at the Presidency, and sundry Army Debts of his Excellency, for which as they were an Excess upon the original Estimate formed at the Commencement of the Year, no Provision had been made. The other Sum of 26,00,000, for which Teeps were granted in Partnership by Gopaul Dofs Buch Rauge Fukhar Chund, and Kissen Chund, payable by Installments, as expressed in the Teeps, were intended as a Deposit in the Hands of the Governor General and Council, for the Liquidation of such Part of the additional Claim of 26,48,571 : 3 : 8, made out by the Accountant General, and transmitted to this Office in October last, as the Board, after taking into Consideration the Counter-claims, and Expectations of the Vizier, should deem equitable. For further Information on this Head, permit me to refer you to the Contents of my Address to the Honourable Board of the 7th September, to which I have received no Reply. For both these Sums the Vizier has passed his separate Obligations to the respective Parties, and has granted Assignments upon his Revenue for the Re-payment. But this alone, Sir, would have gone a very little Way towards inducing the Shroffs to hazard so large a Property in the Nabob's Funds, had not the Faith of our Government been also pledged for their collateral Security, which has been done by the strongest verbal Assurances it was in my Power to give them in my Official Capacity; and in the Case of Gopaul Dofs Sah, who is much deeper concerned than any of the others, a written Engagement to support him to the utmost of my Power in the Recovery of his Debts, for which Almas's Ally Cawn stands immediately and exclusively responsible. He has already paid him to the Amount of Nine Lacks, promising Four more in the Course of Fifteen or Twenty Days, and the remaining Thirteen Lacks he agrees to make good in equal Kists, in the ensuing Three Months of Aughun, Phoos, and Maug, which I have not a Doubt of his punctually fulfilling, if you think proper to confirm the Assurances I have given, and yield your Influence to the Support of them, which I persuade myself you will see the Propriety of, as well from a Principle of common Justice, as an Inducement to similar future Exertions, should the Exigency of the Honourable Company's Affairs at any Time call for them. The other Advance of Twenty-six Lacks being secured by Assignments upon reputable Aumils, I have little Fear of its being realized, without giving you any farther Trouble, than that of giving your Sanction to the Measure, and occasionally making use of the Influence of your Station, to expedite the Payment of the Kists, when the Aumils may shew a Disposition to be tardy.

I must

[I must beg leave to refer you to my Correspondence with the Honourable the Governor General, for a full Account of the Origin and Nature of my Transactions with the Begums at Fayzabad; and the Letters which have passed between me and the Officers who have severally commanded there, will shew you the Progress and present State of that Business. The Balance due from the Bow Begum, upon her Agreement, made in January last, after allowing her Credit for the trifling Articles lately sent here by Major Gilpin, will be about Five Lacks, which I apprehend may be realized, if you deem it expedient to continue the Restraints which have been imposed for that Purpose: She had, indeed, given Major Gilpin the most satisfactory Assurances of an immediate Liquidation of this long-depending Account, in which, I believe, she was sincere; but, probably, from an Expectation of a Change of Measures, upon my Removal, she has lately retracted those Assurances, and now declares her Determination to make no further Payments whatever, but upon the Certainty of her Jaghire's being restored to her; which I could give her no Hopes of, as the Propriety of its Resumption has been sanctified by the Approbation of the Honourable the Governor General; who further expressly enjoins me, in his Instructions of the 27th January, to exert my Influence with the Nabob, to prevent the Conclusion of any final Settlement between him and the Begums, until I should be furnished with Instructions from him or the Board on that Head. Not having, since the above Date, received any Directions from the Board, or the Governor General, relative to the Begums, I know not what may be their Wishes in regard to them; but I thought it, at all Events, my Duty, conformably to the Spirit of the Orders I had received, to retain possession of the Killa' at Fayzabad, and the Persons of the Bow Begum's Two principal Eunuchs, until the Sum she had stipulated to pay was fully liquidated, or the Honourable Board should notify their further Pleasure: And in this State, Sir, I commit the Business to your future Directions, expressing my sincere Wish, that you may find Means to effect the Recovery of this Balance; which, among other Balances, originally constituted a Part of the Securities made over to Gopaul Doss, for the Repayment of his Advance to the Vizier for the Company's Use, and should, I apprehend, if possible, be realized for Almas Ally Cawn, who has employed his own Credit upon the Faith of those Funds for the immediate Satisfaction of Gopaul Doss's Debt.]

(No Signature at the End.)

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXVII.

Book 80. P. 615.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th May 1783.

Fort William, the 12th May 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Edward Wheler, { Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

READ the the following Letters from Mr Bristow.

I beg leave to inform you the Allowances on Account the Jaghyres and Tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's Books, at the following annual Amount.

The Jaghyres	—	—	—	39,38,054	4	6
The Tuncaws	—	—	—	17,19,610	—	—
				<u>56,57,665</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
The proposed Allowance on Account the Tuncaws, as per Statement, No. 1	—		10,25,214	12	—	—
The proposed Allowance on Account the Jaghyres, as per Statement, No. 2	—		22,68,671	—	—	—
			<u>32,93,885</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Reduction per Ann. Rup'			23,63,779	8	6	

Even in the present reduced State, the Amount is very high; but considering the Persons to whom they are granted, being principally the Vizier's Relations, the old Dependents of his Family, or the Servants of Government, it would be difficult to make further Reductions; particularly as

most of them were Persons living in great Affluence, and now depending solely upon the Bounty of the Vizier for Subsistence. The Funds for the Payment of these Allowances can only be procured by the Savings and Reductions of useless and unnecessary Expences. In all Arrangements, however, the Vizier's personal Charges, the Army, and the Honourable Company's Claims, will be first provided for.

(Signed at the End)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy,)
E. Hay,
Act^g Sec^y to the Secret Dep^t.

P. 689. To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

In Addition to what I have urged in my Address of this Date to the Board, I hope I shall meet with your Excuse for representing some further Circumstances relative to the Begum.

I have experienced great Embarrassment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Respect; and any harsh Measures practised against Women of her high Rank create Discontent, and affect our national Character. Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, justly lost her that Attention and Regard to which she would have been otherwise entitled: Still she is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Mussulmen prevail too strongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wisdom will guide your Measures, and I shall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on such Subject as from a near View may present Difficulties that would not occur to Persons at a Distance.

I would recommend every persuasive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her that it was intended to renew the Restraints upon her; but I really think it not adviseable to carry them into Execution.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Lucknow,
31st March 1783.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

P. 708. STATEMENT of proposed Allowances, under the Head of Tuncawdars or Pensioners, for the Fullulce Year 1190.

Servants of Government.

Hyder Beg Cawn	—	—	18,000	—	—
Molavee Fuzzul Azeem	—	—	24,000	—	—
Rajah Jaggernaut	—	—	15,966	—	—
Rajah Tickut Roy	—	—	822	—	—
Rajah Tipper Chund	—	—	8,776	8	—
Ferumberg Dofs	—	—	3,945	—	—
Rajahs Mohanarain and Heedernarrain	—	—	9,888	—	—
Poorun Chund, &c. — 7 Persons	—	—	8,082	—	—
Subkatulla Cawn	—	—	9,384	—	—
Rajah Jaggut Naraain	—	—	5,916	—	—
Roy Nonid Roy	—	—	1,576	—	—
Bihun Sing, &c. — 13 Persons	—	—	10,188	—	—
Ram Sing	—	—	1,483	—	—
Khoshaul Roy	—	—	6,000	—	—
Rajah Anunderam, &c. — 7 Persons of	—	—	33,180	—	—
Mutsuddies of 13 Departments	—	—	1,16,296	12	—
				2,73,503	4 —

The following Pensioners.

Meer Neim Cawn	—	—	20,000	—	—
The Sons of Bondee Ally Cawn	—	—	53,400	—	—
Acbal ul Dowla	—	—	36,000	—	—
Amcer Cawn	—	—	18,000	—	—
Mahommed Busheer Cawn	—	—	12,000	—	—
Fuzzul Ally Cawn	—	—	10,800	—	—
Gholam Mahommed Cawn and Mungoo Beg	—	—	17,500	—	—
Mirza Khaleel	—	—	30,000	—	—
Rajah Bennec Behadre	—	—	18,000	—	—
Carried forward				2,73,503	4 —

Brought forward, Servants of Government

— 2,73,503 4 —

• Brought forward, Pensioners.

Mirza Sudder ul Deen	—	—	—	3,000	—	—
Meer Muddaree	—	—	—	9,000	—	—
Shaik Moradulla	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Seyed Mohurrum Cawn	—	—	—	2,722	—	—
The Family of Meer Hussun Cawn	—	—	—	13,859	—	—
Bood Ally Cawn	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
Moful Ally Cawn	—	—	—	7,500	—	—
Rajub Beg	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Ghalam Ally Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Meer Mahommed Seyed Cawn	—	—	—	9,000	—	—
The Family of Bellool Mahommed Cawn	—	—	—	5,760	—	—
Ahmud Ally Cawn	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Fyzoola Cawn	—	—	—	1,229	—	—
Shah Mausom	—	—	—	9,000	—	—
Khaujer Hussun Ally	—	—	—	2,351	4	—
Ahmud Cawn	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
The Family of Khujer Baured	—	—	—	5,250	—	—
Maulije Cawn, &c. — 5 Persons	—	—	—	10,870	—	—
Mirza Duljair Dill	—	—	—	5,952	—	—
Meer Ally Nackee	—	—	—	4,800	—	—
Meer ul Deen and Hussun Cawn	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
Meer Cauzim Cawn	—	—	—	3,596	—	—
Meer Mahommed Aukurum	—	—	—	9,205	—	—
Jewautt Cooly Cawn	—	—	—	1,770	—	—
The Sons of Kullub Ally Cawn	—	—	—	5,280	—	—
Mahommed Ruffee Cawn	—	—	—	6,230	—	—
Meer Currum ulla Cawn	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Meer Bundee and Zumma Cawn	—	—	—	3,070	—	—
Affub Ally Cawn and Ibrahim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	3,000	—	—
Meer Wudjah ul Deen Cawn	—	—	—	4,816	—	—
Zulfekar Ally Cawn	—	—	—	4,650	—	—
Kulleel Ullah Cawn	—	—	—	2,772	—	—
Mirza Musseetah	—	—	—	1,840	—	—
Mahommed Reza Murseah Cawn	—	—	—	3,520	—	—
Mhindy Cawn	—	—	—	920	—	—
Meer Afzul Ally	—	—	—	2,416	—	—
Khufuc Beg (a Chelah)	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
Gosleen	—	—	—	5,264	—	—
The Family of Shujah Cooley Cawn	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Ditto of Ismael Cawn	—	—	—	1,096	—	—
Hafiz Khurshaid	—	—	—	1,070	—	—
Haliz Noor ullah	—	—	—	1,435	—	—
Mer Khaim Jehan	—	—	—	3,000	—	—
Te Family of Ally Ghuzuffer Cawn	—	—	—	717	8	—
Muzucker Ally Cawn, &c. — 9 Persons	—	—	—	7,072	—	—
Loll Mahommed Cawn	—	—	—	1,092	—	—
Meer Ally	—	—	—	1,516	—	—
Muzuffer Hussun Cawn	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Meer Gholam Hussun	—	—	—	1,038	—	—
Mirza Bauker	—	—	—	1,008	—	—
Mirza Jaffier Beg	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
Dawk Charges under Poorun Chund	—	—	—	36,000	—	—
Charges of the Kellah at Allahabad	—	—	—	24,000	—	—
Tulleen Ally Cawn, &c. (Cojahs)	—	—	—	23,500	—	—
Hur Loll	—	—	—	1,360	—	—
Abdool Ally Cawn, &c. — 11 Persons	—	—	—	8,620	—	—
Englth Dawk, Mr. Taylor	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nutter Ulla Beg Khan	—	—	—	1,519	6	—
People with the Nawab Sallar Jung	—	—	—	1,767	—	—
Molavees	—	—	—	10,515	—	—
27 Physicians	—	—	—	14,808	—	—
Noder Cawn	—	—	—	1,170	—	—
Nutter Ally Cawn	—	—	—	1,692	—	—

Carried over
[4 X]

2,73,503 4 —

Brought forward, Servants of Government		—	2,73,503 4 —
Brought forward, Pensioners.			
Mirza Ally Cawn	—	1,326	— —
The Sons of Mufucker ul Dowla	—	4,040	— —
Hackum Chund	—	2,022	— —
Sheik Dost Mahommed	—	1,626	— —
Abdul Huffun Cawn	—	1,470	— —
63 Chelaks	—	18,660	— —
Hyder Cooley, &c.	—	723	— —
Agha Mirza, &c.	—	764	4 —
Moola Mofun	—	9,445	— —
Khufra Beg	—	656	— —
Buddun Sing	—	600	— —
Mahommed Surreef	—	800	— —
Mahommed Ally Muddau	—	100	— —
Mahommed Sallah	—	2,460	— —
Boat People at Etawa	—	2,100	— —
Taije Roy	—	1,440	— —
Meer Zyn ul Abdy Cawn	—	1,608	— —
Beer Mahommed	—	460	— —
Mirzae Saheb, &c.	—	6,000	— —
Khealee Ram	—	650	— —
Chuney Loll	—	330	— —
Huffun Ally	—	1,088	— —
Dowlut Sing	—	378	— —
Seedee Umber	—	492	— —
Gunga Apershaud	—	240	— —
Eofuph Muffee	—	1,360	— —
Diar Kifhen	—	510	— —
Sheoo Dofs	—	439	8 —
Koolwunt Roy	—	2,342	— —
Soorut Sing	—	334	— —
Seer Mull	—	1,287	— —
Zeyn ul Abdy Cawn	—	5,000	— —
Gardeners at Afoph Baug, Barilly	—	1,160	— —
Roop Chund	—	1,125	— —
Sauduck Beg Cawn	—	2,500	— —
Khoob Chund	—	310	— —
Abdul Wahid Cawn	—	615	— —
Loll Mun Shoogul	—	12,500	— —
Mughee Beetle, for his Excellency	—	1,200	— —
Daunish Ally Cawn	—	2,500	— —
Ramnaut	—	2,975	— —
The Gardeners at Dundakeary	—	2,120	— —
Cummer Ally, &c. Chelaks	—	2,120	— —
Roy Begwaun Dofs	—	1,020	— —
Hur Buns Roy	—	2,054	8 —
Imaum Ottah	—	3,802	8 —
Khyaum ul Den Cawn	—	1,200	— —
Zumma Cawn	—	2,760	— —
Jufwund Roy	—	750	— —
Kiffaum ul Deen	—	3,720	— —
Chelaks with Huffun Reza Cawn	—	41,590	2 —
Gardeners at Eau Gunge	—	1,200	— —
Meer Gholaum Nuddee	—	1,200	— —
			7,51,711 8 —
		Rupees	10,25,214 12 —

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

T. Wombwell,
Accot.

STATEMENT of Allowances proposed to be granted in lieu of the resumed Jaghyres, for the Fuffullee Year 1190.

The Nowal Begum	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
The Vizir's Begum	—	—	—	—	48,450	—	—
Nawab Salar Jung, his Excellency's Uncle	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	—	—
The Family of the late Mirza Ally, Ditto	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
The Sons of Ditto	—	—	—	—	85,000	—	—
Nawab Mudder ul Dowlah	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
Nawab Imaum ul Deen Khan	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Nawab Fyzoola Cawn	—	—	—	—	15,00,000	—	—
Nudjifabad, in Jaguire to Nudjif Khan, now in the Name of his Sister	—	—	—	—	14,500	—	—
Meer Khyrulla	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—
Mirza Hufsun	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Tippoo Chund	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—
Govind Ram	—	—	—	—	17,000	—	—
Amber Ally Khan	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—
Khuth Nezer Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Auffrien Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—
Roy Holafs Roy	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	—
Mirza Fuzzul Ally	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Furhaud Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Sufder Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	1,700	—	—
Mirza Hufsun Ally	—	—	—	—	2,263	—	—
Ally Ackber Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Khaim Khan and Hingan Cawn	—	—	—	—	18,000	—	—
Hobbee Beg	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Mungoo Beg	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Selaum Ulta Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Nauder Hufsun Cawn	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
Meer Umjud	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
Eofuph Cawn, Father of Abdul Rahman Cawn	—	—	—	—	4,015	—	—
Khanjah Neamut Ulla	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Hufsun Atta Khan	—	—	—	—	5,668	—	—
Moonishee Baffet	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
The Family of the late Mahommed Ally, who was killed on Service	—	—	—	—	2,134	—	—
Mahommed Wudjee	—	—	—	—	600	—	—
Mahommed Shuffy	—	—	—	—	500	—	—
The Family of the late Rhamutulla	—	—	—	—	900	—	—
Mahommed Ally	—	—	—	—	1,085	—	—
Buffunt Ally Cawn	—	—	—	—	2,637	—	—
Mudder Buxh	—	—	—	—	314	—	—
Meer Mahooah	—	—	—	—	605	—	—
Mahommed Fazul	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Rupees					22,68,671	—	—

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

T. Wombwell,

Acct^t.

(a) [Translation of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum.]

I have had the Honour to receive your Letters:—Whereas the Prosperity and Welfare of the Vizier's Affairs are the earnest Wish of the Governor General, I have, in obedience to my Instructions, represented to his Excellency that I should conform to his Pleasure in whatever he might think proper to direct. I am happy to convey his Commands, that Major Gilpin shall, on the Arrival of Auffrien Ally Cawn, march from Fyzabad, and immediately release Bahar Ally Cawn and Joahur Ally Cawn. This Measure affords me the greater Pleasure, as I am persuaded, from the kind Expressions in your Letters, of the Regard you entertain for the Vizier, being dearer to you than Life, that you will in future consult and cherish his Interests.

It is probable the Vizier would have continued the Restraints upon your Excellency, if the Governor General had not, out of Respect for the Ties which bind you, and from a natural Benevolence of Disposition, given his Assent. The strict Alliance subsisting between the Governor

General and the Vizier will ever render an Union of Councils and Measures the Line of Conduct of both Governments. And it is a most pleasing Circumstance to me, to convey the Governor General's Approbation of the Restoration of your Excellency to the Dignity and Consequence to which your high Rank and Birth justly entitle you.

I beg leave to return my Thanks for the Sense you express of the becoming Conduct of Major Gilpin in the Execution of his Duty.

Permit me to remind your Excellency, that there is still a Balance of above Five Lacks due, on Account of your Engagements; and as you promised, immediately on the Enlargement of your Eunuchs, to pay that Sum, I hope you will excuse my Solicitations and Assurances, that by a Compliance you will render a Service both to the Vizier and the Company, whose Affairs at present require the Assistance of every pecuniary Aid.

(A true Translation.)

Rob^t Gregory,

Assitant at the Vizier's Court] (a). £

(a) Vide Appendix, No. LVIII.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

SIXTH ARTICLE of CHARGE.

A P P E N D I X, N° LXXXVIII.

Book 195.

Extract of a General Letter from the President and Council at Calcutta, in Bengal, to the Select Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 30th Sept. 1765.

- (a) [Honourable Sirs,
1. **T**HE accompanying Proceedings of the Select Committee will explain our Motives for purchasing the Admiral Stevens to convey to your Hands these Dispatches, which we hope will be deemed of sufficient Importance to merit any extraordinary Expence thereby incurred, an Expence which we flatter ourselves will be fully defrayed by the valuable Cargo she carries home at this early Season.
 2. By the General Letter of this Date you will be informed by the President and Council of every material Concern that has been transacted before the Board. At the same Time we beg Leave to refer to the Letters dispatched by the Vanfittart and Bute (whereof Duplicates are now enclosed) for a Detail of the Military Operations, Political Occurrences, and especially the very important Transactions previous to our Arrival, and subsequent to the Death of Meer Jaffier: An Event that furnished the most glorious Opportunity of establishing your Influence and Power on so solid a Basis as must soon have rendered the English East India Company the most potent Commercial Body that ever flourished at any Period of Time.
 3. It is from a due Sense of the Regard we owe and profess to your Interests and to our own Honour, that we think it indispensably necessary to lay open to your View a Series of Transactions too notoriously known to be suppressed, and too affecting to your Interest, to the national Character, and to the Existence of the Company in Bengal, to escape unnoticed and uncensured. Transactions which seem to demonstrate, that every Spring of this Government was smeared with Corruption, that Principles of Rapacity and Oppression universally prevailed, and that every Spark of Sentiment and publick Spirit was lost and extinguished in the unbounded Lust of unmerited Wealth.
 4. To illustrate these Positions we must exhibit to your View a most unpleasing Variety of Complaints, Inquiries, Accusations, and Vindications, the Particulars of which are entered in our Proceedings, and the Appendix; assuring you, that we undertake this Task with peculiar Reluctance, from the personal Regard we entertain for some of the Gentlemen whose Characters will appear to be deeply affected.
 5. At Fort St. George we received the First Advices of the Demise of Meer Jaffier, and of Shuja Dowlah's Defeat. It was there firmly imagined that no definitive Measures would be taken, either in respect to a Peace, or filling the Vacancy in the Nizamut, before our Arrival; as the Lapwing arrived in the Month of January with your general Letter, and the Appointment of a Committee with express Powers to that Purpose, for the successful Exertion of which, the happiest Occasion now offered. However, a contrary Resolution prevailed in the Council. The Opportunity of acquiring immense Fortunes was too inviting to be neglected, and the Temptation too powerful to be resisted. A Treaty was hastily drawn up by the Board, or rather transcribed, with few unimportant Additions, from that concluded with Meer Jaffier; and a Deputation, consisting of Messrs. Johnstone senior, Middleton, and Leycester, appointed to raise the Natural Son of the deceased Nabob to the Subahdarry, in prejudice of the Claim of the Grandson: And for this Measure such Reasons are assigned as ought to have dictated a diametrically opposite Resolution. Miran's Son was a Minor, which Circumstance alone would have naturally brought the whole Administration into our Hands at a Juncture when it became indispensably necessary we should realize that Shadow of Power and Influence, which having no solid Foundation was exposed to the Danger of being annihilated by the First Stroke of adverse Fortune. But this Inconstitence was not regarded; nor was it material to the Views for precipitating the Treaty, which was pressed on the young Nabob at the First Interview, in so earnest and indelicate a Manner, as highly disgusted him and chagrined his Ministers; while not a Single Rupee was stipulated for the Company, whose Interests were sacrificed that their Servants might revel in the Spoils of a Treasury before impoverished, but now totally exhausted.

(a) Vide supra, Page 954.

6. This ~~Scene~~ of Corruption was first disclosed, at a Visit the Nabob was paid, to Lord Clive and the Gentlemen of the Committee a few Days after our Arrival. He there delivered to his Lordship a Letter filled with bitter Complaints of the Insults and Indignities he had been exposed to, and the Embezzlement of near 20 Lacks of Rupees issued from his Treasury for Purposes unknown during the late Negotiations. So public a Complaint could not be disregarded, and it soon produced an Enquiry. We referred the Letter to the Board, in Expectation of obtaining a satisfactory Account of the Application of this Money, and were answered only by a warm Remonstrance entered by Mr. Leycester against that very Nabob in whose Elevation he boasts of having been a principal Agent.

7. Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Naib Subah, was then called upon to account for this large Disbursement from the Treasury; and he soon delivered to the Committee the very extraordinary Narrative entered in our Proceedings the 6th of June, wherein he specifies the several Names and Sums, by whom paid, and to whom, whether in Cash, Bills, or Obligations. So precise, so accurate an Account as this of Money for secret and venal Services, was never, we believe, before this Period exhibited to the Honourable Court of Directors, at least never vouched by such undeniable Testimony and authentic Documents: By Juggut Seet, who himself was obliged to contribute largely to the Sums demanded; by Moolyram, who was employed by Mr. Johnstone in all those pecuniary Transactions; by the Nabob and Mahomed Reza Cawn, who were the heaviest Sufferers; and, lastly, by the Confession of the Gentlemen themselves, whose Names are specified in the Distribution List.

8. Juggut Seet expressly declared in his Narrative, that the Sum which he agreed to pay the Deputation, amounting to 125,000 Rupees, was extorted by Menaces; and since the Close of our Enquiry, and the Opinions we delivered in the Proceedings of the 21st June, it fully appears, that the Presents from the Nabob and Mahomed Reza Cawn, exceeding the immense Sum of 17 Lacks, were not the voluntary Offerings of Gratitude, but Contributions levied on the Weakness of the Government, and violently exacted from the dependant State and timid Disposition of the Minister. The Charge indeed is denied on the one Hand, as well as affirmed on the other. Your Honourable Board must therefore determine, how far the Circumstance of Extortion may aggravate the Crime of Disobedience to your positive Orders; the exposing the Government in a Manner to Sale, and receiving the infamous Wages of Corruption from opposite Parties and contending Interests. We speak with Boldness, because we speak from Conviction, founded upon undoubted Facts, that besides the above Sums specified in the Distribution Account, to the Amount of 2,28,125 Pounds Sterling, there was likewise to the Value of several Lacks of Rupees procured from Nundcomar and Roydullub, each of whom aspired at and obtained a Promise of that very Employment it was predetermined to bestow on Mahomed Reza Cawn.] The Particulars of this extraordinary Bargain came too late to our Hands to be inserted in the Proceedings, nor do we think it material, since to insist on farther Proofs than are already fully and clearly exhibited, in order to convince you that our Enquiry was necessary and our Decision moderate, would, we apprehend, serve rather to exhaust your Patience than confirm your Belief.

9. These Particulars being submitted to your Consideration, it may be necessary to offer a few Remarks on those Arguments urged by the Gentlemen in their several Minutes, either in their own Justification, or with a View that our Proceedings should appear arbitrary and oppressive. Messrs. Johnstone senior, Leycester, Burdett and Gray, vindicate the receiving Presents by Arguments which, in our Opinion, render their Conduct still more culpable. They urge, that as the Covenants were not then executed, they could not be obligatory.—In Answer, we will beg Leave to ask those Gentlemen, whether the Company's Orders were not then received? Whether the Intention and Spirit of those Orders were not clearly and perfectly understood? Whether the Covenants themselves were not transmitted from England ready to be filled up and executed? Whether a single Motion for fulfilling the Company's Instructions appears on the Face of the Consultations? Whether it was not incumbent on them as the superior Power, to set this Example of Respect and Deference to the Orders of their Constituents? And whether they conceive the Company would have sustained any Detriment by this Act of their Obedience? How then came the Orders to be totally neglected at a Juncture especially when the Letter and Spirit of those Obligations clearly manifested that particular Regard should be had to their Execution.

10. The same Gentlemen arraign the Conduct and deny the Powers of the Select Committee. Mr. Leycester in particular affirms, that Candour and Decency required the Truth of a Charge brought against any of the Members of the Board, should be determined by the Board. You, Gentlemen, will be able to judge of the Force of this Argument, and of the Propriety of the Measure proposed, when we acquaint you, that of a Board then sitting at the Presidency, consisting of the President and Eight Members, Five of those Members were themselves the Accused, who by having a Majority of Voices, would of consequence become the Judges of their own Conduct. We will not enter into a Discussion of the precise Powers entrusted to the Committee, but we may venture to affirm, that unless the Spirit of their Instructions be extended to the Correction of Abuses, the Detection of Corruption, and the Punishment of Disobedience, the Ends proposed "of restoring Peace and Tranquillity" will be frustrated, and the Appointment rendered ridiculous and absurd.

11. Mr. Johnstone is pleased to assert, that no Proofs can be produced of Menaces being used to obtain a Sum of Money from Juggut Seet. To this we reply by a Reference to the Evidence of

* Sic in Orig.

of his own Agent Mootyram, where it is declared upon Oath that he delivered by Mr. Johnstone's express Orders, the very Messages recited in his Examination; Messages of such Tendency as certainly would bear hard on Mr. Johnstone's Character. As to what he further adds of our obtaining this Evidence by military Force and Terrors, we are sorry to see a Gentleman reduced to the Necessity of resting his Defence on the Subterfuge of a pitiful Evasion. Mr. Johnstone certainly knows, at least he ought to know, as the Proceedings were immediately sent to him, that Mootyram was seized in the Commission of a clandestine illegal Act of interesting Consequence to the Publick in general, and to Mr. Johnstone and the Gentlemen of the Deputation in particular. Mootyram was actually detected in an Attempt to suppress Bills to the Amount of 1,75,000 Rupees, which had been wrongfully obtained from Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to screen from Discovery a Circumstance which it highly imported the Committee to know, and which Mr. Johnstone should have made known were he solicitous to exculpate himself from a Charge that deeply affected his Reputation, and of such irreproachable Conduct as he would endeavour to persuade the World. But, that not the least Shadow of a Doubt might remain of the Candour and Equity of the Measures we pursued, we readily consented that the same Mootyram might be re-examined in the Presence of the Council, where he ~~confirmed~~, without Contradiction or Evasion, every material Circumstance set forth in his first Evidence. The Remainder of Mr. Johnstone's Minute, you will perceive, doth not affect the Committee as a Body. It consists entirely of personal Invektive, loose and virulent Declamation, the genuine Effects of enraged Disappointment and Detection. Yet should any Thing further be required in Answer, beg Leave to refer you to the Replies made by Lord Clive and the Members of the Committee, which we flatter ourselves will appear full and explicit.

12. One Circumstance more occurs in the Course of those Gentlemen's Minute, that merits our Observation. It is declared by Mr. Leycester upon Oath, that he did not receive the Present intended him by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and that his Letters will demonstrate his Intention was to have refused it. This is a Fact, of the Truth of which we entertain not the least Doubt; but it proves nothing more than that Mr. Leycester would not receive a Sum of Money after the Covenants had been enforced by the Committee, and an Enquiry set on Foot concerning the Distribution of that very Money, a Part of which was now privately tendered back to Mahomed Reza Cawn. He will not deny, that he knew of the intended Present when he was at Cossimbuzar: The Letters of Messrs. Senior and Middleton prove that he did. He will not deny, that Bills, to the Amount of 50,000 Rupees, were made out in his Name: Their being now offered back to Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Mootyram's being detected in the Fact, evince it. The Whole therefore of this solemn Asseveration amounts only to an Evasion, in respect to Time and Circumstances, which no way affect the Nature of the Act itself.

13. Having now explained the Origin and Progress of this disagreeable Enquiry, we beg Leave to touch upon a few Circumstances in Justification of the Lenity of our Opinions delivered, and Resolutions entered in the Committee Proceedings of the 21st of June. And here we must observe, that notwithstanding we believed a Reformation of Abuses to be actually our Duty, yet we could not think the same Duty necessarily extended to the Punishment of Transgressions. We owed a Regard to the Persons and Characters of some of the Gentlemen concerned, who must suffer extremely by a Suspension or Dismission. The great Objects of our Wishes were, that your Service might in future be conducted with Integrity, Diligence, and Economy, without a Retrospect to the past where it could be avoided. The Subject indeed of the present Enquiry was so recent, it was of so interesting a Nature to the Publick, and came recommended to us, or rather was forced upon us, with such peculiar Circumstances, as rendered our Proceeding to a Scrutiny necessary to our own Reputation; but the Severity of Judgement and Decision, which would have left so great a Void in your Council, was not equally necessary either to your Interest or to our Honour. Such an Event might have impressed the Minds of the Natives with strange Ideas of the fluctuating Situation of our Councils; and it would unavoidably have admitted a Number of your junior Servants to the Supreme Direction of this vast Machine of Government at an Age little exceeding that Period, fixed by the Laws of their Country for entrusting them with the Management of their own private Fortunes. We must further observe, that many of the most aggravating Circumstances had not then reached our Knowledge; at the same Time we were under the Necessity of coming to some present Determination. Shuja Dowla impatiently expected Lord Clive in Camp to conclude the proposed Treaty; and the Regulations of the Government lately established, and other Matters then transacting, absolutely required Mr. Sykes's Attendance at the Durbar. Some of the extraordinary Facts above related were obtained since their Departure, and had they come sooner, they would have served only to perplex and embarrass us the more. In a Word, to obviate future Evils we considered as our immediate Duty; the Punishment of past Misconduct we chose to refer to your Honourable Board, that Malice itself should have no Foundation for asserting that we had assumed and exerted a Power not fully and expressly authorised by the Court of Directors. We think it necessary to declare in Justice to Mr. Cartier, whose Character stands irreproachable in the List of your Servants, that he never knew of, or consented to the receiving any the smallest Present, either from the Nabob, or Mahomed Reza Cawn.

14. Although we will not take upon us to declare that we entirely approve of the Covenants in the Form in which they have been transmitted, yet we are persuaded, from the Instances just related,

lated, that some Restraint is necessary to prevent the Abuse of the customary Indulgence to receive Presents. This Indulgence has certainly been extended to the most shameful Oppression and flagrant Corruption, and is otherwise attended with manifold Inconveniencies to the Service. We therefore determined immediately to enforce your Instructions relative to those Obligations, and to bind down by Laws, all such as are not to be checked by a Sense of Honour and Justice. You will accordingly observe, that carrying those Orders into strict Execution, throughout every Department Civil and Military, was among the earliest Transactions of your Select Committee.

Fort William,
the 1st October 1765.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Clive,
W^m B. Sumner,
John Carnac,
H. Verelst,
Fra^s Sykes.

A P P E N D I X, N^o LXXXIX.

Book 182, Page 733.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d Sept. 1766.

[(a) Fort William, the 22d September 1766.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;

John Carnac,	} Esquires.
Harry Verelst,	
Randolph Marriott,	
Hugh Watts,	
Claud Ruffell,	
William Aldersey,	
Thomas Kelfall, and	
Robert Floyer,	

Mr. Sumner indisposed.

THE Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 19th instant are now laid before the Board as follows.]

Copy Proceedings of the Select Committee, September 19th 1766.

Present;

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;

Brigadier General Carnac,
Harry Verelst Esquire.

At our Meeting the 15th instant, the Committee recommended to Messrs. Aldersey and Kelfall, that such Objections as they might think proper to urge against Mr. Rumbold's Appointment, with his Madras standing, to a Seat at the Board, they would deliver in rather to the Committee than the Council.

To this Proposal, which immediately tended to avoid Debate and Difference, we imagined they would readily accede; and we were confirmed in that Opinion when we received the following joint Letter from Messrs. Aldersey, Kelfall, and Floyer.

The above Letter coming to our Hands just before the Meeting of Council the 18th instant, it was with some Surprise we beheld those Gentlemen subscribing to a Minute, desiring the Letter might be produced before the whole Board, although this Measure could answer no other Purpose than destroying that Harmony in Council which the Committee so strongly recommended. We are therefore concerned to find they still appear dissatisfied with the Reasons assigned for our Proceeding, which, we are of Opinion, ought to be satisfactory to them, and we entertain no Doubt will prove so to the Court of Directors.

(a) [The Right Honourable the President has urged the Necessity of restricting the future Governors of this Presidency, in Points of Trade and private Interest, with Arguments of so much Force and Conviction, in the following Minute, that we unanimously agree in recommending his Lordship's Proposal to the Board, that it may be carried into Execution with all convenient Dispatch.

Alexander Campbell,
S. S. C.

Lord Clive's Minute delivered in Committee, September 19th 1766.

Our Attention, as a Select Committee invested with extraordinary Powers by the Court of Directors, has been constantly engaged in reforming the Abuses which had crept into the several Departments of this Government. The important Work has been steadily prosecuted with Zeal, Diligence, and Disinterestedness on our Parts; and the Success of our Labours gives us Reason to hope that our Employers will be of Opinion we have established many useful and necessary Regulations. Many others however are still wanting to complete our Plan; but I doubt not that the same Principles, which have hitherto guided our Conduct, will continue to direct and to justify the Measures we have yet to pursue.

To place the President in such a Situation as will render his Government completely honourable to himself, and advantageous to the Company, appears to me an Object of as much Consequence as any that has been taken into our Consideration. To * here such immense Revenues are concerned where Power and Authority are so enlarged, and where the Eye of Justice and Equity should be ever watchful, a Governor ought not to be embarrassed with private Business; he ought to be free from every Occupation in which his Judgment can possibly be biassed by his Interest. The extensive commercial Affairs, the Study of the Finances, the Politics of the Country, the Epistolary Correspondence, the Proceedings of Council and Committee, these are sufficient to employ every Moment of his Time, and I am confident that they cannot be conducted with the requisite Attention to the Company's Interest, if the Mind of the Governor be diverted by complicated mercantile Accounts of his own. * Sic in Orig.

If we look back upon those unhappy Dissentions which have frequently brought the Company's Possessions in Bengal almost to the Point of Destruction, we shall find that they have generally proceeded from the Conduct of Governors, who, too eager in Pursuit of private Interest, have involved themselves in Affairs which could not be reconciled to the strict Principles of Integrity. To prevent Scrutinies and Discoveries which might in any Degree affect their Honour, they have frequently been reduced to the Necessity of conniving at Abuses which would otherwise have been brought to light, and remedied. The Welfare of this great Company should be the sole Study of a Governor; attached to that Point alone, his Measures could never be thwarted by the Malice of Opposition, because they would all be proposed for the Publick Good; and Actions will always be justified or condemned from the Principles on which they are founded.

Such a State of Independency and Honour must be highly eligible to a Governor; and in my Opinion, it can only be acquired by cutting off all Possibility of his benefiting himself either by Trade or by that Influence which his Power necessarily gives him in these opulent Provinces.

I therefore propose, that the Governor shall, in the most public Manner, in the Presence of all the Company's Servants, the Mayor and Aldermen, and free Merchants, assembled at the Mayor's Court, take the Oath and execute the Penalty Bond hereunto annexed. The Consideration I have proposed, is One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues collected, excepting those arising from the Company's own Lands at Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.

Although by these Means a Governor will not be able to amass a Fortune of a Million or Half a Million in the Space of Two or Three Years, yet he will acquire a very handsome Independency, and be in that very Situation which a Man of nice Honour, and true Zeal for the Service, would wish to possess: Thus situated, he may defy all Opposition in Council; he will have nothing to ask, nothing to propose, but what he means for the Advantage of his Employers; he may defy the Law, because these * can be no Foundation for a Bill of Discovery, and he may defy the Obloquy of the World, because these † can be nothing censurable in his Conduct. In short, if Stability can be insured to such a Government as this, where Riches have been acquired in Abundance, in a small Space of Time, by all Ways and Means, and by Men with or without Capacities, it must be effected by a Governor thus restricted; and I shall think it an Honour, if my Proposal be approved, to set the First Example.] * Sic in Orig. † Sic in Orig.

* Robert Lord Clive, President and Governor of Fort William, in the Kingdom of Bengal, in the East Indies, do voluntarily, of my own free Will and Accord, most solemnly and sincerely swear, testify, and depose, in the Presence of Almighty God, that I will not, from this Time forward, during my Continuance as President or Governor of Fort William, directly or indirectly carry on, use, or exercise, any Trade, or Commerce, in the Way of a Merchant, or otherwise traffick, adventure, or trade in any Commodities whatsoever, at, to, in, or from the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, or in any Part thereof, or elsewhere, between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Streights of Magellan, either on my own Account, or in Company with, or on Account of, any other Person or Persons, in any Article of Merchandise whatsoever, (save and except for the Benefit of the English East India Company, and except in such Goods and Merchandizes as shall be remaining on Hand, and unsold, at the Time I commenced President and Governor of Fort William, and wherein I now have any Share or Interest, which only I shall or may sell or dispose of, or give Commissions or Directions for the selling the same): And further, save and except, and it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent, preclude, or hinder me from sending or remitting my Estate and Fortune to England by Bills, or in any other Shape whatsoever; and that I will not,

not, directly or indirectly, from henceforward, during my Continuance as President or Governor of Fort William, advance, lend, or place out, nor wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons in my Name, or to my Use, to advance, lend, or place out any Sum or Sums of Money, at any Rate, Premium, or Interest exceeding Ten per Cent. per Annum; so that the least Interest, Share, Portion, Dividend, or any other Profit, Advantage, or Emolument whatsoever, shall, in respect thereof exceeding the Premium or Interest of 10 per Cent. per Annum above mentioned, arise or accrue unto me, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, unto any other Person or Persons whatsoever, through Friendship *f* * Influence erected by me in their Behalf, contrary to the true Intent and Spirit of this Oath.

* Sic in Orig.

†

(a) [And I do most solemnly swear, that I will not, upon any Account or Pretence whatever, directly or indirectly, accept, take, or receive, nor knowingly, wittingly, or willingly suffer or permit to be accepted or received by any Person or Persons in Trust for me, my Executors or Administrators, or for any other Person or Persons whatever, out of personal Friendship to them, or received to my own Interest, directly or indirectly, any Jewels, Effects, Sum or Sums

† Sic in Orig.

of Money, whether by Bonds, Bills, Notes † Obligations, or otherwise, or accept of, retain or keep, any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward in Jewels, Effects, Money, or Obligations, or Promises, or Assurances of Money in Writing of any Nature, or other Thing whatsoever, which has been heretofore

* Sic in Orig.

deposited for Services promised to be perpececd *, or Favours to be received, or which shall hereafter be deposited, lent, received, or paid into my Hands or Custody, or to any other Persons in Trust for me, nor knowingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons to receive, take, or accept of the same, or any Part thereof, by my Authority or Influence, from any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, Jimidar, or from any other Person or Persons, natural-born Subjects of the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mokka, of what Degree, Nomination, or Quality soever, or from any Servant or Agent, or Council of any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, or Jimidar, exceeding the Value or Amount specified in our Covenants with the said United Company: The full Intent and Meaning of this Oath being, and I do most solemnly swear, that my full and true Intent and Meaning is, that in Consideration of the Sum of One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orix, (save and except the Revenues of the Lands of the said United Company at Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong), to be paid to me in monthly, quarterly, or yearly Payments, during the Time I shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William; and likewise in Consideration of my Salary, stated Allowances, and Commission upon the Mint Coral, and upon the

† Sic in Orig.

Freight Goods, and Ten per Cent. Interest or Premium upon any Sum or Sums of Money † shall or may hereafter lend, advance, or place out at Interest, as before mentioned, no other Emolument or Advantage whatsoever shall in any wise howsoever, directly or indirectly, arise or accrue unto me, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or to any other Person, through Favour or Friendship from me, either from my Office, or for or by Reason or Means of the Influence and Authority I may have as President and Governor of Fort William.

* Sic in Orig.

I further swear, that I will not myself receive, or knowingly permit any other Person to receive any Fee, Gratuity or Advantage * them, from the Disposal of any Place, Employment, or Office to any European, or any other Person whatever in or out of the Company's Service; and that I will not in any Manner break through, or act in any respect, during the Time I shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William, contrary to any Article, Covenant, Clause, Promise, and Agreement contained in, or the true Intent and Meaning of a certain Indenture, bearing Date this First Day of October One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, and made, or mentioned to be made, between the said United Company of the One Part, and me, Robert Lord Clive, on the other Part, but that I will truly and faithfully perform the same.

So help me GOD.

Sworn in open Court at Fort William in Bengal,
this First Day of October, in the Sixth Year
of the Reign of King George the Third.]

✍

THIS Indenture made the First Day of October, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the One Part, and Robert Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Plassey, of the Kingdom of Ireland, President and Governor of Fort William in the Kingdom of Bengal, on the other Part, witnesseth, that in Consideration of the said Robert Lord Clive, being President and Governor of Fort William, and in Consideration of the several Sum and Sums of Money to be received by him the said Robert Lord Clive in Manner following; that is to say, The Sum of One and One Eighth per Cent. upon the Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orix, (save and except the Revenues of the Lands of the said United Company, of Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong), to be paid unto him in monthly, quarterly, or yearly Payments during the aforesaid; and also, in Consideration of his

Salary, stated Allowances, and Commission upon the Mint Coral, and upon Freight Goods, the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said United Company, and their Successors, that the said Robert Lord Clive during the Time he shall continue to be President and Governor of Fort William aforesaid, shall not directly or indirectly, upon any Pretence or Pretext whatsoever, carry on, use, or exercise any Trade or Commerce in the Way of a Merchant, or otherwise traffick, adventure, or trade in any Commodities whatsoever, at, to, in, or from the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, or in any Part thereof, or elsewhere between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, either on his own Account, or in Company with, or for or Account of any other Person or Persons in any Article of Merchandize whatsoever, (save and except in such Goods and Merchandize as shall be remaining on Hand and unfold at the Time by the said Robert Lord Clive commenced President and Governor of Fort William, and wherein he now hath any Share or Interest, which only he shall or may sell or dispose of, or give Commissions or Directions for selling the same; and further save and except, and it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent, preclude, or hinder him the said Robert Lord Clive from purchasing Diamonds, or other precious Stones, provided he does not dispose of the same by way of Barter or Sale, here or in any other Part of the East Indies; or from sending or remitting his Estate and Fortune to England by Bills, or in any other Shape whatsoever; nor barter, sell, or exchange, any Kind of Goods, Wares, or Merchandises; nor accept from, nor give to any Person or Persons Commissions for managing or transacting Business or Affairs of Merchandise, (except as before is excepted.) And the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, and their Successors, that the said Robert Lord Clive shall not, nor will himself, nor shall wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons in his Name, or to his Use, to advance, lend, or place out, any Sum or Sums of Money at a greater Rate, Premium, or Interest than 10 per Cent. per Annum, so that not the least Interest, Share, Portion, or Dividend, or any other Profit, Advantage, or Emolument whatsoever, shall, in respect thereof, exceeding the said Premium or Interest at 10 per Cent. per Annum as aforesaid, arise or accrue unto him the said Robert Lord Clive, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or unto any other Persons whatsoever, through Friendship, Favour, or Influence, exerted by him in their Behalf, ⁷contrary to the true Intent and Spirit of the Oath hereunto annexed. (a) [And the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby further covenant and agree, that he shall not, nor will, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, accept, take, or receive, nor knowingly, wittingly, or willingly suffer or permit to be accepted, taken or received, by any Person or Persons, for his Use, or in Trust for him, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, or for any other Person or Persons whatsoever, out of personal Friendship to them, or Regard to his own Interest, directly or indirectly, any Jewels, Effects, Sum or Sums of Money, whether by Bonds, Bills, Notes, Obligations, or otherwise; or accept of, retain, or keep, any Fee, Gratuity, or Reward, in Jewels, Effects, Money, Obligations, or Promises or Assurances of Money in Writing of any Nature, or other Thing whatsoever, which has been heretofore deposited, for Services promised to be performed, or Favours to be received, or which shall hereafter be deposited, lent, received, or paid into his Hands or Custody, or into the Hands or Custody of any other Person or Persons in Trust for him, nor knowingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons to receive, take, or accept of the same, or any Part thereof, by his Authority or Influence, from any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Phouzdar, Jimidar, or from any other Person or Persons natural-born Subjects of the East Indies, China, Persia, or Mocka, of what Degree, Nomination, or Quality soever, or from any Servant, Agent, or Council of any King, Prince, Vizir, Monsubdar, Nabob, Dewan, Fouzdar, or Jemidar, exceeding the Value or Amount specified in the Covenants with the said United Company: And the said Robert Lord Clive doth further covenant and agree, that no other Emolument or Advantage whatsoever (excepting as herein excepted), shall in my* w howsoever directly or indirectly arise or accrue unto him, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, or to any other Person whatever, through Favour or Friendship, either from his Office, or for or by Reason or Means of the Influence of Authority he may have as President and Governor, nor will he the said Robert Lord Clive receive, or knowingly permit any other Person to receive any Fee, Gratuity, or Advantage, from the Disposal of any Place, Employment, or Office, to any European, or any other Person whatever, in or out of the Company's Service.]

* Sic in Orig.

And, in order to a Discovery to, and Satisfaction for any Actings or Doings of the said Robert Lord Clive, or Breach of any Covenant, Clause, Article, or Agreement herein contained, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, it is hereby agreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said United Company, and their Successors, to exhibit and file any Bill or Bills of Complaint of Discovery in His Majesty's Court of Chancery or Exchequer at Westminster, or by Three or more of Council at Fort William for the Time being, on Behalf of the said United Company, in the honourable the Mayor's Court for the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William

(a) Vide supra, Page 958.

aforesaid,

aforesaid, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, against him the said Robert Lord Clive, his Executors and Administrators; whereunto the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby agree that he will not demur nor plead in bar of the Discovery or Relief sought by such Bill or Bills, that hereby he is, may, or shall become liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture by Force of any Law or Statute, Bond, Covenant, Agreement, or otherwise howsoever, but shall make and put in a full and perfect Answer and Answers to all the Parts thereof, and shall not, in such Answer or Answers, insist upon any Penalty, Forfeiture, Law, or Statute, Bond, Covenant or Agreement, or alledge any Matter whatsoever, whereby to prevent, bar, or preclude the said Company, or any other Person or Persons, from the Discovery or Relief sought, or to be sought, by such Bill or Bills as aforesaid. And for the true, full, and faithful Performance of every Article, Clause, Promise, Covenant, and Agreement herein contained, and the true Intent and Meaning thereof on the Part and Behalf of the said Robert Lord Clive, he the said Robert Lord Clive doth hereby bind and oblige himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, unto the said United Company, and their Successors, in the penal Sum of 150,000l. of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be recovered, in case the said Robert Lord Clive shall act contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, One Third Part of the said Sum of 150,000l. to be paid and payable unto such Person or Persons as shall sue for the same after Information, and full Proof shall be made thereof, in the Court of Chancery, Exchequer, or the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, or before the Court of Directors of the said United Company and their Successors, or before the Council of Fort William aforesaid, and the remaining Two Third Parts thereof shall be paid to and for the Use of the said United Company and their Successors.

In witness whereof the President and Council of Fort William, in Behalf of the said United East India Company, have hereunto set their Hand and the Seal of the Company on the One Part, and the said Robert Lord Clive has set his Hand and Seal on the other Part, this First Day of October 1766.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in Calcutta, the Day and Year
above written (where no Stamp Paper is to be had)
In Presence of us.

Approved.

The Board approve entirely of the Oath and Penalty Bond proposed by the Committee to be executed by the Right Honourable the President, and all future Governors of Fort William; and agreed that we assemble at the Town Hall on Wednesday the First Day of October, that the same may be executed in the most solemn Manner by the President, before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Ordered, That this our Intention be signified to them accordingly; and that the Company's Servants Civil and Military, and the rest of the Inhabitants, be also desired to attend on that Occasion.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

H. Verelst,
H. Watts,
Claud Russell,
W^m Aldersey,
Tho. Kelfall,
Charles Floyer.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XC.

Book 195.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated 5th and 9th December 1766.

8. **FURTHER** to enforce the Spirit of your Instructions contained in Paragraphs 10th, 11th and 12th of your separate Letter, under Date the 24th December 1765, we deliberated on the properest Measures for restraining that pernicious Influence which enables a Commercial Governor of this Settlement, in a Manner, to engross in his own Hands the whole Trade of this Country. The President's Minute entered in our Proceedings the 19th of September, very clearly and forcibly expresses the many salutary Effects that must arise to the Company and the Publick, from placing the Governor in so affluent and respectable a Situation, that his Attention shall no longer be distracted with the perplexing Cares of an extensive Trade, nor diverted from the Duty of his Station by too close an Application to Ways and Means of promoting his own private Interest. He is now to renounce all Concerns in every Branch of Commerce. By a solemn Oath, and Penal Bond for 150,000l. executed in Presence of the Mayor's Court, the Company's Servants and the other Inhabitants of the Presidency, he is restricted from every possible Method of accumulating Wealth, and even from the lending out Money at more than the common Rate of Interest, or otherwise enlarging

enlarging his Fortune except by the regular and stated Appointments of his Office. We have not only bound him down by the strongest Ties of Law, of Honour, and of Conscience; but we have endeavoured to remove every Temptation to exceed the Limits prescribed, by rendering the Emoluments of Appointment suitable to the Rank he holds in the Settlement, the Dignity he must necessarily maintain in the Eyes of the Natives, and the Prospect of Independance which he ought to enjoy at the Close of a long Course of faithful Service.

For these Purposes we have assigned to your Governor a Commission of One and One Eighth upon all the Revenues of which the Company are Collectors for the King, the Consulage on Coral, the Duties on Coinage, and such other Emoluments and Perquisites as the Court of Directors have usually annexed to his Station and Office. As the President's own Words are the most expressive of the Meaning of the Committee, we beg Leave to quote the following Paragraph of his Lordship's Minutes, in which he enumerates the happy Consequences that must result from divesting the President of all other Cares than those of his Station.

"Although by these Means a Governor will not be able to amass a Million or Half a Million in the Space of Two or Three Years, yet he will acquire a very handsome Independency, and be in that very Situation which a Man of nice Honour and true Zeal for the Service would wish to possess. Thus situated, he may defy all Opposition in Council; he will have nothing to ask, nothing to propose, but what he means for the Advantage of his Employers. He may defy the Law, because there can be no Foundation for a Bill of Discovery; and he may defy the Obloquy of the World, because there can be nothing censurable in his Conduct. In short, if Stability can be insured to such a Government as this, where Riches have been acquired in Abundance in a short Space of Time, by all Ways and Means, and by Men with or without Capacities, it must be effected by a Governor thus restricted."

(a) [We are to observe that our President, Lord Clive, has himself set the first Example of that Moderation which he requires in future Governors of this Settlement, his Lordship having, on the first Day of October, taken the restrictive Oath, and executed the Penalty Bond in the Manner prescribed.]

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Fort William, the
5th Dec. 1766.

Clive,
H. Verelst,
Carnac.

And (at the End of the Supplement)

Fort William, the
9th Dec. 1766.

Clive,
H. Verelst,
Carnac.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XCI.

Book 2. Page 581.

Extract of a Letter from Court of Directors to the President and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 20th November, 1767.

Par. 105. AS the Trade of our Servants is to be confined to the Articles of Import and Export only, in which they will be considerably affected by the great Demands for extending the Company's Investments, and considering the great Increase of Business, in which the principal Servants are necessarily engaged, and which demand their utmost Care and Attention, we are come to a Resolution to give them a reasonable Encouragement to exert themselves with Zeal and Alacrity in their several Departments, but which they are to look upon as a free Gift from the Hand of their Employers, offered to them annually, so long as the present Revenues shall remain with the Company, and their Behaviour shall continue to merit such a Reward: We therefore hereby order and direct,

106. That you draw out an annual Account of the Sums received from the Dewannee, deducting thereout the stipulated Payments to the King and the Nabob, and the Allowance to the Nabob's Ministers.—Also of the Revenues of the Provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, and the Calcutta Pergunnahs, from which are to be deducted Lord Clive's Jaghire, and the ordinary Charges of Collection.

107. Upon the Amount of the said Net Revenues, you are hereby indulged to draw a Commission of Two and an Half per Cent.

(a) Vide supra, Page 958.

[5 A]

108. The

108. The Sum which shall be the Produce of the said Two and an Half per Cent. is to be divided into One hundred Parts or Shares, which Parts or Shares are to be appropriated in the following Manner, (viz.)

	Shares.
The Governour is to have	3 ¹
The Second in Council	4 ¹
The rest of the Select Committee, not having a Chiefship, each	3 ¹
The rest of the Council, not having a Chiefship, each	1 ¹

109. For it is our Meaning and Directions that the Chiefs of Cossimbuzar, Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong, are not to have any Proportion of the said Shares:

110. Being convinced that the Employs of Resident at the Durbar and Chief of Cossimbuzar cannot, from the Importance and Extent of the Business of each Department, be properly executed by One Person, we therefore direct that they be, from this Time forward, separated, and that some other Member of the Council be appointed to the said Chiefship. We do not make this Regulation from any Failure of Attention on the Part of Mr. Sykes, with whose Conduct we are perfectly satisfied.

111. And in consideration of the extraordinary Trouble and Attention which the Resident at the Durbar must necessarily have in the due Execution of that important Post, we direct, that he be allowed Four Shares and an Half: but this is to be understood to be in full, and instead of such Shares as are assigned as above-mentioned, to his Rank in Council, or as a Member of the Select Committee.

(a) [112. The large Proportion allotted to the Governor in the before-mentioned Commission of 2¹ per Cent. is in Consideration of his relinquishing and not being concerned in any Trade whatever, even in Articles of Import and Export, and all Presents or other Gratifications as expressed in the Deed of Renunciation, in your Proceedings of the 22d September * 176 , which we approve and confirm, and direct that all Governors do execute the like Instrument on their entering into Office. Our Inducement for annexing so great an Appointment to the Station of President and Governor, is in full Expectation of his giving up his whole Time and Attention to the faithful Discharge of his Duty: And that being excluded from all Trade himself, he may, and we accordingly depend, that he be vigilant in watching and detecting all Abuses committed by others.]

* Sic in Orig. 113. You are to observe, that the Shares of the Commission here specified for the Governor, * is additional to his present Salary of Three Thousand Pounds per Annum, and his Mint Duty, and Consulage; and the Shares to the other Servants, are to be in Addition to their present Appointments of Salary, Diet Money, and the Posts they may respectively hold, excepting the Chiefships, as before excepted.

114. Being satisfied how much our Trade and Possessions may be affected by the good Services of the Company's Military Officers, therefore the better to encourage them to exert themselves in the Preservation of these great Objects, we have thought proper to allow them also to share in the following Manner, viz.

	Shares.
The Commander in Chief (as such only, he not being to share as a Member of the Select Committee or Council) to have	7 ¹
Colonels, each	2 ¹
Lieutenant Colonels, each	1 ¹
Majors, each	1 ¹

115. The ample Provision here assigned to the Commander in Chief, assures him of an honourable Competency; and we expect Colonel Smith, and his Successors in the Command, shall continue to shew an unremitting Attention to their Duty, and the preventing all Frauds and Abuses in the Expences of the Army.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Hy Crabb Boulton,	Geo. Dudley,
J. Crefwicke,	Rob' Jones,
Ben. Booth,	Luke Scrafton,
Edw ^d Wheler,	John Stephenson,
Tho' Saunders,	Ja' Cockburn,
Hen' Savage,	Geo. Wombwell,
F. W. Barrington,	Tho' Rous,
J. Pardoe,	Pere. Cust,
G. Colebrooke,	John Manship,
F. H. Cruttenden,	John Roberts.
Will ^m Snell,	

A P P E N D I X, N° XCII.

Book 58. Page 67.

(a) [INSTRUCTIONS from the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. — To Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, Lieutenant General John Clavering, the Honourable George Monson, Richard Barwell Esq. and Philip Francis Esq. Councillors, constituted and appointed the Governor General and Council of the said United Company's Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the last Session, intituled, "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe."

Par. 35. We direct, that you immediately cause the strictest Enquiry to be made into all Oppressions which may have been committed either against the Natives or Europeans, and into all Abuses that may have prevailed in the Collection of the Revenues, or any Part of the Civil Government of the Presidency, and that you communicate to us all Information which you may be able to learn relative thereto, or to any Dissipation or Embezzlement of the Company's Money.] And that you so soon as possible form such Regulations as shall seem most effectual for the Remedy thereof, and for regulating the Police of the Country; paying the greatest Attention therein to the Protection and Welfare of the Natives, and to His Majesty's European Subjects, as well as to the Interest of the Company.

Signed (at the End)

London,
29th March, 1774.

Edward Wheler,
John Harrison,
Jn° Woodhouse,
Samuel Peach,
Fred^k Pigou,
Daniel Weir,
W^m James,
T. B. Rous,
George Cuming,

Joseph Sparkes,
Pet. Lafcelles,
Ch^r Boddam,
John Michie,
Cha^r Chambers junior,
R^d Hall,
John Smith,
George Tatem.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCIII.

Book 189. Page 93.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th April 1772.

Fort William, the 28th April 1772.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

Secret Dept.

William Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
Thomas Lane,
Richard Barwell,
James Harris,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
John Graham,

Esquires.

(b) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 16th instant.

[The President informs the Board, that in Consequence of Orders received from the Secret Committee by the Lapwing, and referred to in Paragraph the * of the General Letter from the Court of Directors which accompanied it, he has sent Instructions to Mr. Middleton to arrest the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Rajah Aumret Sing his Dewan, and to send them under a Guard to Calcutta; that he has received Advice from Mr. Middleton that the same has accordingly been put in Execution. This Letter to Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Middleton's in Reply, he desires may stand on the Proceedings.]

President's Minute, informing the Board of the Seizure of Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Dewan

* See in Orig.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire.

Sir,

By the Lapwing's Packet, which arrived last Night, I received a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors, in which they direct and enjoin me, immediately on

(a) Vide supra, Page 967.

(b) Vide supra, Page 972.

the Receipt of the said Letter, to issue my private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to bring him down to Calcutta.

Their Commands are peremptory, and require immediate Execution; neither will the Urgency of the Occasion admit of Delay. Many Considerations induce me to delegate this Trust to you: Your Station and Authority point you out as the fittest Person for it, as the particular Confidence which I repose in your Integrity and Fidelity to our Common Masters, is a Pledge to me for your punctual and instant Discharge of it.

This therefore is to require of you, that, upon the Receipt hereof, you do immediately arrest the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and send him, under a sufficient Guard, to Calcutta, allowing him only the Time necessary for furnishing himself with such Conveniencies as he may want on his Way.

Your own Disposition will make it needless to recommend that every Mark of Tendernefs and Respect be shewn him, consistent with the literal Performance of this Service; but it will be best to avoid a personal Meeting with him. I advise, but do not insist on this, leaving it to your Discretion.

You will be pleased to keep a Guard on the House of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and suffer nothing to be removed from it until you receive further Instructions on this Subject, either from myself or the Select Committee.

I must desire also that you will cause Rajah Aumert Sing, the Dewan of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to be seized and sent down to Calcutta.

It is unnecessary to recommend to you the greatest Caution and Secrecy in the Conduct of this Business, that it may be the Cause of no Alarms or Disturbance.

Fort William,
24th April 1772.

I am, with much esteem, &c.
Signed (Warren Hastings.)

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands, signified to me in your Letter of the 24th instant, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have this Morning seized the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan, Aumrut Sing, and placed proper Guards upon their Houses and Effects.

As you were pleased to intimate your Wish, that I should avoid a personal Interview with the Nabob, I deputed Mr. Anderson, One of my Assistants, to wait upon him with a Letter from me, and to communicate the disagreeable Orders I had received regarding him; at the same Time an Officer, with Eight Companies of Sepoys, was detached from the Brigade, to expedite the Execution of these Orders, and to guard against any evil Consequences which might have ensued in the City. Apprehending that this Alarm would occasion some Disturbance, I went myself with a Part of this Force, joined to some Companies of Pergunnah Sepoys, to the Kellah, with a View to explain the Matter to the young Nabob, and to obviate any Consternation or Surprise which might have seized him, from an Event thus sudden and unexpected, and at the same Time to prevent any Irregularities which, at this critical Juncture, the Nizemut Sepoys, or the Nabob's own Servants, might have been tempted to commit; but I had the Satisfaction to find, that however prudent Circumstances might have made these Measures appear, there was in Fact no absolute Necessity for their Adoption, for I did not discover the least Tendency to Tumult or Disorder throughout his Excellency's Dependants; and so little Inclination did Mahomed Reza Cawn shew to oppose or impede the immediate Execution of your Orders, that he was no sooner acquainted with the Purport of them, than he made a voluntary Resignation of himself and Effects to the Officer * to the Officer who was deputed to take him into Custody. And here I should not do Justice to the calm Submission with which he met his unhappy Fate, was I not to notice the Readiness he manifested to comply with your Orders in their fullest Extent; and so far from withing to protract the Period of his Departure from hence, I can venture to assure you, you cannot be more impatient for his Arrival in Calcutta than he appears to be; and he accordingly proceeds on his Journey To-night under an Escort of Two Companies of Sepoys, commanded by Lieutenant Lucas.

* Sic in Orig.

He proposes embarking at Mirzapore, and will require Three Budgerows and Fifteen Baggager Boats for himself and his Dewan; these, with a small Addition to the Number of Boats for the Service of the Sepoys, I am to request may be dispatched from the Presidency with all possible Expedition.

Mootajil,
27th April 1772.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) Samuel Middleton.

The President lay before the Board Extract of the Orders received from the Secret Committee.

As the Purpose of the Secret Committee in their private Commands has been fulfilled, and as the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn hath been referred by the Court of Directors to the Examination of the Board at large, the President thinks it necessary, as well for their Satisfaction, as to enable them more clearly to understand the Meaning of the Court of Directors, in the Restraint which they have thought proper to order on the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to lay before the Board an Extract of such Part of the Orders of the Secret Committee as respect this particular Subject, which he desires may be recorded.

Extract of a Letter from the Secret Committee to the President, dated the 28th August 1771.

In order therefore to make him amenable to a due Course of Justice, and to prevent the ill Consequences that might result from the Resentment and Revenge which he may conceive on the Knowledge of our Intentions, we hereby direct and enjoin you, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, to issue your private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, together with his whole Family and his known Partizans and Adherents, and to make use of such Measures as your Prudence shall suggest for bringing them down to Calcutta; and it is our Pleasure and Command that they be by no Means suffered to quit the Place, until Mahomed Reza Cawn shall have exculpated himself from the Crimes of which he now stands charged or suspected, or shall have duly accounted for the Revenues collected by him in the Chuckla of Dacca, and have made Restitution of all Sums which he may have appropriated to his own Use, either from the Dewanny Revenues or the Nabob's Stipends, and until also he shall have satisfied the Claims of all such Persons as may have suffered by any Act of Injustice or Oppression committed by him in the Office of Naib Dewan. * Sic in Orig.

The Board taking into Consideration the Company's Orders, as expressed in their Letter to the President, the Object it has in view, and the Measures that have consequently been pursued, and having received Information of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's near Approach to the Presidency, judge it * it necessary to come to an immediate Determination, in what Manner he shall be received; and having viewed the Subject in all its different Lights, have agreed in the following Resolution. Board's Resolution in Consequence. * Sic in Orig.

Resolved, That they cannot, consistently with the Orders of the Company, and his present Situation, receive him with the Honours which were usually paid him on the Occasion of his former Visits to Calcutta.

The Majority of the Board, however, considering the Rank of his Excellency Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Station he has filled, and the Character and Consequence he has held in the Empire of Hindostan by the Honours and Dignities conferred on him by the King, at the particular Instigation of Lord Clive and his Council on the Part of the Honourable Company, judge it proper that One of its Members be sent to intimate to him the Cause of his Seizure, and to inform his Excellency of the Points on which the Honourable Company express their Displeasure, and that they look to us to obtain Satisfaction from him for the Injuries which they conceive their Affairs to have sustained by his Mismanagement and corrupt Administration.

Resolved in consequence, That Mr. Graham be appointed to wait upon his Excellency on his Arrival at Chitpore; and upon that Gentleman's Motion for particular Instructions to regulate his Conduct in the Discharge of so irksome a Duty,

The Board is of Opinion, he should be furnished with a Letter from the Governor to the following Purport.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.

I have already, in a former Letter, acquainted you in Part with the Orders which I have received from the Company: The particular Causes which have induced the Company to require your Presence in Calcutta you will be informed of verbally by Mr. Graham, whom I have deputed for that Purpose to meet you, and to give you such Assurances of the equitable Intentions of the Company, as the Occasion may require.

And that he further inform the Nabob, in general Terms, of the Heads of the Accusations laid to his Charge, which will afterwards be properly digested and delivered to him in Writing. He is also to acquaint his Excellency, that it is left at his Option, either to remain at Chitpore, or proceed to his House in Calcutta: And should he find the Nabob under any Apprehension or Alarm for the Safety of his Person, he is to remove such wrong Impressions, by giving him full Assurance of his personal Safety: And further, to dissipate all groundless Fears, it becomes necessary he should give his Excellency a competent Idea of the Honourable Company's Intention in his Seizure, which is merely to render him amenable to a due Course of Justice.

The President, Mr. Aldersey, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Goodwin, beg Leave to enter their Dissents to the last Resolution.

I think that deputing a Member of the Council to meet Mahomed Reza Cawn at Chitpore, though not meant as a Mark of Respect by the Board, must have that Appearance in the Eyes of People in general; and I apprehend the Company will also deem it as such, which I take to be expressly contrary to their Intentions, as well as inconsistent with the Circumstances and Situation M. R. Cawn at present is in; whereas I take it to be the Meaning of the Company, by their having been pleased to divest M. R. Cawn of his Office, and ordering his Person, with his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents to be seized and brought down to Calcutta, and that Measures be taken to prevent their making their Escape, that no Honors whatever, or even the Appearance of them, can or ought to be shewn him: Besides, it may have such an Effect with the Natives that it may discourage those who otherwise might have Complaints to prefer against him from doing it, instead of which I think that all People should rather be invited to bring their Complaints against him, and the Causes of his Disgrace proclaimed; in the mean Time that both Mahomed Reza

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.

Reza Cawn and his Dewan should remain at their Houses with Guards over them to prevent their escaping, and that he should not be visited, or Visits received from him. It may happen that M. R. C. will prove himself innocent of the Crimes the Company suspect him guilty of; I wish he may; but from the strong Manner the Company have wrote regarding him, they must have been furnished with substantial Grounds for their present Proceeding, otherwise they would surely not have put themselves to the Expence of sending out a Packet on Purpose.

For these Reasons, I must beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Resolution of the Majority of the Board, for deputing One of its Members with the Letter from the Governor to M. R. C. which I think would have a better Appearance if conveyed to him through the Secretary, as proposed by the President, or through the Persian Translator.

Signed, H. Goodwin.

Mr. Harris's
Minute.

The President having informed us, that he had in Part put in Execution the Orders of the Honourable Company addressed to him direct by their Select Committee, in a separate Letter per Lapwing, enjoining him to seize and secure the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents, and that the said Mahomed Reza Cawn, with his Dewan, are on their Way to the Presidency as Prisoners, under Charge of an Officer's Party; it appears to me that he thereby suffers the most apparent Marks of Disgrace, and their Displeasure; that the deputing therefore a Member of the Board to receive him on his Arrival, is but an ill Compliment to him in his present Situation; and as, whilst labouring under the serious and heavy Charges preferred against him by the Honourable Company, he must be considered as a Culpit till he has vindicated his Conduct, he cannot, with Propriety, receive the Honours heretofore due to his Station; consequently, as a Member of that Tribunal before which he is to prove his Innocence or stand condemned, I should object to visiting him in my public Capacity. The Intention of the Majority of this Board to console him thereby under his Misfortunes, I am convinced proceeds from the most humane Sentiments; but I should suppose the Assurances from the President of a candid and fair Trial, with the most just and equitable Decision, ought to be deemed sufficient Consolation to a Mind supported by conscious Innocence; whereas if he is guilty, all that can be said by a Member of the Board will, and indeed ought to be, ineffectual; but such a Mark of Favour and Distinction may, in some Measure, bias the weak Minds of the Natives in general, and of those in particular whose Evidence may be necessary to his Conviction; for which Reasons I beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Opinion of the Majority.

(Signed) J. Harris.

Mr. Aldersey's
Minute.

In my Opinion, there will be a manifest Impropriety in deputing a Member of the Administration to Mahomed Reza Cawn on his Arrival at Chitpore or at the Presidency, as I cannot help thinking that it may be regarded in the Light of a Compliment at least, and that every Appearance of that Kind should be avoided, as totally inconsistent with the Intentions of our Employers, both as to the Mode they have prescribed for making a Scrutiny into the Conduct of that Minister, as Naib Dewan and Naib Subah, and the Tendency that any Mark of Respect paid to him under his present Circumstances may have to disappoint those Intentions, or render it the more difficult to execute the express Commands we have received from the Court of Directors by the Lapwing Packet; and that whatever it may be thought necessary to communicate from the Board to Mahomed Reza Cawn, on his Arrival at the Presidency, should be done by the Hands of their Secretary, or Persian Interpreter.

Signed, W^m Aldersey.

The President's
Minute.

The President thinks it his Duty to minute, that the Second Resolution has passed without his Assent; he wishes to shew Mahomed Reza Cawn every Mark of Attention, and even of Respect, due to the Station which he has so lately filled in the Administration of the Provinces, and still proper, while his Conduct is only a Subject of Enquiry; he also thinks it becoming the Dignity and Justice of the Government to give him such Assurances as a Man in his Situation may stand in Need of, whose Ideas of the Consequences of ministerial Disgrace have been originally formed on the Despotism and Violence of Asiatic Manners; that however rigidly we may prosecute the Enquiries which the Company have ordered to be made into his Conduct, no personal Ill-will shall be allowed to take place against him, and that equal and strict Justice shall be shewn to him; to this Effect the President has already written a Letter to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

But however he may approve of such private Intimations, he is of Opinion that any publick Shew of Respect to M. R. Cawn in his present Circumstances will be inconsistent with the Restraint which has been imposed upon him, and may counteract the End intended by it, in creating an Opinion in the Minds of the Publick that his Power is but suspended, and thereby discourage those who may have Complaints to prefer against him, by the Fear of their falling hereafter under the Effects of his Resentment. He also thinks it very unbecoming the Character and Dignity of a Member of this Administration to be employed in a publick Deputation to a Man who stands accused by the Court of Directors themselves of the most criminal Conduct.

Since however the Majority of the Board have resolved otherwise, he thinks it very proper that Mahomed Reza Cawn should, on this Occasion, be apprized verbally, and in general Terms, of the Articles which have been laid to his Charge.

The

The following is a Copy of the Letter alluded to in the preceding Minute of the President.

To Mahomed Reza Cawn.

From the Knowledge which I had of your Character before my Arrival in this Country, and from the friendly Intercourse which had commenced between us, it was my very earnest Wish to cultivate the same good Understanding with you which had subsisted between you and my Predecessors in this Government; it was therefore with exceeding Grief and Mortification that I found myself disappointed in these Hopes by the peremptory Commands which I have received within these few Days past from the Company, with which you have been since informed by the Proceedings of Mr. Middleton, in consequence of the Directions which I was under the Necessity of giving him. I am a Servant of the Company, and whatever they order it is my Duty to obey, nor can I deviate One Tittle from it. I shall be happy in my private Character if I can afford you any Testimony of my Good Will or Attachment to you, of which you will rest assured.

Letter from the President to M. R. Cawn.

As Mahomed Reza Cawn is now deprived of his Office of Naib Dewan, and the Honourable Court of Directors have resolved to stand forth themselves in the Character of Dewan, the Board are of Opinion that the Moorshedabad Council should be directed immediately to undertake the Conduct of that Office, until a proper Plan can be formed for the Management of so important a Trust: It is therefore agreed to send the following Directions to that Board.

Council of Rev. to act, for the present, as Dewan.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

The Honourable the Court of Directors having thought proper to divest Mahomed Reza Cawn of his Station of Naib Dewan, and having determined to stand forth publicly themselves in the Character of Dewan, we direct that for the present you take Charge of that Office, and perform the Duties of it, until we shall have settled and digested a proper Plan for the Conduct and Management of so important a Trust, and you will immediately make this Alteration public at the City, as well as in all the Districts appertaining to the Province of Bengal.

Letter to Moorshedabad in consequence.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants.

Fort William,
7th May 1772.

The Board considering that the Seizure of Aumret Sing, who at present farms the Western Division of Radhai, may probably induce the Persons employed under him in that District to attempt an Embezzlement or Secretion of the Revenues, judge it proper to enjoin the Moorshedabad Council to pursue immediate Measures for securing the Rents, and obviating any ill Consequences that might otherwise arise from the Privation of his Authority.

The following Letter is accordingly written.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

As in Consequence of our President's Orders to your Chief, the Person of Rajah Aumret Sing, the private Dewan to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, is in Confinement, it may be necessary to recommend to you the taking such immediate Measures as shall prevent the Officers and People employed under him, as the Farmer of the Western Division of Radhai, from taking Advantage of this Circumstance, by withholding or embezzling any Part of the Revenues or Collections of that District; and we request that you will use your best Endeavours for securing the Payment of his Rents, and obviating any other ill Consequences which might otherwise ensue from this Privation of Aumret Sing's Authority.

Letter to Moorshedabad, enjoining them to pursue Measures for securing the Revenue of Radhai Aumret Sing's Farm.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants.

Fort William,
28th April 1772.

As the Charge of Neglect or Embezzlement of the Revenues is equally applied by the Court of Directors to Shitabroy, the Naib Dewan of the Bahar Province, as to Mahomed Reza Cawn; as they have directed a minute Enquiry to be made into both; and as the leaving Shitabroy in Possession of his Office, after the Measures which have been taken respecting M. R. Cawn, and the Conclusions which he must necessarily form with Regard to himself, may put it in his Power to elude any Enquiry into his Conduct, either by private Collusions with his Agent, or by Flight;

The Board are of Opinion that it will be equally necessary to lay an immediate Restraint upon his Person, and that of his Dewan also.

Agreed, therefore, that the President be requested to write to the Chief of Patna for the above Purposes, in like Manner as he has written to the Chief of the Durbar.

President to write to the Chief of Patna to apprehend Shitabroy.

Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCIV.

Book 189, Page 117.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th May 1772.

Sec. Dept.
Thursday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
William Aldersey,
Philip M. Dacres,
Thomas Lane,
Richard Barwell,
James Harris,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
John Graham,

Esquires.

Read again the Proceedings of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Graham lays before the Board the following Report of his Interview with the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, in consequence of their Orders of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Graham's
Account of
his Interview
with the Na-
bob.

In obedience to the Resolution and Instructions of the Board recorded on the Consultation of the 28th ultimo, I proceeded Yesterday Evening to Chitpore, where the Nabob M. R. Cawn had arrived some Hours before. I introduced the Purpose of my Mission, by delivering to him the President's Letter, which he had no sooner perused, than he testified an Eagerness to learn what were the Causes of his Seizure. I related them to him as briefly and distinctly as I could; and when I had gone through the Whole, he said he would reply to the President's Letter; but that I might also acquaint him, that he held himself greatly indebted for this Mark of Justice and Humanity: For that until he was thus apprized, the Suddenness of his Seizure, at a Time he expected to have been summoned to Calcutta, had filled his Mind with the greatest Anxiety; but that now he was satisfied he would have Justice done him.

Upon my telling the Nabob, that the Company look to the Board to obtain them Satisfaction for the Injuries they conceive their Affairs to have sustained by his Mismanagement and Mal-administration; he replied, that he too considered the Board as his Judges, to do Justice between the Company and him; that he hoped he would soon be furnished with an exact Copy of the Accusations against him, to which he would deliver in an Answer; and upon which the Enquiry might be taken up and prosecuted; that he further hoped, as he was now in waiting on the Board's Pleasure, he should be confronted with his Accusers; and that they would be obliged to prove the Charges they had lodged with the Company, to the Prejudice of his Honour and good Name.

When I informed him, that he would be called upon to account for the Balances of Dacca whilst he was Renter of that Province, he desired that the Tohud (Contract) under his Seal might be sent for from the Khalsa, together with the Account Jumma Waffil Bakee (Settlement Collections and Balances) for the Bengal Years 1170 and 1171, and that according to these Documents he would be ready to answer to this Charge.

When he was apprized that an Enquiry into the Application of the Nabob's Stipends would form One Branch of the Scrutiny, he desired it might be remarked, that he had no Concern in the Management of the Household of the Nabobs Nejim o' Dowla and Syfe ul Dowla, or in the Disbursement of their Meer Sum any Expences; but that the Sepoy Allowance he had always disbursed agreeably to Treaty.

The Intimation of being deprived of his Office seemed to strike the Nabob with a Degree of Surprise; but, after a few Minutes Recollection, he observed, that the Company had a Right to decide as they thought proper, and to pronounce the Period of his Services; but that he could not help expressing his Affliction at having been so much misrepresented to them.

The Nabob insisted a good deal more on the Subject of the Enquiry; which all tended to express his Anxiety for an Opportunity being afforded him of justifying his Character from the present heavy Reproaches.

As to the Option of remaining at Chitpore or coming into Town, the Nabob only replied, that he should be glad to repose a few Days at the former Place; for notwithstanding my Assurance that it rested entirely with himself to determine, he did not seem persuaded that it was a Point on which he could have a ^a* Choice whilst he continued in his present Situation.

Upon leaving the Nabob, I directed Lieutenant Lucas to remain at Chitpore until he should receive further Orders from the Governor, and in the Interim strictly to adhere to the Instructions he had received from Mr. Middleton with respect to his Conduct towards the Nabob.

Fort William,
5th May 1772.

(Signed) J. Graham.

Agreed, the following Letter be written to Moorshedabad for the Papers mentioned in the Third Paragraph of Mr. Graham's Report.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

In order to pursue the Enquiry into the State of the Balances due from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, as Renter of the Chuckla of Dacca, it is necessary that you furnish us with the Tahud or Contract entered into by him for the Revenues of that Province, which is under his Seal, and is deposited in the Khalsa, as also with the Account Jumma Wassil Bahkee for the Bengal Years 1170 and 1171: You will therefore transmit these original Papers to us without Delay.

Letter to Moorshedabad, for the purpose of procuring the original Papers of the Chuckla of Dacca.

Fort William,
7th May 1772.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your humble Servants.

(a) [Resolved, The Secretary do collect from the general Letter the Substance of the Company's Charges against Mahomed Reza Cawn, digested into Articles of Accusation, and lay them before the Board; that when they have received Approbation, a Publication may be made requiring all Persons, who may have any Thing to offer upon these Matters, to produce them to the President and Council at Fort William.

Secretary to extract from the General Letter the Charges against M. R. Cawn.

As it would be improper that Mahomed Reza Cawn should retain the Office of Naib Soubah, when he has been divested of his Station of Naib Dewan; and as it rests with the Nabob to remove him from that Post, it is agreed that he shall be addressed by the President] in the following Terms.

Measures taken for removing M. R. Cawn from his Office of Naib Soubah.

Mr. Middleton has already informed your Excellency of the Company's Orders respecting the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, that having Cause to suspect him of corrupt Practices and Mismanagement in the Administration of his Office of Naib Dewan, they have divested him thereof, and have directed his Person to be secured, and brought down to Calcutta, for the Purpose of having an Enquiry made into his Conduct during the Time he held that Station.

President's Letter to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla.

I judge it proper, nevertheless, to communicate these Matters to your Excellency myself, and to repeat the Assurances given you by Mr. Middleton of the friendly Intentions which the Company bear towards you, and of the effectual Support and Assistance which you may rely on from me their Representative: It being my Determination to continue to attend in all my Proceedings to your Honour and Interest, and to afford your Excellency every Satisfaction in my Power.

Exclusive of the Office which the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn held of Naib Dewan, dependant on the Company, he was likewise a Servant to your Excellency, in the Character of Naib Soubah of the Province of Bengal; but as your Interest is intimately connected with the Interest of the Company, your Excellency will, no Doubt, take into Consideration, whether Mahomed Reza Cawn's retaining the Office of Naib Soubah, after he has been, by the express Orders of the Company, removed from that of Naib Dewan, would be consistent with the Union subsisting between you and the Company, or would not rather impede the regular Administration of the Affairs of this Province, the principal Charge of which rests, at this Time, with the Company, as the Protectors and Supporters of your Government.

I have deemed an Intimation of this Matter to your Excellency fully sufficient: and I have no more to add, than to request your Excellency will speedily inform me of your Pleasure herein.

It is further agreed to write to Mr. Middleton, informing him of the above Letter addressed to the Nabob (which he will receive from the President), that when he delivers it to the Nabob he may inculcate to him the Propriety of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Removal from the Office of Naib Soubah; and that when we are apprized of his Excellency's Pleasure therein, we shall deem it our Duty to recommend a Person proper for assisting him in conducting the Business of the Nizamut. For a Guidance to Mr. Middleton in this Transaction, it is also resolved to send him Extract of the Company's General Letter on this Subject.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief of the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Sir,

The Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn having been removed from his Station of Naib Dewan, it would be highly improper, and indeed contrary to the Orders of the Company, that he should any longer continue in his Post of Naib Soubah. The President has therefore written a Letter to his Excellency the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla intimating our Desire of his Removal.

That Letter will be transmitted by the President to you, and it will be necessary when you deliver it to the Nabob, that you inculcate to him the Propriety of M. R. Cawn's Removal from the Office of Naib Soubah; and that you enlarge upon those Arguments which are but slightly touched upon in the President's Letter, a Translation of which you will receive enclosed, from him, for your farther Information.

You will also mention to the Nabob, that when we are apprized of his Pleasure in this Particular, we shall deem it our Duty to recommend a proper Person to his Excellency to assist him in transacting the Business of the Nizamut.

To guide your Conduct in this Transaction we enclose an Extract of the Company's General Letter to us, which will give you a clear Idea of their Intentions and Expectations on this Head.

Fort William,
7th May 1772.

We are, Sir,
Your humble Servants,
Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCV.

Book 190, Page 206.

Cossimbazar, the 11th July 1772.

At a Committee, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, President;
Samuel Middleton, }
Philip Milner Dacres, } Esquires.
James Lawrell, and }
John Graham, }

[(a) The Committee having assembled this Day to consider of the Means of regulating the Nabob's Household, One of the Points referred to them by the Instructions of the Board in their Letter of the 4th of June,]

Read the following Extracts of the Honourable Company's Commands, per Lapwing.

Extract of the General Letter per Lapwing, dated the 28th August 1771.

Par. 24. Though we have not a Doubt but that, by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the Care and Assiduity of our Servants in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will be conducted with more Advantage to the Company and Ease to the Natives, than by means of a Naib Dewan, we are fully sensible of the Expediency of supporting some ostensible Minister in the Company's Interest at the Nabob's Court, to transact the political Affairs of the Circar, and interpose between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Cases wherein they may thwart our Interest, or encroach on our Authority; and as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be considered by us as one to whom such a Power can safely be committed, we trust to your local Knowledge, the Selection of some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whose Attachment to the Company you shall be well assured.—Such Person you will recommend to the Nabob, to succeed Mahomed Reza, as Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we persuade ourselves, that the Nabob will pay such Regard to your Recommendation as to invest him with the necessary Power and Authority.

25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of such Minister will depend upon his Readiness to promote our Views and advance our Interest, we are willing to allow him so liberal a Gratification as may excite his Zeal, and ensure his Attachment to the Company; we therefore empower you to grant to the Person, whom you shall think worthy of this Trust, an annual Allowance, not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees, which we consider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he shall render the Company, but sufficient to enable him to support his Station with suitable Rank and Dignity. And here we must add, that in the Choice you shall make of a Person to be the active Minister of the Nabob's Government, we hope and trust, that you will shew yourselves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being actuated therein by no other Motives than those of the public Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company.

Par. 26. See in Proceedings of the 7th July.

[(b) The Committee are fully sensible of the Expediency remarked by the Honourable Court of Directors, of holding out the Authority of the Country Government to the European Powers in all Cases wherein their Interests may interfere with those of the Company; but we humbly conceive, that when they are acquainted with all the Circumstances which the Opportunity of present and local Information have offered to our Notice, they will judge with us, that it is neither necessary for that Purpose, nor adviseable for other Reasons, to delegate an extraordinary permanent Authority to any single Minister of the Nabob; since any Man, of what Rank soever, may be occasionally commissioned to treat on the commercial Concerns of the European Nations settled in these Provinces, according to the Custom which has been invariably observed in such

Cases with all the European Companies, the English alone, within these Fifteen Years, excepted : They were never allowed a personal Intercourse with the Nabob but as a special Favour, nor even with his Minister, but transacted all Affairs by their Vakeels with the Muttasuddies of the Durbar. In Matters respecting the Government and Peace of the Country, in which foreign Nations may be concerned, the Nabob's Mandate, under his Seal, will be a sufficient Indication of his Pleasure ; and the Officers acting by his Authority in consequence will receive the usual Warrants in his Name, without any apparent Intervention of either the Controul or Influence of the Company. The Appointment therefore of a Naib Soubah for such Purposes we judge unnecessary ; nor is it allowable to suppose that our Honourable Masters would approve of our putting them to the Charge of an annual Salary of Three Lacks of Rupees to such an Officer, merely for the Sake of giving Eclat to the Negotiations, or authenticating the Privileges of their Rivals in Trade, if the Ends of an ostensible Minister can be equally answered by other Means, that shall not encroach in so great a Degree on the public Treasure, or lessen the Consequence of our own Administration ; but it is not only unnecessary, it may be liable to much present Inconvenience, and to future Danger.

↳ [(a) The Office of Naib Soubah, according to its original Constitution, comprehends the Superintendency of the Nabob's Education, the Management of his Household, the Regulation of his Expences, the Representation of his Person, the Chief Administration of Justice, the Issuing of all Orders, and Direction of all Measures which respect the Government and Police of the Provinces, the Conduct of all publick Negotiations, and Execution of Treaties ; in a Word, every Branch of Executive Government. We do not mention the Military Command, that having been by Treaty ceded to the Company : But even this great Charge cannot be wholly alienated from the Naib Soubah, if there is one ; since, by virtue of his Office, it is his Name which must authorise every Act of Compulsion with regard to the European Companies.] By the Exercise of such extensive Powers united in the same Person, the Rights and Prerogatives of the ancient Government will still be preserved, and the Minds of the People, instead of being familiarized to the Authority of the Company, will be taught to look forward to the Time when the Nabob shall resume the Sovereignty and State of his Predecessors, from which his present Youth excludes him.

We are not informed what Line our Superiors mean to pursue on the Conclusion of the Nabob's Minority. We can plainly see, that whatever Faith may be due to the Treaties subsisting on Grounds of very controvertible Authority, a divided Government cannot last, but must be productive of continual Contentts, and end at length in a Scene of Bloodshed, like that which we have once already experienced. For these Reasons, it is our Duty to suppose the Possibility of a total Change of Government, by Degrees, taking place, which shall substitute the real Power which protects this Country, in the Place of that which claims Possession of it by a Right it is unable to assert or support ; and to provide for the gradual Completion of it by such Means as can be regularly and justifiably exerted. The Nabob's Minority incontestably affords us such Means ; since whatever Share of Authority we should leave in his Hands, or whatever Portion of the public Revenue we should allow for his Use, were to prove of no Benefit to him ; the former would be usurped to gratify the Purposes of private Ambition, and employed perhaps to his Destruction ; the latter would be dissipated by the Minions of his Court. In whose Hands can both rest with such Propriety as in those to which they naturally belong ? And if, at the Expiration of the Term which shall be fixed to his Minority, it shall then be resolved to resign to him the Authority which his Rank and Station may claim, such a Cession will have so much the more Merit as the Temptation and Means of withholding are the greater. Whatever, therefore, may be the future Determination, it is our Duty to take such Measures as may insure to our Superiors the Option of acting according to their own Ideas of Justice and Propriety ; that is, to retain openly, and in our own Hands, the whole Conduct of Government for the present ; to accustom the People to the Sovereignty of the British Nation ; to divide the Offices of the Nizamut ; and to suffer no Person to share in the Management of the Nabob's domestic Affairs, who, from Birth, Rank, personal Consideration, or from actual Trust, may have it in his Power to assist his Master with the Means, or even to inspire him with the Hopes of future Independance.

↳ [(b) On these Grounds we are of Opinion, that the Office of Naib Soubah be totally abolished ; that a Person not liable to the above Objections be appointed Guardian to the Nabob, and entrusted with the Care and Rule of his Family ; and that a Dewan be also nominated, subject to the Controul of the former, who shall regulate and pay the Salaries of the Nabob's Servants, and keep the Account of his Expences, to be monthly transmitted to the Board, according to the Orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Of the Magistracy we shall speak in another Place.

We know no Person so fit for the Trust of Guardian to the Nabob as the Widow of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, Minnee Begum ; her Rank may give her a Claim to this Pre-eminence, without Hazard to our own Policy ; nor will it be found incompatible with the Rules prescribed to her Sex by the Laws and Manners of her Country, as her Authority will be confined to the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, and the Dewan will act of course in all Cases in which she cannot personally appear. Great Abilities are not to be expected in a Zennana, but in these

(a) Vide supra, Page 972.

(b) Vide supra, Page 978.

she is very far from being deficient, nor is any extraordinary Reach of Understanding requisite for so limited an Employ. She is said to have acquired a great Ascendant over the Spirit of the Nabob, being the only Person of whom he stands in any Kind of Awe; a Circumstance highly necessary for fulfilling the chief Part of her Duty in directing his Education and Conduct, which appear to have been hitherto much neglected.

Resolved therefore, that it be recommended to the Board to appoint Minnee Begum to the Guardianship of the Nabob, and superintending of his Household.]

[(a) The President proposes Rajah Goordafs, the Son of Mahar Rajah Nundcomar, for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household. The inveterate and rooted Enmity which has long subsisted between Mahomed Reza Cawn and Nundcomar, and the Necessity of employing the Vigilance and Activity of so penetrating a Rival, to counteract the Designs of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to eradicate that Influence which he still retains in the Government of this Province, and more especially in the Family of the Nabob, are the sole Motives for this Recommendation. The Honourable Company, in their Letter by the Lapwing, order that both "Mahomed Reza Cawn, and every Person employed by, or in Conjunction with him, or acting under his Influence, shall be divested of any further Charge or Influence in the Collections:" And they further direct, that a strict Scrutiny be made into his Conduct in the Exercise of his Office of Naib Soobah, from the Suspicion of his having been equally unfaithful in the Discharge of that Trust."

It is very evident from these Orders, that it was the Intention of the Court of Directors to make an entire Reformation in the Government of these Provinces, and to begin with the Abolition of that Authority which had been established in it during the Course of the last Seven Years. Indeed, if this had not been expressed, it must necessarily have been implied in their Commands, since it was not to be expected that a new Plan of Government could effectually take Place while the Influence of the former subsisted. The same Man, till lately, had the Charge of the Nabob's Household, the sole Application of his vast Stipend, the Administration of Justice, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Province; in a Word, every Branch of the Administration was centered in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn.

It is true that his Authority was much diminished in the Collections by the Institution of the Supervisors; but he still retained an Influence in most Parts of the Province, and on some his secret Power was even superior to that of the Supervisor. In the Direction of the Nabob's Household, he acted without Check or Controul. The Nabob's Servants were all of his Appointment; his Creatures and Dependants. These still continue in Charge of the Nabob's Person, and in Possession of his Mind, which they may be naturally supposed to bend to such Inclinations and Purposes as may best suit the Views and Interests of their Patron.

These Reasons will justify the Nomination of a Man to supply the Place of the late Nabob Soobah, who is known to be his most violent Opponent, and most capable of opposing him. It is not pretended that these Ends are to be obtained merely from the Abilities of Rajah Goordafs. His Youth and Inexperience render him, although unexceptionable in other Respects, inadequate to the real Purposes of his Appointment; but his Father hath all the Abilities, Perseverance, and Temper requisite for such Ends in a Degree perhaps exceeding any Man in Bengal. These Talents heretofore made him obnoxious to Government itself, and therefore it might be thought unsafe to trust him with an Authority so near the Nabob, whom he might inspire with his own Ambition, and assist with the Means of carrying it to the most dangerous Extremes. It is possible that this might be the Case, were he immediately and formally entrusted with the Charge in Question; and therefore it is proposed to confer it upon his Son, who is of himself incapable of making a very bad Use of it; and to allow of his acting under the Influence and Instruction of his Father, who holding no Office under the Nabob, and being a Subject of our Government, may be removed without Ecclat, or the least Appearance of Violence, whenever he shall be proved or even suspected to abuse his Trust, and apply it to Designs hurtful to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

Warren Hastings.

Mr. Middleton delivers in the following Minute.

For the Reasons which have been so properly and powerfully urged by the President, I entirely approve of the Choice he has made in the Person of Rajah Goordafs, as a Man the most eligible to superintend the Affairs of the Nabob's Household, and at the same Time to complete the Reformation which the Company have thought necessary to be made in the Government of this Country. Young and inexperienced himself, without that Temper of Mind which denotes Ambition, no Apprehensions need be entertained of his making an improper Use of the Authority with which he is invested; yet directed by the Counsel of his Father, whose Abilities and Inveteracy to the late Naib Soobah are well known; he not only must be deemed capable of discharging all the Functions of his Office with Applause, but must appear particularly calculated to answer those Ends the Honourable Company have in View, by the total Suppression of that Influence which has hitherto been placed in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn; and this without any Danger that Schemes of Ambition will be formed by the Father himself, or if formed, without a Possibility of executing them; seeing that the Power from which his Consequence is only reflected, will be so

(a) Vide supra, Page 994.

circumscribed, and wholly unable to screen him, on the least Breach of Confidence, from the just Resentment of those to whom he is indebted for the Degree of Consideration he holds.

Sam^l Middleton.

Messieurs Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, object to the Proposition of appointing Rajah Goordas Dewan to the Nabob, and will assign their Reasons at a future Meeting.]

Signed (at the End)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVI.

Book 12, Page 233.

Fort William, the 14th September 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Read and approved the Consultation of the 11th instant.

The following Letters written by the Governor General to the Court of Directors, by the Northumberland, having been sent in Circulation for the Perusal of the other Members of the Board, and returned to the Secretary this Day, he requests the Board's Orders to have them recorded on the Consultation.

Ordered, That they be recorded accordingly.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

Fort William, 16th May 1775.

Honourable Sirs,

The Gentlemen of the Majority having thought themselves at Liberty to make use of the Advantage, which the long Detention of the Antion gave them after her Dispatch, of addressing a Second Packet to your Honourable Court by that Ship, containing Observations on my late Address of the 25th of March; I shall now trouble you with my Reply to such Parts of that Performance, as appear to me to require it. Much of it consists in Declamation and Inveective. These I shall pass without Notice, leaving them to make the full Impression, which I am sure will be to my Advantage, in the Breasts of those whose Opinions I solicit, and whose Judgement must decide between us.

I shall quote in a separate Column, the Passages of the Minutes of the Majority, to which I mean to reply, and insert my Reply in the opposite Column.

The Practices which have since been discovered in the Administration of the Company's Revenue, did not, immediately upon our Arrival, come before us with that Degree of Evidence on which we could entirely depend. We thought, however, we could scarcely be imposed upon, by giving some Credit to the Reports voluntarily made to us by such Persons as had either Courage to declare themselves openly against the Abuses of the late Administration, or privately to make known the true State of the Government, especially as we found those Reports coinciding with and confirmed by the public Discourses and Opinions of the whole Settlement.

To talk of Persons having the Courage to declare themselves openly against the late Administration, is an Insult on my Situation. The Fact is, that it requires Courage in any Man * to do it, it being universally believed, that the surest Means to obtain the Friendship and Support of a fixed Majority of the Council, who have the whole Power of the Government in their Hands, is to lodge Accusations against the late Administration, and to refuse it the surest Means of incurring their Resentment. The many Reports which I have received of Promises and Threats used by the Instruments of the Majority, particularly by Nundcomar, to obtain Accusations against me, would afford you Matter of Astonishment, if they could be related with Safety to the Persons who reported them. How much such Accusations

* Sic in Orig.

are

tlement. These, we assure the Court of Directors, are not confined to the Governor General.

are the grand Object of the Majority, in their invariable Pursuit which they profess of the Company's Interest, I leave you, Honourable Sirs, to judge from the following Instance.

On Wednesday the 19th. of April, Mr. Fowke and Nundcomar were accused before the Judges of the Supreme Court, of a Conspiracy against me and others, by making a Man, against his Will, write a false Petition, injurious to our Characters, and sign an Account of Bribes pretended to be given to us. On Thursday the 20th, an Examination was made before the Judges, which lasted from Eleven in the Morning till Eleven at Night; and the Circumstances appeared so well attested, that there was thought to be Reason sufficient for binding over the Accused to take their Trials at the Assizes. The very next Evening General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, accompanied by Mr. Fowke, and others, went to Nundcomar's House, on a formal Visit to him, an Honor which he had never before received, either from these Gentlemen, or from any former Administration. From the Season which was now chosen for making it, and from the Manner in which it was made, it had every Appearance of a determined Resolution to support him against the Proceedings of the Court of Justice, and a too obvious Tendency to deter the Witnesses from appearing on the Day of Trial against him. From every Account which you, Gentlemen, will have heard of the Nature of the Inhabitants of this Country, you will rather wonder, I imagine, that more atrocious Crimes have not been laid to my Charge, than be surprized that I have not escaped unaccused. "The formidable Combination of reciprocal Interest" seems to imply that I had a private Interest with the Members of the Provincial Councils, which even the late Act of Parliament would not be sufficient to set aside. If I approved of such a Mode of arguing, I might, with equal Reason, insinuate that they have a private Interest with the Gentlemen of their Appointment; but I disclaim such unwarrantable Conclusions, believing that their sole immediate Object is to work my Overthrow, whatever their remoter Views may be.

Maha Raja Nundcomar, whom the Governor calls a Miscreant, we found had, a very little Time before, been his Bosom Friend, consulted on all Occasions, and supported by him against the united Protests of Messrs. Graham, Lawrell, and Dacres, who were closely connected with Mahomed Reza Cawn, although the Governor knew him to have been (as he now says) guilty of a Forgery. We have Reason to suspect that the Intention was to make him Banian to General Clavering, to surround the General and us with the Governor's Creatures, and to keep us totally unacquainted with the real State of the Country. By this, and other flimsy Devices, so consonant to the Principles of Asiatic Government, in which the Governor General has been so long exercised, he probably flattered himself that Men unpractised in such Arts might be perplexed and circumvented.

At the Time of Rajah Goordasse's Appointment I did not know of the Forgery alluded to; but my Opinion of the infamous Character of Nundcomar has never varied. I avowed it even at the Time in which I afforded him my greatest Support; and you, Gentlemen, are well acquainted with the sole Motive which induced me to shew him my Attention, and to recommend his Son to fill the high Station which he now holds.

I cannot even conjecture the Reason which the Gentlemen of the Majority say they have to suspect, that it was my Intention to make Nundcomar Banian to General Clavering. Neither my Behaviour to Nundcomar, at the Time of the General's Arrival, nor his to me, betrayed any Token of such an Intention; it being at that Time the current Report, and I believe true, that Nundcomar had sent down a long List of Charges which he had forged against me, to the General, and that Mr. Fowke was the Bearer of it; and you, Gentlemen, are in Possession of a strong presumptive Proof of the Probability of my conceiving a Project of so pernicious a Tendency to myself, in my Letter addressed to your Honourable Court of the 24th March 1774.

Signed (at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 18th May 1775.

You will be informed by the General Letter from the Secret Department of the Decree passed by the Majority on the 9th instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household, and for conferring these Trusts on Raja Goordas, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar.

A Resolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction both of its Justice and Necessity before they carried it into Execution. It will naturally be concluded that they proceeded on some Proofs, or strong Presumption, that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connection with the Nabob, or at least that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. [You will expect, that in the Proceedings against the Begum the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour, and every scrupulous Attention observed which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribes with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand; and that in the Choice of her Successor due Consideration has been paid to the Requisites for so distinguished a Charge; that his Rank is such as at least may not wound the Nabob's Honour, or lessen his Credit in the Estimation of the People, by the magisterial Command which the new Guardian must exercise over him; with Abilities and Vigor of Mind equal to the Support of that Authority; and the World will expect that the Guardian be especially qualified by his own acquired Endowments to discharge the Duties of that Relation, in the Education of his young Pupil, to inspire him with Sentiments suitable to the Dignity of his Birth, and to instruct him in the Principles of his Religion.]

How far these Points have been attended to by the Majority in this Transaction, will best appear from the following authentic Detail of it.

On the 2d instant General Clavering reported to the Board, that Mr. James Grant had obtained Possession of the Accounts of the Nabob's Household for Eight Years past, and had brought them to Calcutta, with the Person from whom he had received them, for the Purpose of depositing them in the Hands of Government, thinking them of great Importance to the Company's Interest.

Mr. James Grant was called before the Board, with his Informant Noonit Roy, and delivered a Parcel of Papers, containing Accounts, written in the Persian Language, which they said were the Accounts of the Nizamut, and would prove that Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, had overcharged Nine Lacks sixty thousand and odd Rupees, in the Arrears then due to that Office. This is the Sum of the Information given by Mr. Grant and Noonit Roy, and was not obtained from them without great Difficulty, and many repeated Interrogatories. Their Examination merits your Attention.

On the 5th Mr. Grant was again called before the Board, and explained the above Charge in the following Words: "I venture to say, that from the Accounts in my Possession, and the other corroborating Circumstances, the Sum of Nine Lacks and sixty-seven thousand Rupees and odd, could be proved to be due from the Household, on Account of the Advance of the Twenty Lacks twenty-five thousand and fifty-two Rupees paid for Arrears." That is, as I suppose, for I do not think he has yet made his Meaning sufficiently apparent, of 20,25,052 Rupees which were paid here in Account by the Company for the Nabob's Stipend, the Begum had disbursed no more than 10,48,000, and had defrauded either the Servants of the Household, or the Nabob, of the Remainder.

To prove this, Mr. Grant proposed, that he might have Authority granted him, assisted by Noonit Roy, to examine all the Accounts and Officers of the Nizamut. On the 9th Mr. Grant produced an English Abstract of the same Account, and expressed a Doubt, whether a further Sum of 2,69,563 : 15 would not appear, on Investigation, to have been unaccounted for by the Begum.

On these Grounds the following Motions were immediately made and carried by the Majority:

Motion by General Clavering.—"I move that a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Begum with the Information that has been given to the Board, and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bahilla, and Consumary * Accounts, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772; and that the Intentions of Government of investigating these Accounts may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the latest Period of the Year 1181, to which they can be closed."

* Sic in Orig.

[5 E]

Mr.

Mr. Francis's Motion.—“ I move that Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by the Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum, with such other Observations, as they may think material for the Information of the Board; that they may be allowed such a Number of Mohurs as they may deem necessary to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts, and that Noonit Roy may be appointed Chief of the Mohurs.”

Mr. Monson's Motion.—“ I move that the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan Rajah Goordafs, until further Orders.”

To these Resolutions I objected, and protested against the first and last.

The next Day Mr. Goring applied to the Board for an Authority to remove Munny Begum from the Kella or the Nabob's Palace, to a House formerly belonging to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, which is situated at a considerable Distance from it in the City, and to separate from her Councils, “ such Persons as he should find endeavouring to throw Obstacles in the Way of his Enquiries, and either to send them to Calcutta, or keep them in Confinement until his Researches were completed.”

To these Propositions the Board agreed.

I objected and protested.

Thus, on a vague unsupported Charge, which, even proved as to the Fact, will require other Proofs to fix upon it the Charge of Criminality, Munny Begum, the First Woman of these Provinces, has been dismissed from the Offices which she held by a solemn Act of your Government, confirmed by your fullest Approbation, and is now exposed to be ignominiously excluded from her House, and the Protection of her Family, at the Direction of Mr Goring, who has never yet afforded Proof either of that Judgement or Integrity which could qualify him for so uncommon a Trust; and the Nabob's Person, Household, and Education committed to the Charge of Rajah Goordafs, who was lately her Servant; a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar.

Whatever ostensible Colour may be given to this violent Measure, it is evidently connected with the Object which has been invariably pursued by the Majority, of eradicating my Authority, and so well calculated to support the Influence of their Creature, Nundcomar, and deter Witnesses from appearing against him, that I make no Scruple to assert my Belief, that these are the real Motives of the Disgrace of Munny Begum, and the unmerited Elevation of Raja Goordafs.

It is unnecessary to offer Proofs at this Time of the determined Design of the Majority to destroy my Authority; nothing was wanting to complete it, but to repeal the first Measure of my Government; which was understood to have taken place under your express Authority, and was conspicuous to the View of all the Inhabitants of the Two Provinces.

For Proofs of the last Motive assigned for this Transaction, I appeal to the whole Tenor of the public Conduct observed by these Gentlemen towards Nundcomar.

They never afforded him the slightest Countenance till he became my ostensible Accuser; from that Time he has possessed every external Mark of their Favour.

On the 20th April, Nundcomar was examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on a Charge of a Conspiracy against myself and others, the principal Members of your present and late Administration; and the Judges declared there was Matter sufficient for a Prosecution. On the Day following, the Gentlemen of the Majority honoured Nundcomar with a public Visit. Their Motive for this cannot be misunderstood, and could be no other than that of sustaining the Credit of Nundcomar against the Effects of a criminal Arraignment; thereby proclaiming the Patronage and Support of him, at a Season and on an Occasion in which, of all others, it will be generally thought that they ought to have avoided every Appearance of a Connection with him.

On the 6th of this Month, Nundcomar was committed to Jail, in order to undergo a Trial at the next Assizes for a Charge of Forgery, which was exhibited against him by Mohun Purfau, a Merchant of this Settlement. On the 9th, the Gentlemen of the Majority passed the Act already mentioned in Favour of his Son, which elevated him to a Rank scarcely inferior to the Sovereignty of these Provinces.

For farther Proofs of their Attachment to Nundcomar, of the Temper with which they have endeavoured to support him, and even to contest the Powers of Judicature in his Favour, I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations of the 20th and 24th April, and the 8th of May, in the Secret Department, the Postscript to the General Letter from that Department, and the Enclosures to which it alludes.

I must observe that the Postscript was drawn up by General Clavering, and contains a Declaration of Facts which do not appear upon Record, neither did I ever hear of them until I read them in that Performance. From whomsoever the General received his Information, the Facts ought certainly to have been previously made known to the Board, and established, before they were made to declare them as authentic Truths in an Address to your Honourable Court.

My

My Adversaries have placed me in a Situation peculiarly difficult and delicate. They have made me the Butt of unceasing Persecution for these Seven Months past, and have called down the whole Host of Informers from every Quarter of Bengal against me; yet when I have endeavoured to bring to Justice Men charged with a Conspiracy to ruin my Fortune, and blast my Character, with forged and libellous Accusations, the same Charge is retorted upon myself by the Gentlemen of the Majority, although in all their most violent Attacks upon me they have made Professions of the deepest Concern for the Honour of the Governor General; and the Prosecution of Rajah Nundcomar, and others, for a Conspiracy, is represented by them as having "a Tendency (which in this Arrangement can only mean a Design or Intention) to prevent or deter him from proceeding in making good those Discoveries which he has laid before the Board."

Vide Mr. Francis's Minute of the 24th April.

This is the very Wantonness of Oppression. It is like putting a Man to the Rack, and exclaiming against him for struggling with his Tormentors. A Charge so improbable need not the Aid even of Evidence for its Refutation. If, after passing the best Part of my Life in public Affairs, with a Reputation tried and unspotted, I could at this Time descend to the base Acts of Subornation, where could I find Instruments for my Purpose? I have neither Power to intimidate, nor Offices in my Disposal to allure. Cumall ull Deen, the original Prosecutor of Mr. Fowke and Maha Raja Nundcomar, is a Man with whom I never had the slightest Intercourse, but on the Two Occasions in which he came to me with Representations of the Attempt which had been made to draw him to be my Accuser. He is a capital Farmer of Two Branches of your Revenue, and, suitably to the natural Prejudice of Mankind, which are likely to make an additional Impression on his Mind, from the late partial Selection of his Farms, for an Investigation before the Superior Council, has too much Cause to expect the most ruinous Consequences from the Hand or Power, by persisting in his Accusations. From me he can neither hope for Favour nor Protection, if he perseveres; nor fear my Repentment, should he retract the Information which he has given.

Signed at the End,

Warren Hastings.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

The Detention of the Anson at Achim, and the Failure of the Northumberland in her First Attempt to clear the River in May last, will probably bring all the successive Dispatches of the last Five Months to your Hands so near the same Point of Time, that you will be overwhelmed with the Load of so much accumulated Matter. I with great Repugnance contribute my Share of it, unwilling to add to your Difficulties, and the more so as I have been made the principal Subject of them. For the Sake of Perspicuity, I will beg Leave to recapitulate the Substance of those Dispatches.

Page 270. The Accusation of Mr. James Grant and Noonit Roy against Munny Begum, the late Guardian of the Nabob and Administratrix of his Household; her consequent Dismission; the Elevation of the Son of Nundcomar to those high Offices in her Stead; and the extraordinary Powers granted to Mr. Goring, deputed for the Execution of those Purposes to Moorshedabad; the Charge of a Conspiracy produced by Mr. Barwell, Mr. Vansittart, and myself, against Mr. Joseph Fowke, Mr. Francis Fowke, Maha Raja Nundcomar, and Roy Radachurn, in the Supreme Court of Justice; and the Visit made to Maha Raja Nundcomar on that Occasion by the Gentlemen of the Majority for his Protection; the Commitment of Maha Raja Nundcomar by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court on a Charge of Forgery; the Correspondence which passed on this Occasion between the Board and the Supreme Court; and the extraordinary Promotion of the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, as aforementioned; which I repeat, as it took place at the same Period of Time, and with a Design too apparently connected with it.

The Begum, since her Disgrace, has been added to the List of my Accusers. The Manner in which this extraordinary Manœuvre was effected, will be too plainly suggested even by the Facts which appear in the abrupt and mysterious Relation of it by Mr. Goring.

Mr. Goring was deputed by the Board to divest the Begum of her Authority, to place it in the Hands of the Son of Nundcomar; to receive from the Begum the Accounts of the Nabob's Expences, and to deliver them to the Gentlemen who were at the same Time appointed to examine and report them to the Board. What private Instructions he received I know not; but one of his first Acts of Authority, after having taken Care to impress the Begum with a proper Idea of the Extent of his Power over her own Person, by apprizing her of the Order of the Board, for her Removal from the Palace to a remote House in the City, and that the Execution of this Order depended solely on his Option; was to imprison Elwar Ally Cawn, her Chief Eunuch and confidential Servant, on the Complaint of one of the Servants of the Nabob's Household, respecting a private Grievance, totally foreign from the declared Purposes of Mr. Goring's Commission. By this Species of Fortune*, inflicted on the Mind of a weak Woman*, who had hitherto been accustomed to the gentlest Treatment and most respectful Address from all Persons of what Rank soever who approached her, she was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums charged to have been paid to Mr. Middleton and myself, each amounting

* Sic in Orig.

to

to 1,50,000 Rupees. Elwar Ally Cawn was, in consequence, immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments. It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production, with some Circumstances which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally disregarded, and the Begum, the Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Accusation against the first Member of the present, and the Two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer.

The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers, the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

“On the Begum’s hearing that Part of the Letter read, relating to her being removed to Meer Jaffier’s House, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me, if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she would be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy And Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the Chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency’s Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds. As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that, though aggrieved, could there get Redress; if you think proper all Orders for confining the Servants who may be, or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob’s Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th June.

I have to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) with the Nabob, and Goordafs. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordafs, beat herself, and denied the Whole.”

Extract of a Letter from Noonid Roy, addressed to the General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered into Consultation of the 24th July.

“On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight this Morning, Rajah Goordafs went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Consultation with Chyton Durr the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezeranna given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum’s being invested with the Administration. At last the Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours. After which he agreed, that he would relate, in the Evening, whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from Examination into the Papers. On this he was released. Raja Goordafs, and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob’s Circars, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Sherishtah of the Nizamut, Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o’Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.”

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been, long ago concluded, retaining the Begum in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Accusations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats, at others tempting her by Promises of restoring her former Authority. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to. Such is the State of the Person whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the first Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation, and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause bestowed on myself for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction. As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismission and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department, in which they will be found, viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th of May; 8th and

12th June, and 24th July. The Bounds which I have prescribed to myself in this Address will not admit of my entering on the wide Field which has been opened by the Trials of Messrs. Fowke, Maha Raja Nundcomar, and Roy Radachurn. I shall content myself with saying, that they were acquitted on the First Trial, in which I was the Prosecutor; and that with the Aid of his Son's Evidence, which Mr. Fowke had complained of being denied him on that Trial, he and Maha Raja Nundcomar were found guilty on the Second, in which Mr. Barwell was the Prosecutor. For the Rest I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations in the Revenue Department of the 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, and 23d December, and in the Secret Department of the 20th and 24th of April, 20th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, and 28th June, and 3d July, and to the printed Copies of these Trials, which will be made public.

Signed at the End of the Letter,
Warren Hastings.

The Secretary further begs the Orders of the Board for recording the Letters and Minutes of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, which have been likewise circulated to the remaining Members, and returned by them after have* being perused.

* Sic in Orig.

Fort William, 16th May 1775.

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

The laborious Duties in which we are constantly engaged, will not permit us to enter into a regular Detail of our Proceedings. The voluminous Records sent home by the present Ship will shew the Court of Directors, that every Moment of our Time has been dedicated, in one Shape or other, to the Prosecution of their Service. Whether consistently with our Duty to the India Company, we could have adopted and pursued a different System of Conduct, must be left to their Determination. Since the Dispatch of the Anson, some interesting Facts have been brought before us in the different Departments of the Board. That they may not be lost or overlooked in the Multitude of other Affairs, with which the Consultations are filled, we have thought proper to collect them briefly into one Point of View, and to lay them before the Court of Directors without any Observations upon them.

1st. The Begum is removed from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob. The Charge against her is for the Embezzlement of a Sum of Money, not less than Ten Lack, in the Adjustment of the Nabob's Accounts with his Household. The Discovery was unexpected. The original Accounts of the Nizamut are produced by a Person lately in the Begum's Service. Mr. James Grant, the Gentleman to whom they were communicated at Muxadavad, comes down to Calcutta on purpose to lay the Papers before the Board. The Steps taken by us in order to investigate the Truth

Secret

of this Discovery appear fully on the Records of the Revenue Department. Whether the Sums supposed to be embezzled belong to the Nabob, or to his Creditors, or to the Company, cannot be yet ascertained. They appear to have been received by the Begum, though not fairly accounted for by her. Her Removal from all Influence or Authority while the Enquiry was depending, appeared to us indispensably necessary. The Natives of this Country have neither Virtue nor Courage enough to stand forth as Evidences against Persons actually high in Power. This Lady is no way related to the Nabob; nor can we perceive any just Reason why she should ever have been appointed to be his Guardian. Such an Office, in our Opinion, should never have been intrusted to a Woman, particularly in this Country, where every Circumstance contributes to make a Woman incapable of executing it. The Nabob, we hear, is a young Man of a most promising Disposition and Character, though his Education has been shamefully neglected, and little Attention paid to the Care of his Morals. He is now of an Age not to require much longer the Superintendence of a Guardian, and the Expence of that Office may be saved to the Company.

Fort William, 3d August 1775.

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

We beg Leave by this separate Minute, to draw the Attention of the Honourable Court of Directors to some Facts, which we deem of particular Importance to their Service, referring them to the respective Consultations for more exact Information on each Article.

1st. By an Account Current between the Company and the Nabob Mobareck ull Dowla, made up by Mr. Croftes to the End of February last, it appeared that there was a Balance then due to him on Account of his Pension of Sicca Rupees 7,64,958. As his Affairs have been left in the utmost Confusion by the Begum, and very considerable Debts are due from him to the Servants of the Household, Sepoys, and others, we were in hopes, that by a just and careful Application of the above Balance, the most urgent of his Creditors, who are in great Distress, and of Course very clamorous, might have been paid, and the Nabob himself relieved from a Variety of pressing Difficulties, in which the Embezzlement or Mismanagement of his Stipend had involved him. On a more minute Enquiry however into the State of his Accounts with the Company, we discovered with equal Surprise and Concern, that a material Error had taken Place

Consultation
12 June 1775.

in adjusting those Accounts, in consequence of which, instead of having a Balance due to him at the End of February last, he was actually overpaid. In Conformity to the express Orders of the Court of Directors, dated 10th April 1771, the Reduction of his Stipend from 31,81,860 Rupees to 16 Lacks, was to take Place on the 31st of January 1772, and the Remainder ordered to be appropriated to the Payment of Debts and other Services; yet it appears that the whole Stipend, according to the higher Establishment, was issued to him up to the End of the Year 1772. This Error, which the Governor General admits to be a very material one, and says must be rectified, in fact creates an Overpayment or Balance against the Nabob of 7,30,225 Sicca Rupees, and being long since squandered away or embezzled, can not in our Opinion ever be recovered. It will, as we presume, appear more remarkable to the Board of Directors, when they observe that although the Nabob is credited for his whole Stipend for the Year 1772, yet the Sinking Fund is credited in the First Article, with the Sum of 24,12,336 Sicca Rupees, which includes the Saving supposed to arise in that Year by the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend. In what Manner such large Sums have been applied, while the Debts of the Nabob have been suffered to accumulate, and he himself kept in a disgraceful State of Indigence, can only for the present be Matter of Conjecture. The Examination which we have ordered to be made into the Accounts of the Nizamut, will we hope throw some satisfactory Light upon the Subject; in the mean Time we can, on the Authority of some Accounts sent to Mr. Hastings by the Begum herself, inform the Court of Directors, that there has been an Exceeding in the Nabob's Expences of above Nine Lack and a Half beyond his Allowance.

23th May.

2d. The Begum, of her own Accord, has sent down a Declaration of her having given the Governor General a Lack and a Half of Rupees, which she adheres to and confirms, in her Answers to certain Questions put to her on this Subject, by the Governor's Desire. The above is the Sum mentioned in her Letter to Raja Nundcomar, which he laid before the Board, and probably is the same. The Court of Directors will judge how far the Establishment of this Part of his Charge confirms the Probability of the Remainder.

Signed, at the End of the Letter,

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

And, at the End of the Consultation,



Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVII.

Book 194.

Extract of Duplicate Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United East India Company, dated 1st September 1772.

Par. 10. The Appointment of Munny Begum, I believe, will require no Apology; it was unanimously approved, and, if I can be a Judge of the public Opinion, it is a Measure of general Satisfaction.

 [Par. 11. The only Man who could pretend to such a Trust was the Nabob Yeterám o' Dowla, the Brother of Meer Jaffier; a Man indeed of no dangerous Abilities, nor apparent Ambition, but the Father of a numerous Family, who, by his being brought so nigh to the Musnud, would have acquired a Right of Inheritance to the Subahship; and if only One of his Sons, who are all in the Prime of Life, should have raised his Hopes to the Succession, it would have been in his Power at any Time to remove the single Obstacle which the Nabob's Life opposed to the Advancement of the Family; the Guardian at least would have been the Nazim while the Minority lasted, and all the Advantages which the Company may hope to derive from it, in the Confirmation of their Power, would have been lost, or could only have been maintained by a Contention hurtful to their Rights, or by a Violence yet more exceptionable. The Case would be much the same were any other Man placed in that Station. The Truth is, that the Affairs of the Company stand at present on a Footing which can neither last as it is, nor be maintained on the rigid Principles of private Justice. You must establish your own Power; or you must hold it dependant on a Superior, which I deem to be impossible.] 

12. The Begum, as a Woman, is incapable of passing the Bounds assigned her. Her Ambition cannot aspire to higher Dignity. She has no Children to provide for, or mislead her Fidelity. Her actual Authority rests on the Nabob's Life, and therefore cannot endanger it; it must cease with

with his Minority, when she must depend absolutely on the Company for Support against her Ward and Pupil, who will then become her Master. Of Course her Interest must lead her to concur with all the Designs of the Company, and to solicit their Patronage. I have the Pleasure to add, that in the Exercise of her Office, she has already shewn herself amply qualified for it, by her Discernment, Economy, and a patient Attention to Affairs.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVIII.

Book 11, Page 619.

Fort William, 24th July 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

We have the Pleasure to acquaint you that Mr. Goring Yesterday delivered to us, through our President, the Accounts of the Dewanny Serishta of the Nizamut: We shall accordingly begin to investigate them with all Expedition.

We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves,

Moorshedabad,
the 6th June 1775.

with Respect, &c.

(Signed)

W^m. Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
James Grant.

Read, the Five following Letters from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I hope my Duty will plead my Excuse in communicating an Affair related to me by Rajah Gourda's, which appears to be of great Importance.

The Purport is, that at the Time the Governor General came to the City, to his Knowledge he received a Lack of Rupees in Specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the Lack and Half I before wrote to you about; and that, by a Perwannah to Rajah Nundcomar, she ordered him to pay a further Sum of a Laack at Calcutta. To this Affair he informed * Cheyten Deer, her Treasurer, * See in Orig. was privy, whom I sent for at his Request.

After keeping me almost a Morning, and being very impertinent, he at last thought proper to give me the inclosed Paper. I at first imagined it would be necessary to detain him till I had heard what the Eunuch Etwar Ally Khan had to say on the Subject; but reflecting might require an Investigation of another Nature, I let him depart. For further Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the Six enclosed Persian Papers.

N° 1. A Conversation between me and the Parties, taken down by my Munshée.

N° 2. Cheyten Deer's Declaration, signed by himself.

N° 3. A Paper taken from the Bhela Books, of the Dates the 1,80,000 Rupees was paid the Governor.

N° 4. Rajah Gourda's Declaration under his Seal.

N° 5. My Letter to the Begum, enclosing Copies of the above Papers.

N° 6. Her Answer.

I have only to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her with the Nabob and Gourda's. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Gourda's, beat herself, and denied the Whole.

Muxadabad,
the 5th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you Twenty-one Letters delivered me by the Begum at Two different Times. There are Fourteen of the Governor's, Two of General Clavering's, and Five of Cantoo Baboo's.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

June 13th 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 * Sic in Orig. Enclosed I send you, in Persians *, the Enquiry the Nabob made into the Application of the 15,000 Rupees taken from Etwar Ally Khan by Etwan Ally Khan, attested by Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and myself.

The several Inclosures, in your Letter of the 12th instant, I shall, as you direct, deliver to Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

June 18th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Twenty-nine Arzees of Complaint, which, together with Twelve I before dispatched you, makes Forty one. The Purport of them is Demands of a long standing on the Nizamut for Wages, &c. that has never yet been paid them; and for Want of which the Plaintiffs and their Families are starving. I must beg Leave to add, your redressing their Grievances will be doing a great Act of Charity, and calling down the Blessings of Thoulands on your Heads.

21 June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Five Statements of the Begum's Accounts, made up to the Time of her Dismission from the Charge of the Nabob's Household.

The Translations from the Persians are not exactly conformable to the Sheristadars Accounts, as their Method is almost unintelligible. The Substance however is the same; and I hope they will meet your Approbation, as I can, with great Truth, assure you they have cost me infinite Trouble to procure.

N^o 1. Shows the whole Demand Account Stipends since the Begum's Appointment to this Time, what she has been paid, and the Balance due from the Company.

It is necessary to observe, there is an Article of Shumsay Cumray which the Nabob gives the Company Credit for, though I do not any where find it has been carried to their Account; I must therefore beg Leave to refer you to the then Resident at the Durbar for an Explanation of this Matter, and likewise to acquaint you how he came to debit the Begum for the Sum of R^l. 2,41,323 : 13 : 4, as it appears by her Account Current, that Sum still remains unpaid, and forms a Part of the Balance due to the Nabob.

N^o 2. Shows the Nabob's Debt due at this present Time to the Bhela.

N^o 3. Shows the Debt due to the Servants of the Nizamut, together with what should have been paid them, and what they have received.

N^o 4. Includes the whole Receipts and Disbursements to the Begum's Dismission; the Receipts in Two Parts; viz. what the Company have paid, amounting to 60,46,560 : 12 : 4; and what she took on herself to collect, together with what Advantages have been made during her Administration, which I have brought to the Company's Credit, and which forms, as far as I am able to judge, the greatest Part, if not the Whole of the Embezzlements of which Nunud Roy gave an Account to the Board, being

11,46,404 : 4 : 17 : 2

In all 71,72,965 : 1 : 1 : 2

The Disbursements I have particularized, that you may be able to judge of the Nabob's Expenses in the various Departments of his Household; they amount to 63,47,655 : 6 : 1 : 3, which leaves a Balance of 8,25,309 : 10 : 19 : 3; the Particulars of which are explained at the Foot of the Account.

N^o 5, is an Account of the Resources by which the Nabob may be enabled to pay the Debts due to the Servants of the Nizamut and Bhela, if the Money can be recovered.

29th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Read, the following Letter and Inclosure from Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We were favoured with your Letter of the 8th instant this Morning, and, in Compliance with your Orders, waited upon Munny Begum at Six o'Clock this Evening, delivering her the Queries inclosed in your Letter; to which we received, at Twelve o'Clock this Night, the inclosed Answer, superscribed with our Initials, and have immediately dispatched to you.

We are, &c.

The Killahat, Moorshedabad,
 11th June 1775.

(Signed)

C. Goring,
 W^m Maxwell,
 W. B. Martin,
 D. Anderson.

From Munny Begum.

.Addressed to the Governor General and Council. Received the 14th of June 1775.

To-day, being Sunday, the 11th of Ribbee Affanee, or June, a little after Sun-set, Mr. Goring, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Maxwell, came to me, and presented me with a Paper, containing Questions from the Governor General and Council, without any Seal or Signature. In the said Paper is the following Question.

Whether any Application was made to me for the Account of the Three Lacks of Rupees which are laid to the Charge of the Governor and Mr. Middleton, or whether I delivered it voluntarily, and without Solicitation. The Case is this—Mr. Goring, on his Arrival here, seized all the Papers, and secured them under his Seal; and all the Mutsuddies attended him, and explained to him all the Particulars of them.

Mr. Goring enquired of me, concerning the Arrears due to the Sepoys and Bahla, observing that the Nizamut and Bahlap Money was received from the Company, from whence then could the Balance arise? I made Answer, that the Sum was not adequate to the Expences. Mr. Goring then asked, What are those Expences which exceed the Sum received from the Company? I replied, All the Particulars will be found in the Papers. The Affair of the Three Lacks of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor and Mr. Middleton, has been, I am told, related to you by Rajah Goordas; besides which there are many other Expences which will appear from the Papers, as the Custom of Entertainment is of long standing; and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta who came to Moorshedabad received a daily Sum of 2000 Rupees for Entertainment, which was in Fact instead of Provisions; and the Lack and a Half of Rupees laid to Mr. Middleton's Charge, was a Present on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum. I therefore fixed my Seal to the Account, and forwarded it to Mr. Goring by Means of the Nabob.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Translation of sundry Papers inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 5th of June 1775.

N^o 1. Signed C. G.

Representation made by Rajah Goordas on the 3d of Rubbee Affanee, or June, at Ferra Baug, in the Presence of Mr. Goring.

Besides the Lack and Half of Rupees on Account of Entertainment, the Governor Mr. Hastings received Two other Lacks in the following Manner; One Lack of Rupees at Calcutta through Maha Raja Nundcomar, and the other Lack here. The Lack of Rupees which the Governor received from the Maha Raja, was taken up by him on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers in Part Payment of this Debt. I received through Yate Bar Ally Cawn, Two Bills from the Hands of Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury, One for 35,000 Rupees, and the other for 15,000 Rupees. Yate Bar Ally Cawn also gave an Order to Chiton Durr, to pay me the remaining 50,000 Rupees, but on Account of a Dispute concerning the Interest, I did not receive it.—Finis.

On the same Day, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Yaterbar Ally Cawn and the Rajah coming to Mr. Goring, he desired the former to relate to him the Particulars concerning the Two Lacks of Rupees. Yaterbar Ally Cawn made answer, I know nothing of the Matter, nor does the Begum, nor did she cause it to be given through any other Person.

Question put by Rajah Goordas to Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Treasury.

Do you know any Thing relative to these Two Lacks of Rupees?

Chiton Durr's Answer.—I know nothing of the Matter.

Questions put by Mr. Goring to the Rajah.

In what Manner was the Lack of Rupees which the Governor received here, given?

Answer.—The Begum gave it out of her own Treasury, at the Time the Governor was at Cossimbuzar; but I do not know who was the Person employed in this Transaction.

Question.—How came you acquainted with the Circumstance of the Begum's having given this Lack of Rupees to the Governor?

Answer.—The Begum wrote the Particulars of her having given this Lack of Rupees to the Mahah Rajah, at Calcutta, and from the Contents of that Letter I gained my Information.

Question.—Did you read the Letter which the Begum wrote concerning her having given this Lack of Rupees?

Answer.—I did not see the original Letter, it is at Calcutta; but I undoubtedly saw the Copy of it.

(Signed) C. G.

N^o. 2. Signed C. G.

In the Bengal Language, signed, Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury.

Article 1st. Out of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Sicca Rupees, which has been laid to the Charge of Mr. Hastings, as received from the Sircar on account of Entertainment, I paid One Lack through Nurfing Baboo, the remaining 50,000 Rupees remained Three Months in my Charge. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to me, You are to pay this Sum to Rajah Goordafs. I procured Bills of Exchange in Favour of Sobaram Bysaack, and delivered them to the Rajah, who received them, and spoke concerning the Charges on the Bills. He also spoke to the Bhegum on the same Subject, who replied, Why should I pay the Charges of the Bills? This Sum was due from me to the Rajah, and I have discharged it: Why should I pay the Brokerage of the Bills?

Article 2d. One Day, when the Rajah and Yatebar Ally Cawn were consulting together, and I was present, the latter said to me, Do you make yourself answerable for the Payment of 50,000 Rupees to the Rajah. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to the Rajah, This is a Shroff, and you need entertain no Apprehension of the Payment of the Money. This Conversation passed on that Day.—Another Day he said, Return me my Voucher, and I will pay you the 50,000 Rupees. The Rajah afterwards told me, at his own House, that he was to receive a great Sum on Account of Interest. I am well acquainted with these Particulars, but I do not know for what Amount the Voucher was given. The Rajah did not receive the Money.

Dated the 22d of Jyte, or 1st June.

(Signed) Charles Goring.

N^o. 3. Signed C. G.

Seal of the Munny Bhegum.
Signature of the Nabob.
Write it off as Expence.

The Sum of One Lack and a Half of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor Amaudad Dowlah (Mr. Hastings) was, on the 11th of Ramzan, of the 14th Sun, delivered from the Treasury of Mahomad Hillaul, Treasurer of the Nizamut Bahlah, by Chiton Durr, into the Hands of Nurfing Baboo, Brother to Kishen Cunt, the Governor's Dewan. Your Highness's Orders to what Account the said Sum is to be carried, are requested. Samboonaut, Mohereer of the Dewannee Accounts.

Signature of Rajah Goordafs,
and Roy Jugget Chund.
Signature of Roy Boofs Roy.

On the 22d of Ramzaun, in the 14th Year of the Reign, a Copy was deposited in the Duffer of the Dewanny.

N^o. 4. (Signed) C. G.

I shall now commit to Writing the Particulars of the Conversation which passed between Mr. Goring, Yatebar Ally Cawn, and myself, on the 3d of Rubbee Affanee, or June, relative to the Two Lacks of Rupees, given by Agreement to the Bhegum, and the Lack and a Half of Rupees for Entertainment, paid from his Highness's Circar, a Deposition of which Conversation is in Mr. Goring's Possession. The Particulars of the Lack and Half of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor from his Highness, and also of the Two Lacks of Rupees which the Bhegum agreed to give to the Governor on her own Part, are as follows:

After the Appointment of Munney Bhegum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut Bahlah, &c. she wrote a Letter under her own Seal to Mahah Rajah Nundcomar, to pay the Sum of One Lack of Rupees in Part of her Agreements of Two Lacks to the Governor. Mahah Rajah, in Compliance with the Bhegum's Directions, took up a Lack of Rupees on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers, and delivered it to the Governor. In Consequence of an Order from the Bhegum, I received from Chiton Durr 50,000 Rupees in Two Bills, one for 35,000, and the other for 15,000 Rupees, in Part Payment of this Sum. Yatebar Ally Cawn gave Directions to Chiton Durr to pay me the Remainder of the Principal, amounting to 50,000 Rupees, and take back the Bhegum's Voucher; but on account of the Nonpayment of the Brokerage of the Bills and Interest of the Bankers, I did not take this Sum; the Balance is yet due. Chiton Durr, the Treasurer, who informed Mr. Goring, that the 50,000 Rupees which he paid to me was in Part of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees, which was paid by his Highness for Entertainment for the Governor, has been guilty of an absolute Falsity, for the Application concerning the Lack and a Half of Rupees, signed by the Nabob, sealed with the Seal of the Bhegum, and also signed by the Head Serishtadar of the Papers, which has been discovered amongst the Bahlah Records, and of which Mr. Goring has a Copy, will clearly prove that the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees for Entertainment of the Governor, was delivered at One Payment to Baboo Nur Sing, Brother to Kishen Kaunt, the Governor's Dewan, and the remaining Lack of Rupees, out of the

the Two Lacks agreed on, was paid here by the Bhegum. I became acquainted with these Circumstances from the Munny Bhegum's written Order upon the Mahah Rajah.

[Gourdafs.]

N^o 5. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Munny Bhegum.

After the usual Forms, I enclose you Four Papers, containing the Particulars of the Conversation and Depositions of several Persons. I request, that having considered them with the greatest Attention, you will favour me with an immediate Answer; as my Letter to Calcutta must be detained till I hear from you.

Dated the 5th of Rubbee Assanee, or June.

N^o 6. Letter from the Munny Bhegum to Mr. Goring.

I have received your Letter, accompanying Papers containing Depositions. The Sum of 1½ Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Bhegum, was paid at Three Payments; One Lack was delivered into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo by Chiton Durr, on the 5th of Shabaun of the 14th Sun; 25,000 Rupees on the 19th of Zehaida of the same Year; and 25,000 on the 11th of Zehidja of the 16th Sun. Out of One and a Half Lacks of Rupees, for Entertainment for the Governor, One Lack was delivered to Nurfing Baboo on the 23d of Ramzaun of the 14th Sun; on the 21st of Mohurram, the remaining 50,000 Rupees, in Bills drawn in favour of Sobaram Byfaak on the House of Ram Sohae and Muttore Sing, was delivered by Chiton Durr to Rajah Gourdafs. An Account of both these Articles has accordingly been given you from the Records. Except these Sums, I have not given, or caused a single Cowry to be given, to the Governor General.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to Rajah Gourdafs, dated the 24th Rubbee ul Aunil, or May the 25th.

The Sheristaders and Mohorurs of the Nizamut have presented me with a Complaint, a Copy of which I inclose you. From the Perusal of it you will perceive the disgraceful Manner in which Noonda Roy treats the People at the Durbar, and the improper Expressions he makes use of towards them. I imagined that Noonda Roy would have assisted me with the Whole of his Experience in the Affairs of this Place; I now perceive, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, that he invents Stories of his own. He also, of his own Authority, has placed Mohuffels on a great Number of People, sends for them, and makes improper Demands of them. I have made Enquiries from Mr. Maxwell, and the other Three Gentlemen, concerning this Affair, and learn from their Answers, that they have given no Orders to Noonda Roy relative to this Business. It is therefore necessary that you prohibit him coming to the Cutcherry, and appoint a trusty Mutfuddy to attend there, where there will be Mohorurs on my Part to adjust the Papers from the Sheristaders of the Nizamut, who may take Care, and see that none of the Papers are secreted or altered.

Arzee.

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, are antient Sheristaders under the Government, and no one has ever made use of harsh Expressions to us. Noonda Roy lately gave Orders for the Adjustment of the Papers. In Compliance with which we were employed from Morning till Night, on the 22d and 23d of Rubbee-ul-Awul, in taking an Account of them; and we afterwards delivered them into the Charge of Noonda Roy and the Mohorurs on the Part of Peerboram. To-day, being the 24th, Noonda Roy came to the Cutcherry, and falsely accused us of stealing the Papers, and secreting them. As we have never been guilty of any such Frauds, and Noonda Roy has maliciously accused us falsely, we cannot carry on the Business under such a Person. We hope that, having strictly examined into this Matter, you will bring this Defamer to Punishment. We beg Leave farther to represent, that where the Person, who has maliciously accused us to the Government, is intrusted with the Management of the Enquiry, there is no doubt but he will exert himself to the utmost, by any Means, to make good his Accusation; not will it be possible to obtain Justice from him. This * like setting a Wolf to guard the Sheep. We have the greatest Hopes from your Favour, that a Mutfuddy may be appointed as Aumin on the Part of the Government, to make the strictest Examination into this Accusation which he has preferred against us.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed)

Debeeperfaud, Sheristadar,
Munnear Sing,
Bubram,
Doonda Ram,
Aggore Mull,
Khoshaul Chund,
Peteem Chung,
Jeo Narain,
and other Mohorurs of the Nizamut;

Letters to the Munny Bhegum, sent down by Mr. Goring the 13th June 1775.

N^o 1. I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter through the Hands of Roy Jaggut Chund, and understand its Contents: Roy Jaggut Chund, after his Arrival, waited upon me. I hope that in this Manner you will transmit me Accounts of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From the Governor General where to be found.

N ^o 2.	—	In the Book of Letters, written	—	8 th July 1774.
3.	—	—	D ^o —	20 th February 1775.
4.	—	—	D ^o —	12 th D ^o
5.	—	—	D ^o —	24 th January
6.	—	—	D ^o —	30 th D ^o
7.	—	—	D ^o —	12 th February
8.	—	—	D ^o —	25 th August 1774
9.	—	—	D ^o —	9 th March 1775
10.	Duplicate of N ^o 13	D ^o —	—	17 th Nov. 1774
11.	—	—	D ^o —	2 ^d Nov. 1774
12.	—	—	D ^o —	17 th D ^o
13.	—	In the Book of Letters	—	17 th Novem.
14.	—	To the Nabob, D ^o —	—	8 th September
15.	—	—	D ^o —	17 th November

From the General.

N^o 17. I had the Pleasure to receive your friendly Favour. Praise be to God, I enjoy the Blessing of Health, and am always wishing to hear the same from you. I hope that you will continue to write me of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From Kishen Kaunt.

N^o 18. After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded on my Journey; and on Sunday the 21 of Shabain I arrived at Calcutta in good Health, and paid my Respects to the Governor. For your Information I write this. I hope that you will now and then honour me with your Letters.

N^o 19. After taking Leave of you, I proceeded to Calcutta; where, through the Favour of the Almighty, I arrived in good Health, and have had the Honour of paying my Respects to my Master. I write this for your Information.

N^o 20. I have had the Honour to receive the Favour of your Letter, "setting forth that the Gomastahs of Singeah, &c. are guilty of the greatest Outrages, in the Collection of the Pykask Revenues of the Rumna of Gorapore; and that having got together a large Body of People, they have cut and carried away the Produce of the Ground." Respectable Madam, how dare these Gomastahs in the Affairs of the Sircar commit such Acts of Misbehaviour and Insolence? they can because of no Obstructions, further than is consistent with the Bundbust, which they took in form, and for which Muchulkas were last Year given to the Gentlemen; designing People must have represented this Matter to you in a false Light. If it please God, I shall have the Honour in a few Days of paying my Respects to you, when I shall explain every Thing particularly.

N^o 21. I before addressed you respecting the Place you have in Calcutta, and you were pleased to issue your Commands to the Deroga to have it surveyed, and to take a List of the Things that were in it, which was accordingly done, and the List was transmitted you by the Deroga: Having since been upon a Journey, I have not troubled you further about it, but now request if it is your Pleasure to favour me with it, to send Orders to the Derogah to that Purport, that I may take Possession of it and put it in order; or if you have other Intentions, please to signify your Commands to me, that I may enquire for other Accommodations.

N^o 22. After taking Leave of you I proceeded on my Journey, and on the 19th of Saffier, arrived at the Place of my Destination, and have had the Happiness of paying my Respects to my Master. I am hopeful that considering me as one of your sincerest Well-wishers, you will do me the Honour to write me concerning your Health and Welfare.—What more shall I write?

Questions put by the Nabob, and Yatebar Ally Cawn's Answers. Received the 21st June 1775.

Q. You acknowledge that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, out of which you charged the Sum of 3,000 Rupees in the Name of Mr. Martin; did you give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, or not?

A. I did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin.

Q. Since you did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, why did you charge it in his Name?

A. On the Death of Nassur Ullah Cawn Meerfammedeen, the Mutfaddies of the Dewannee went to his House by Order of the Bhegum, and took an Inventory of all his Effects and Money, and the latter amounted to 20,000 Rupees; exclusive of the Effects. This Information being carried to the Bhegum, she sent the Inventory to the Nabob to receive his Signature for a Remission of the Amount; the Nabob accordingly signed the Remission. Rajah Gourda's observed, "it is not proper to remit the Specie." I went and reported this to the Bhegum, who said, When the Nabob has remitted the Specie, to take it afterwards in his Name would not be proper. I represented, that this Money must be taken under an official Pretence, and accordingly delivered a Message to Auriz Ally Cawn, that he must give a Nuzzeranah of 10,000 Rupees for his Appointment, and 5,000 Rupees to me. Auriz Ally Cawn replied, I am not able to give 10,000 Rupees; take 7,000. He accordingly agreed to a Nuzzerana of 7,000 Rupees to the Sircar; and I took 5,000 Rupees in my own Name; and, giving an Example of my Zeal to the Sircar, took 3,000 Rupees in Mr. Martin's Name, and deposited the whole 15,000 Rupees in the Bhegum's Sircar.

Q. Formerly, on an Enquiry into this Affair, you declared in Writing, that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, on Account of his Appointment to the Office of Meer Samaun, and deposited it in the Bhala Sircar, through Chiton Durr; but upon Examination, it appears clearly, from the written Testimony of Collicherun, and Mahomed Kittal, Tavildars of the Bhala, that what you wrote was false; and that you deposited the said Sum in the Bhala, after being released from Confinement, and not before.

A. I told the Kuzzanchee to deduct the Sum of 15,000 Rupees out of the Fazel of the Bhegum's Sircar, on Account of Auriz Ally Cawn, and to carry it to your Account.

Q. The Sheristadar has the Charge of the Jumma Kurch, and not the Zuzzanchee, whose Business is to shroff the Money and exchange it?

A. The Sheristadar has undoubtedly the Charge of the Jumma Kurch.

Q. You caused the Sum of 15,000 Rupees to be debited in the Bhala Serishtah, on Account of the Fuzzel of the Bhegum—Afterwards how did you pay it in Specie?

A. The very Day on which I was released from Confinement, the Bhegum sent the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from her own Apartment to the Bhala, and said, When the Books and Accounts of the Fazel are adjusted, I will then clear it up.

On the Part of the Nabob.

The Sum of 15,000 Rupees I took from the Hands of Yatebar Ally Cawn, and not from the Bhegum.

Dated 18th Rubbee Affanee, in the 16th Sun, or 17th June 1775.

(Signed)

Cha^r Goring,
W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderfon.

N^o 12. The Arzy of Seyd Jowed Ally, &c. of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer 9,623 : 4 Arcott Rupees, Account my Arrears at the End of the Year 13, have been withheld from me for these Three Years past, by the different Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, and that of my Brethren and Followers? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 13. The Arzee of Mahomed Husein Morad Beg, &c. Chubdars.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Shagud Paikah. The Mutafudies of the Household have, under frivolous Pretences, for Three Years, detained 300 Rupees, the Amount of my Arrears due at the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 14. The Arzy of Mirzah Momin, &c. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. The Mutafudies of the Household have withheld from me for Three Years, my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, amounting to 472 Rupees.

I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 15. The Arzee of Jumul Udeen. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. Alwar Ally Cawn has withheld from me for these Three Years, under frivolous Pretences, my Arrears for the Year 13, amounting

amounting to 242 Rupees. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N° 16. The Arzy of Mirzah Waleis Ally, belonging to the Shagud Paishah Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, at 30 Rupees per Month: Atwar Ally Cawn, under frivolous Pretences, has withheld my Arrears for Three Years, to the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N° 17. The Arzy of Syed Mahomed, &c.

I served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed at the End of 13; there remains a Balance due to me unpaid. I am to hope therefore that you will render me Justice. The Total 4,484 : 4 Arcot Rupees.

N° 18. The Arzy of Shawoo Sing Sed Dewal.

I was a Servant of the Nizamut in the Top Khanah Serishtah. Rupees 495 are due to me, Arrears due to the End of 13; the Mutasudies, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from me. How long am I to represent my Grievance? Let me now hope Justice will be rendered me.

N° 19. The Arzy of Lahowry Beg, &c.

I have served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed my Arrears of 3,006 Rupees were not paid me. Let me now hope that I shall have Justice.

N° 20. Arzy of Mirzah Abdullah.

Account my Salary for 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,452 : 2 Arcot. In spite of my Applications to the Mutasudies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N° 21. The Arzy of Syed Abas Ally Cawn.

Account my Salary for the Year 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,094 Arcot. In spite of my Application to the Mutasudies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N° 22. The Arzy of Khyroo, &c. Dog Keepers.

The Wages of your Servants, due from the Shagurd Paishap, Sherishtah of the Nizamut, to the End of the Year 13, amounts to Arcot Rupees 1,494 : 4; the Mutasudies of the Nizamut, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from us. How long are we to represent our Grievances and Distress? when levelled with the very Earth, and obliged to borrow Money for Subsistence? Let us hope for Justice and our Rights from your Uprightness and Liberality, and we will pray for your Welfare.

N° 23. The Arzy of Muttah Maydnut Dun, &c. Officers of the Shaged Paishah Serishtah.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,445 : 1 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutasuddies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Rights, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 24. The Arzy Cagy Mahomed Hussein, &c. Servants of the Syer, and Top Khannah, Serishtahs of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 3,202 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the different Mutasuddies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievance? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Right, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c. &c.

N° 25. The Arzy of Syed Wadgut Dun Ally Kawn, &c. Servants of the Shaged Paishah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 2,380, of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us for Three Years; since when we have been dismissed. It appears due by the Accounts and Vouchers delivered; and we have lost our Honour and Credit with the Money Lenders. Let us hope for Enquiry, and that our Right will be restored us; on receiving which, we shall pray for the Confirmation of eternal Riches to you.

N° 26. The Arzy of Mirzah Golaum Hussein Mirseah Cawn, at the Imambary.

I was long employed, and at length dismissed in the Year 13; my Salary was 150 R^s per Month, of which 10 Months Arrears are due to me, amounting to 1,500 Rupees; and for which Balance I have often attended on the different Mutasuddies, and exerted myself with them, but in Vain, as I have never received any Thing* account of it, and therefore am obliged to represent my Grievance; as I am molested by the Money Lenders, and have no Resource but your Protection, from whose Justice I look for my Right, and receiving it, shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

* Sic in Orig.

N° 27. The Arzy of Myram of the Top Khannah Seristah, attached to the Kans Lands of the Nizamut.

My Arrears of Wages 3,703 : 10 Arcots, agreeably to undeniable Vouchers, prepared to the End of the Year 13, is due from the Household to me. I have been dismissed Three Years, and taken up Money at Interest from the Mahajirs, in order to defray the Duffore Charges to the Mutafudies, of the Dewanny Officers of the Nizamut, (comprehending the Buckshy Gorry, &c.), and have prepared my Claim to the above Period, but in vain; and am myself molested and dishonoured by my Creditors the Mahajirs, and those depending on me, offer me Indignities for what I owe them; wherefore I complain, and am hopeful that the Right of a distressed Bramin will be rendered him from your Bounty, &c.

N° 28. The Arzy of Mahomed Jaffier, &c. of the Shaged Pashah, Seristah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R. 1,549, Arrears of our Wages to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years has been withheld, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that we shall receive Justice, and our Rights, and we shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 29. The Arzy of Mumferam Sid Dewal (the Son of Myram, and of the Top Khannah, Seristah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of 260 Rupees Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, is withheld from me by the Mutafudies of the Household, under frivolous Pretences. How long shall I represent my Distress and deplorable Situation, when levelled with the Earth? I am now hopeful, from your Justice and Bounty, of obtaining my Right, and shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 30. The Arzy of Jeffwan Sing, Ruksedar of Horse.

The Sum of 7,000 Arcot Rupees, Account the Arrears of Riziahdun Mahomed Cawn, &c. for the Year 13, agreeably to the Sunnads and Vouchers, is due from the Nizamut. I have been distressed for Three Years, and am therefore hopeful that I shall obtain my Right, by Justice being done; that I may also be relieved from the Importunities of the Troopers who served under me for their Arrears.

N° 31. The Arzy Shewah Purfauud Vakeel.

The Sum of 400 and odd Rupees Arcot, for the Arrears of my Constituent Meer Mahomed Syed, to the End of Rabeussan 13, agreeably to the Abstract Accounts of the Household, are due to him from the Nizamut for Three Years. I have been distressed for my Due, and am therefore hopeful, from your Bounty, that Justice will be done me, that I may be enabled to free myself of my Creditors.

N° 32. Arzy Shewah Purfuad, Vakeel of Meer Camaul ul Dun Hussein.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,100 and odd, Account the Arrears of my Constituent and his Mother, to the Time of their Dismission, at the End of the Year 13, is due to them from the Nizamut, agreeably to their Accounts and Vouchers. I have suffered Distress for Three Years for my Due and Right, and cannot obtain it; am therefore hopeful, through your Bounty and Goodness, that I shall obtain Justice, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 33. The Arzy of Mirzah Aboo Tabil Mahomed Cossim, and Mirzah Mahomed Hussein.

The Sum of 6,766 Arcot Rupees, for the Arrears now due to us to the End of the Year 13, from the Nizamut, agreeably to our Account and Vouchers, is withheld; and we have suffered Distress for Three Years, and cannot obtain our Right. Let us hope, from your Bounty and Goodness, that we shall receive our Dues, by having Justice done us, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 34. The Arzy of Zubtaturessah Bhegum.

I am an old Widow, who long received a Pension of 15 Rupees per Month from the Nizamut Treasury, till in the 13 Year of this Reign, I was unfortunately discarded; at which Period there was a Balance of Arrears of 200 and odd Arcots due to me from the Household; which, in Spite of my Complaints of Three Years, I have not received, or have my Representations been attended to: Let me now hope from your Uprightness that I shall meet with Justice and my Due, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N° 35. The Arzy of Mahomed Atibary, Vakeel of Rezy Koola Cawn.

The Sum of 875 Rupees from the 1st of Sheval 13, to the End of Rabeussany of the same Year, is due from the Nizamut to my Constituent; Account Arrears of his Wages. He cannot obtain it from any Body, and it is therefore hopeful that the Mutafudies will be ordered to pay it.

N° 36. The Arzy Shewa Purfuad, Vakeel of Meer Abul Hussein.

The Sum of 500 Rupees, Account the Arrears of my Constituent's Wages to the End of Rabeussany 13, agreeably to Account, is due to him from the Nizamut. I have been three Years distressed for it, and therefore am hopeful that my Due will be ordered me, * I may be freed from * sic in Orig. the Hands of my Creditors.

N° 37. The Arzy of Mutalookan, or the Kinswoman of Usuf Ally Cawn.

The Sum of 5,283 : 10 Arcot Rupees, Account Arrears from 12 to 13, are due to me, a helpless old Woman, and my Children, from the Household, agreeably to Account. I am to hope from your Justice and Bounty that I shall meet my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 38. The Arzy of Govendram, Vackeel of Zenituniffah Bhogum.

The Sum of 1,460 Rupees, account Arrears at the Time of Dismission in the Year 13, agreeable to the Accounts of my Constituent, is due from the Nizamut. During Three Years I have complained every where, and to every Body, for the above Sum, and my own Right, but unheard, and until now not received; am therefore hopeful, from your Uprightness, that my Constituent's Due will now be paid, that we may be relieved and freed from the Importunities of our Creditors, and the Sun of your Years be enlightened.

N° 39. The Arzy of Chaund Gardiner, &c.

We are Servants of the Nizamut, and of the Shagerd Paishah Serishtah.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 407 : 8 appears to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years, has been withheld by the Mutafudies under frivolous Pretences. How long are we to represent our Poverty when levelled with the Earth? Let us now hope from your Bounty that we shall receive our Rights, that we may pray for your Welfare.

N° 40. The Arzy of Bryoo Kishwer of Top Canah Serishtah.

I belonged to the Nizamut and Shagerd Paishah; the Sum of 124 Rupees, Account of my Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld by the Mutafudies, under different and frivolous Pretences, for Three Years. How long am I to represent my distressed Situation? Let me hope from your Bounty I shall receive my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N° 41. The Arzy of Nazir Bakee Bhag.

In the Year 12 I sold Paishmena, or Hair Goods, through the Mutafudies of the Household, to the Amount of 11,915 : 9 Sicca Rupees, of which I received Rupees 915 : 9, there remains due to me the Sum of Rupees * 4,000; for which as a Proof the Consumany Accounts are at Hand and examined with my own. Though none of the Mutafudies will listen to me, I am hopeful that, from Justice, the above Sum will be caused to be paid to me, that in obtaining my Right I may pray for the Encrease of the Days of your Servants, the Company, and you.

* Sic in Orig.

STATEMENT, shewing the Balance due to the Nabob by the Company, Account his Stipend, from the 1st of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robulwallal, Sun 16; also the Deduction for the Lunar and Solar Year, from the Amount granted for Arrears due to the Servants, on the Begum's taking Charge; specifying likewise the Amount of Payments made to her on Account the Arrears due, and the Amount of Transfers in lieu of Payments on said Account for which such Vouchers were delivered to her, and also for which she received no Vouchers, the Disbursements being made by Mahomed Reza Cawn.

5

Balance due — — — — —
Deduct Sumray Comrdy, or the Difference of the Lunar and Solar Year — — — — —
Remains
Add the Amount of the Nabob's Allowance, from the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of }
Robuwall, Sun 16, being 2 Years 9 Months 3 Days, at 16 Lack per Annum, }
Deduct Disbursements made, viz.
The Charge of Boat Building, &c. and fundry Provision of Goods on the Nabob's Account, by }
Mahomed Reza Cawn; for the Payment of which Vouchers do not appear, }
Deduct ditto to the Sepoys, for which their Vouchers appear — — — — —
Deduct Amount received, and Particulars of the Payment, viz.
By Bahadree Sing Cazan Chey — — — — —
By Shiwooram Gofs, the Cozanche of Mr. Middleton — — — — —
By Mr. Baber — — — — —
By Mr. Martin — — — — —
Balance remaining due to the Nabob, on Account of his Stipend, since the Begum took Charge, to }
the Period of her Dismission — — — — —

	Account Nizamut.	Account Bhilla.	Total.
Balance due	13,63,030 — 10 —	6,15,525 11 1	19,78,556 3 16 1
Deduct Sumray Comrdy, or the Difference of the Lunar and Solar Year	1,14,403 — 15 3	22,171 2 19 1	1,36,574 3 5 —
Remains	12,48,627 8 19 1	5,93,354 8 2 —	18,41,982 — 11 1
Add the Amount of the Nabob's Allowance, from the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of } Robuwall, Sun 16, being 2 Years 9 Months 3 Days, at 16 Lack per Annum, }	— — — — —	— — — — —	44,13,333 5 13 1
Deduct Disbursements made, viz. The Charge of Boat Building, &c. and fundry Provision of Goods on the Nabob's Account, by } Mahomed Reza Cawn; for the Payment of which Vouchers do not appear, }	57,786 5 5 —	1,83,537 7 7 19	2,44,323 13 4 —
Deduct ditto to the Sepoys, for which their Vouchers appear	2,69,563 15 — —	— — — — —	60,13,991 9 — 2
Deduct Amount received, and Particulars of the Payment, viz. By Bahadree Sing Cazan Chey — — — — — By Shiwooram Gofs, the Cozanche of Mr. Middleton — — — — — By Mr. Baber — — — — — By Mr. Martin — — — — —	— — — — —	3,00,000 — — — — — 44,74,673 — — — — — 4,69,000 — — — — — 2,92,000 — — — — —	2,69,563 15 — — 57,44,427 10 — 2
Balance remaining due to the Nabob, on Account of his Stipend, since the Begum took Charge, to } the Period of her Dismission — — — — —	— — — — —	Rupees	55,35,673 — — — — 2,08,754 10 — 2

A P P E N D I X.

N^o 2.

BALANCE, due from the Nabob on fundry Accounts, hereunder specified, conformable to the Bhella Accounts, to the 15th of Robewallawall, Sun 16, viz.

				Rupees.
To his Mother	—	—	—	49,333 5 6 3
To Cawn Samany Charges	—	—	—	2,46,148 9 13 2
To Emmarat Charges	—	—	—	38,787 10 6 —
To Immaun Bawdaw Charges	—	—	—	5,575 — — —
To Shawgurd Peshau	—	—	—	84,278 11 — —
To Tumbool Chawnah	—	—	—	2,965 7 10 —
To Haugufs Roshnay, &c.	—	—	—	4,906 9 — —
To Medicine Expences	—	—	—	97 10 10 —
To Mahmud Kuffein the Embroidr	—	—	—	682 8 — —
To Mauny Begum, being the Amount she has advanced	—	—	—	60,000 — — —
				<hr/>
				4,92,775 7 6 1
				<hr/>

with the Honourable Company.

By sundry Disbursements and Payments by Munny Begum, as here-
under particularly specified, viz. To Rabewallawall, Sun 16,
Account Nizamut,
Paid to the Servants, viz.

Serv	6,43,096	14	10
Tope Cawnah	1,66,240	1	15
Shawgurd Peshaw, and Fleet of Boats	15,92,253	9	15
Scopys	2,55,971	3	5
Stationary	17,016	3	5
		26,74,578	0 10
Repaid the Difference deducted out of the Balance of R. 20,24,224 1 5		52,000	0 0
		27,26,578	0 10

Account Bhella,

By Cawn-Caumuny Expences, viz.

Bauberchey Cawnah, or Kitchin		92,245	5	10
Ditto Buzar Charges	1,70,912	12	0	
Ditto Spices, &c. Ingredients	41,047	8	15	
Phill Cawnah, or Elephants,		82,673	1	5
Awlabcel, or Stables,		11,281	6	0
Gawby Cawnah, or Oxen for Hackreys, &c.		26,211	2	5
Tawmoofs Cawnah, or Buffaloes,		3,194	0	5
Gawey Cawnah, or Milch Cows,		1,207	3	5
Soutah Cawnah, or Camels,		1,219	3	15
Chitawh Cawnah, or Tygers,		1,466	9	5
Tawzey Cawnah, or hunting Dogs,		4,019	3	10
Kofh Kawnah, or Hawks,		1,216	6	5
Tawer Cawnah, or Aivery,		1,432	2	5
Doombah Cawnah, or Sheep,		944	11	0
Lungur Cawnah, or Charity given daily		39,132	4	0
Mulhall Cawnah, or Lights,		1,338	8	5
Shamah Cawnah, or Wax Lights,		619	3	10

Awafs Cawnah		4,80,160	11	0
Towshaw Cawnah, viz.		9,474	2	5
White Cloths, &c.	3,30,544	7	10	0
Shawls	1,79,716	12	—	0
Jewelry	59,281	11	10	0
Broad Cloths	11,742	2	10	0
Lace, Gold and Silver, &c.	43,296	15	10	0
Beddings, &c. for Pleasure Boats, and sun- dry Goods	2,08,891	11	12	0
By Allowance to the Nabob's Mother,		8,24,473	12	12
Account old Balance	27,833	5	6	3
Paid since	2,14,166	10	13	1
		2,42,000	0	0
		15,56,108	9	17
		Carry over	42,82,686	10 7

Dr.

The Nabob's Account

Rupees 15,23,573 0 0

Dr Side brought over.—To Treasury paid in,
To Advances made at Dacca on the Nabob's Account; viz.
To the Sepoys, &c. for which Vouchers appeared — —

2,69,563 15 0

To sundry Accounts for which Vouchers do not appear; viz.

Account Nizamut

57,786 5 5

Account Bhella

1,83,537 7 19

As per Particulars in Paper N° 1.

2,41,323 13 4

5,10,807 12 4

To sundry Accounts as hereunder specified; viz.
Old Balances Account Nizamut to the 17th Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.
In the Custody of Laul Sing Cazan Chey }
in Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah's Time } 68,752 10 9 0

In Muzaffer Jung's Time; viz.

The Balance of his Account Current —

3,154 9 3 0

Amount for which Vouchers are not appeared

2,31,025 13 8 3

Outstanding Debts at Ocraw, &c. Purgun-
nahs — — — — —

37,111 7 15 0

Stoppages of Servants Wages —

2,018 15 0 0

2,73,310 13 6

The Balances when Munny Begum took Charge
of the Nizamut, being the 18th of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.

3,42,063 7 6

Account Nizamut, the Balance of the Treasury was — — —

16,343 9 10 0

Received back from the Sepoys the Difference of Over-payment made them

52,000 0 0 0

The Sepoys Off-reckonings —

14,850 9 0 0

Reffum from Servants Wages —

8,461 0 0 0

Drawback on Tuncaws of 5 A in the Rupee — — — — —

892 9 0 0

The Aumins Reffum — — — — —

813 14 0 0

93,361 9 10

4,35,425 16 3

Bhella Account; viz.

The Balance of Treasury Gold Mohurs 111 4, and — — —

57,938 9 2

Exchanged ditto for — — —

1,557 8 0

The Profit on the Exchange of Gold Mohurs — — —

5,307 12 0

The Batta of Wazarey, &c. Rupees — — —

92,232 1 12

Deductions made from the Artificers Accounts — — —

9,866 9 18

Nazarana from Servants of the Month of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14 — — — — —

1,37,505 13 5

Ditto of the M° of Bobeewalawall, Sun 15 — — —

21,024 15 0

Received back from the Servants for Overpayment made — — —

1,405 7 0

Received the Amount of Sale of Elephants — — —

9,000 0 0

Nazarana from Durbash Mahmud of Tope Cawnah — — —

1,482 0 0

Salary from Nanit Roy — — —

250 0 0

Drawback from the Dundies — — —

11,625 0 0

On account of Bills of Exchange — — —

500 0 0

Received House Rent — — —

40 9 0

Borrowed of Gajedar — — —

66,026 6 0

The Amount of the Sale of Two of the Nabob's Houses to Mr. Barwell 82,000 Arcot Rupees, being Sircas — — —

73,200 0 0

The Amount of the Sale of another House to Mr. Croftes — — —

20,000 0 0

Debts collected; viz.

From Mr. Middleton — — —

57,676 9 0 0

From Mr. Alderley — — —

30,000 0 0 0

From Mr. Du Carrell — — —

15,000 0 0 0

1,02,676 9 0

An Over-Credit in the Account — — —

23 15 0

The Sale of an Elephant to Bahadoor Yarrawn — — —

600 0 0

Received from the Vakeel of Phul Cawnah — — —

341 0 0

6,13,603 4 17

To Meerfawmunev in the Hands of Rogoonat
Cazanchy.

An old Balance — — —

9 13 12 0

The Rents of sundry Shops, &c. — — —

2,109 10 5 0

The Rent of Runnah Durampore — — —

200 0 0 0

The Amount of the Sales of Elephants — — —

7,911 4 0 0

Carry over

10,230 11 17 0

6,13,603 4 17

4,35,425 16 3

60,46,560 12 4

with the Honourable Company.

Cr.

C^t Side brought over

Rupees 42,82,686 10 7 0

By sundry Accounts:

Shawgar Peshew, or Servants and Dependents,	5,02,458	0	13	3
Emmeral, or Buildings,	1,78,310	2	18	3
Awssar Cawnah, or Immaun Bowdaw	1,58,445	4	1	0
Tumbool Cawnah, or Beetle Leaf	29,497	2	0	0
Stationary Expence	7,805	6	0	0
Kheyru, or Charity given away,	53,610	12	5	0
Purchase of Elephants, Camels, Oxen, &c. from Muzafer Jung	60,000	0	0	0
Expences of Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c.	5,002	10	0	0
Dawk Expences,	139	0	0	0
Loss of the Sepoys Sumfay Comray	755	13	0	0
Medicine Expence	1,117	13	0	0
Charity Donation sent to Delhy to a Faqueer	525	0	0	0
Loss of Batta on bad Rupees	9,297	2	5	0
Lent to the Ryotts of Mobareck Gunge	1,000	0	0	0
Cash paid the Nabob	50	0	0	0
Lent Mr. Lambert	20,000	0	0	0
Paid ditto for a House bought of him	20,000	0	0	0
Gave the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for Entertainment	1,50,000	0	0	0
A Present to Mr. Middleton, by the Desire of Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	1,50,000	0	0	0
Pelkhush to the King, for the Nabob's Sunuds, by the Hands of Shitabroy	1,00,000	0	0	0

Presents to Sundries, &c. viz.

To the Nabob's Servants	23,834	9
To Gentlemen, Banians and Servants	31,425	10

55,260 3 0 0

15,03,495 11 14 3

Carry over 57,85,982 6 1 3

D'

The Nabob in Account

	To Moorfamunny.	To Khella Ac'.	To sundry Ac'.	To Treasury, &c.
D' Side brought over	10,230 11 17	6,13,603 4 17	4,35,425 16 3	60,46,560 12 4
The Rent of Shootah Cawnah	37 10 0			
The Sale of Milk at Burbund	181 0 0			
Culfur, or Deduction from the Servants,	339 15 5			
The Sales of Sundries of the Artillery	8,219 4 10			
The Sale of Copper	921 0 0			
On Account of Boats	912 2 15			
On old Balance recovered from Bahadoor } Sing	9,371 9 15			
Received from the Bhegum	9,068 0 0			
Ditto from Jammumbux, 2 Gold Ingots	28 0 0			
		39,309 6 2		
To Bhella Cofs.				
The Balance to the } 17 Jummadudula- wall, Sun 14	1,393 10 5 0			
Since	7,117 0 0 0			
	8,510 10 5			
To Affoor Cawnah.				
Account Batta	8,183 14 9 0			
The Sale of sundry Goods	273 2 0 0			
On Account of Articles at } Dacca	493 2 0 0			
Rents of Affoor Cawnah	172 8 0 0			
Cressor, or Profit of Af- } foor Cawnah	3,482 14 12 0			
Received from the Com- } pany, on Account of	7,144 0 0 0			
Oil				
	19,709 9 1			
Emmarat Rents from the Ryots	9,846 5 15			
		38,066 9 1		
			6,90,979 4 0	
				11,26,404 4 17 2
			Total, being Rupees	71,72,965 1 1 2

with the Honourable Company.

C ^t Side brought over				Rupees 57,85,982 6 1 3
By Allowance to Munny Begum.				
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14	39,400 0 0			
Since paid	2,78,800 0 0			
		3,18,200 0 0		
Ditto to Meer Sydoo.				
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14	71,433 5 7			
Since paid	1,72,039 10 13			
		2,43,473 0 0		
			5,61,673 0 0 0	
By Balance			8,25,309 10 19 3	
			Rupees 71,72,965 1 1 2	

Particulars of the above Balance, viz.

In the Custody of Lual Sing Cazanchey,			Rupees 68,752 10 0
in Nabob Najim al Dowlah's Time			
Account Nezamaut to the End of Juma-			
deelawall, Sun 14, in the Hands of Ba-		2,31,023 13 9	
hadoor Sing, Cazanchey of Khalfa in			
Muzuffer Jung's Time			
Disbursements for which Vouchers have not			
appeared, viz.			
Account Nezamaut	57,786 5 3		
Account Bhella	1,83,537 7 19		
		2,41,323 13 4	
Outstanding Debts at Cakrow, &c. Pur-			
gunahs		37,111 7 15	
			5,09,461 2 8
Account Nizamut		3,94,676 4 8 3	
Account Bhella		1,83,537 7 19 0	
			5,78,213 12 7 3
In Mahomed Hillols Sobeel, viz.			
Money advanced the Sepoys, for which			29,140 6 0
Vouchers have not appeared			105 0 0
A Balance from Bhaney Bowany			2,01,500 11 14
Remained in his Custody			
			2,30,746 1 14
In Ragoonat, Cazanchey of Nezamaut Tobeel			5,462 8 13
Ditto Ditto of Meer Sawmuney's			8,981 13 15
Tobeel			1,905 6 10
In Jumnumbuor's Tobeel			
			2,47,095 14 12 0
			Rupees 8,25,309 10 19 3

Statement of the Munny Begum, in order to account for the several Deficiencies with which she is charged, and shewing the Resources there are for entirely defraying the Nabob's present Debt to his Servants, free of any further or extra Claim on the Company.

The outstanding Balances she took upon herself are, viz.

From Ranny Bewanney, Zemindar of Pergunah } Bengal Year 1173	Rt. 1,15,000	—	—
Radhy, &c. — — — — —			
Huslaw Zummah Cawn, Zemindar of Bhirboom } D ^o 1173	Rt. 24,900	—	—
	D ^o 1174	7,000	—
		31,900	—
			1,46,900
The Factory of Allum Chund Acc ^t . Bills of Exchange	—	—	—
The Zemindar of Kugmurey — — — — —	—	—	30,995
Ditto of Luthkerpore — — — — —	—	—	400
Davey Sing — — — — —	Bengal Year 1177	—	500
Tobel of Bahader Sing — — — — —	D ^o 1173	—	1,287
Ditto — — — — —	D ^o 1174	28	7
	D ^o 1178	2,726	9
			2,755
Ditto of Rogoonut Cazanchey — — — — —	—	—	7
			8
			1,82,844
The Balance of Sundry Tobeeels, as per Particulars of the Foot of the Acc ^t . Curr ^t N ^o . 4. — — — — —	—	—	2,47,095
The Debts to be collected from the following Persons, viz. From Mr. Floyer, which Mr. Middleton has promised to get paid — — — — —	—	—	—
From Mr. Alderfey — — — — —	—	—	1,00,000
From Mr. Lambert — — — — —	—	—	30,000
From Dewan Coffinaut — — — — —	—	—	20,000
	—	—	22,200
			1,72,200
			6,96,094
			8
			12
			2
Sundry Expenses, viz. Gave the Governor R ^t . 1,50,000, and to Mr. Middleton, R ^t . 1,50,000	—	—	—
Present's gave away to Sundries, in Jewels, Shauls, &c. as per Particulars	—	—	—
Ditto — — — — — in Money, &c. D ^o — — — — —	—	—	—
			1,44,123
			13
			69,476
			14
			5
			2,13,600
			11
			5
			5,13,600
			11
			5
			12,09,695
			3
			17
			2
			Amounting to Rupees

Translation of Papers transmitted to the General by Noonda Roy.

Occurrences from 7 o'Clock in the Evening till Half past Ten at Night, of the 26th of Rubbu-ul aul, or 27th of May.

Mr. Goring sent for Rajah Ram Sewuk, and questioned him: After which he said to Rajah Goordas Roy, What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, to induce you to draw up such a Kind of Sourrut hâl against me? The Rajah replied, What Occasion was there that I should prepare a Sourrut hâl? Mr. Goring immediately sent for Meerdoolah and Sider Mussaoud, the Witnesses, and said to them, Declare truly whether you did, or did not, affix your Seals to the Sourrut hâl. Meer Doola replied first; "On the Application of Kishwoor Cawn I put my Seal to it." Sedee Mussaoud said, "Being given to understand by Kishwoor Cawn, that it was the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, I also affixed my Seal as a Witness to it." Mr. Goring said, "If I prove Kishwoor Cawn a Servant of yours, will you then allow the Truth of what I have said, or not?"—The Rajah replied, "My Servant will answer for himself; and if he had acted in Consequence of my Orders, I should undoubtedly have been acquainted with the Affair." Mr. Goring at last sent for Kishwoor Cawn, who was absent on some Business of his Master's, and therefore did not come immediately. The Rajah took his Leave between 10 and 11, and went to the Havelu of Horum Cooily Cawn, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the House of Munny Bhegum. About Three in the Morning he arrived at the Kellah, and afterwards sent a Chubdar to call the Rajah, who said to the Chubdar, "Carry my Compliments to Mr. Goring, and say, that the Night is far spent, and that it is a very unreasonable Hour to go out, but that I will wait on him in the Morning." Mr. Goring then sent a Chubdar, in the Nabob's Name, to call the Rajah, who made the same Answer to him as the former. Afterwards a Chubdar from Mr. Goring came to the Rajah, with many Compliments, desiring he and Rajah Purbooram would go on the Morrow to the Chahil Surtoon (Apartment of Forty Pillars), and examine into the Circumstances relative to the Witnesses of the Sourrut hâl, and that on his Return from Hunting he would hear the Particulars. On the 27th of Rubbee-ul-awul (28th of May), Mr. Goring and the Nabob went to take the Diversion of Hunting in the Park near Kerut Kona. Between Seven and Eight in the Morning Rajah Goordas went to the Kellah, and remained there till Noon employed in the Cucherry Business; after which he went to the Havelee of Hussan Cooily Cawn. Rajah Purbooram went to worship a Chunda Town, which Ceremony being over, he came about Noon to his own House. At 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Rea Ungnoo Sing Debee Perfaud and Sumboonauk went to Rajah Purbooram's House, and entered into a Consultation with the Rajah. Between Five and Six in the Evening the Nabob arrived at the Kellah, and Mr. Goring at Serrah Baug about Sun-set. Rajah Goordas Roy went to the Kella to pay his Compliments to the Nabob, and Rajah Purbooram, accompanied by the Three Persons above mentioned, went to Mr. Goring, in whose Presence Rajah Purbooram caused them to relate, that the Sourrut hâl was prepared through the Endeavours of Rajah Goordas, and sealed through those of Kishwoor Cawn, his Aruz Beg.—On hearing this, Mr. Goring said, "You will be called on to prove this To-morrow." They all Three replied, "It will be proved To-morrow from the Reports of the Witnesses to it: In truth, the Rajah caused the Sourrut hâl to be drawn up." From Nine in the Morning till after Eight at Night, the Papers of the Serishtâ Dewanny, of the Sepoy Busksly gurree, of the Shagurd Peisha, and Tope Knânâ, continued open before the Mohurers of Rajah Purbooram, who caused them to be indorsed and numbered. On the 28th of Rubbee ul awul (29th May) Rajah Goordas, sitting in the Audience Chamber with his Officers, was informed Mr. Goring was coming; on which he arose, and went to the Nabob, where Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Purbooram, coming, questioned him, in the Nabob's Presence, in the following Manner, "What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, that you should, through the Means of Kishwoor Cawn, procure the Signatures of the Officers and Dependants of the Household of his Highness's Sircar to the Sourrut hâl of Noonda Roy?" The Rajah made Answer, "It is proper that you should frown on my Associates, and make use of harsh and angry Expressions. One whose Words are true, is void of all Apprehensions, and will not admit Fear or Uneasiness to have a Place in his Breast. You are not invested with such Authority from the Council as to terrify me, or to lodge a false Accusation against me." Afterwards the Witnesses, who affixed their Seals to the Sourrut hâl, were called. Accordingly Merza Khoull Ulla Beg, Darogah of the Stables, and other Witnesses, came into the Presence; and Mr. Goring asked them, "What did you understand were the Contents of the Sourrut hâl to which you affixed your Seal?" One of them, named Ally Mahomed Cawn, a Sepoy, answered, "Being thoroughly acquainted with the Contents of the Sourrut hâl, which were, that Mr. Goring who was come, by Orders from the Council of Calcutta, in the Quality of Aumeen of the Nizamut, &c. to get a Knowledge of the Accounts, had invested the Nabob and Rajah with the sole Management of Affairs, and suspended the Munny Begum from the Administration of the Nizamut, &c. imprisoned Yatebar Ally Cawn, and caused his own and the Seal of the Nabob to be affixed to all the Papers of the Dewanny, Murshawnee, Bahlaha, &c. by Mootealal and Meer Jewad Ally, under the Direction of Noonda Roy; that after Two or Three Days, Yatebar Ally Cawn was set at Liberty: That Rajah Purbooram, by Mr. Goring's Order, broke the Seals from all the Nizamut Papers, and gave them into the Charge of his own Mohorerrrs, and the Serihtadars of the Duffeer. I gave my Evidence to the Truth of them." Imaum Buksh, a Sepoy

Sepoy, was then asked, "On what Encouragement did you affix your Seal to it?" He replied, "Being convinced of the Truth of the Particulars related by Ally Mahomed Cawn, I gave Evidence thereto." Miza Khoul Ullah Beg, Daroga of the Stables, being questioned, made answer, "I am an illiterate Man, and placing Confidence in Kishwor Cawn I set my Seal as a Witness to it." Afterwards Rajah Purbooram said to Kishwor Cawn, "I will send you to Calcutta to prove this." Kishwor Cawn replied, "I am ready this Instant; there is no Fear of proving what is true." On this, Mr. Goring said to the Rajah, "Send for Noonda Roy." The Rajah answered, "I cannot send for him; you are the Master to order or forbid. Do you send for him, and question him on whatever Points you please." The Durbar then broke up about Three o'Clock; the Rajah went home, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the Havellee of Hadjee Mahomed Beg. At Six o'Clock the Rajah came to the Kellah, and went into the Presence of the Nabob, and employed himself in the Affairs under his Charge. All the Papers of the Dewanny, Sepoy, Bukshuguerre, Shagurd Peisha, and Tope Khana remained open under the Charge of the Mohureers of Rajah Purbooram from Nine in the Morning till Eight at Night, they were employed in indorsing and numbering them.

On Tuesday the 29th of Rubbee ul Awul, equal to the 30th of May, about Six o'Clock in the Morning, Mr. Goring went to visit the Sects, and about Nine Rajah Purbooram came to the Kellah, and had a Conference with Munny Bhegum; at Ten o'Clock Mr. Goring came to the Kellah and visited Munny Bhegum, with whom he had a private Conference till Half past Twelve; afterwards, in consequence of some Insinuation of Yatebar Ally Cawn Deby Perfaud, Sherishtadar of the Nizamut, and Shin Naut, Sherishtadar of the Bhela Department, being sent for with their Papers, they went to Jaggernaut Acharge, Rajah Purbooram's Naib, who had been appointed to the Nizamut Cutcherry for the Examination of the Accounts, and reported to him their being sent for with their Papers by Munny Bhegum, and Rajah Purbooram Acharge accordingly gave Orders to his People to deliver them the Papers wanted; but Rajah Goordafs, upon receiving a Message from these Sherishtadars with the same Information, observed, that it was expressed in the Instructions from the Gentlemen of the Council, that until the Accounts had been examined, and an Abstract of them prepared, the Sherishtadars should have no Intercourse with the Bhegum; and that consequently, if he was to give them Orders to wait upon her, he should be guilty of a Breach of Orders, which would do him no Good. Nevertheless, in defiance of those Orders, the Sherishtadars took the Papers they wanted, and with the Permission of Acharge carried them to the Bhegum and Rajah Purbooram. Upon this, Huzzaree Mull, a Mohruer, who at the Request of Mr. Goring had been appointed in Behalf of Rajah Goordafs to take a List of the Papers, left the Cutcherry, and going to the Rajah, said to him, "I will resign my Employ; I am a poor Mohreer, and wish to avoid a bad Name. When the Gentlemen of the Council shall be informed of a Breach of their Orders, I shall be made responsible." From that Day the Mohruer never attended the Cutcherry for fear of bringing Disgrace upon himself. Near One o'Clock in the Afternoon Mr. Goring, Rajah Purbooram, with the Two Sherishtadars afore-mentioned, came out of the Bhegum's Apartments and went to the Nabob, before whom all the Officers of the Nizamut had been summoned. Mr. Goring was some Time taken up in talking to the Nabob; after which Kishwor Cawn, who was accused by that Gentleman of having through Noonda Roy sealed the Souruthal, to acquit himself of the Charge, and to defend his Character and Reputation, presented an Arzee of Complaint against Noonda Roy to the Nabob, whom he desired might be sent for into the Presence, and interrogated on the Subject. Accordingly, when Noonda Roy made his Appearance, the Nabob and Mr. Goring put this Question to him: "What was your Reason for drawing up a Souruthal?" he replied, "A Regard to my own Reputation; and to acquit myself to the Gentlemen of the Council, to whom I have delivered an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees, translated by Mr. James Grant, in consequence of which Three Gentlemen have been appointed to examine these Accounts." The Nabob then asked, "Where is the Souruthal?" Noned Roy replied, "I have got a Copy of it, and the Original is with the Three Gentlemen at Moortyil." The Nabob, upon this, demanded the Copy; which being delivered to him and Mr. Goring by Noned Roy, the Nabob ordered Moonstee Bucht Mull to read it. The Moonstee then read and explained the Contents of it to the Nabob, Rajah Goordafs, all the Officers of the Nizamut, and all the Evidences which Mr. Goring had summoned; and carefully comparing, Word for Word, the Depositions of all the Evidences, with the Contents of the Souruthal, before Noned Roy, he answered with the greatest Precision every Question that was put to him, and in every Circumstance he acquitted himself with Honour, both before the Nabob and every Person then present. Noned Roy then declared, that, having given in an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees to the Gentlemen of the Council, and having seized upon and affixed a Seal upon all the Accounts of the Nizamut, the Seal was afterwards broke off, the Accounts opened and delivered by Rajah Perbooram to the Officers of the Nizamut, who had to account for Sums of Money to the Company; that he laid hold of, and carried away whatever Papers he pleased from the Sherishtadars; that he, Noned Roy, being therefore remediless, the proving or disproving all Misapplication of Monies rested with Rajah Perbooram, and calling upon the Name of the Company and the Gentlemen of the Council, declared, that Rajah Perbooram knowingly and intentionally put a Stop to the Business of the Company. Rajah Perbooram then said, "I am no Servant to Mr. Goring, nor to the Company, nor to the Nabob; I am my own Master, and shall go wherever

On the last of Rubbee ul Awul in the Morning, Rajah Gourda's went to visit Mr. Martin, at Moraudbaug, and on his Return about Twelve o'Clock, he went to attend the Business of the Cutcherry; Mr. Goring was at Ferrah Baug, and Rajah Purbooram at home. The Mohrurs of the latter attended the Cutcherry about Nine o'Clock, and opened the Parcels of Papers belonging to the Dewannee Bukshy Gurree, Toap Comah and Shagerd Peshas Apartments. At Half past One in the Afternoon Rajah Gourda's left the Kellah, and went to the House of Hussaim Ally Cawn.

In conformity to your Pleasure, I privately caused an Account to be prepared, under the Hands and Seals of the Officers of the Nizamut Serishtah, &c. of the Profits received by the Governor and Bhegum. Rajah Purbooram arriving in the mean Time from Calcutta, at Moorshedabad, came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah; and sitting down in the Cutcherry of the Nizamut, opened all the Parcels of Papers which had been seized, delivered them into the Charge of the Serishtadars, deprived me of all Authority, and procured an Order from Mr. Goring, to prohibit my going to the Kellah. In consequence of this, the said Serishtadars kept the Account which I had prepared, and would not return it at my repeated Solicitations. I enclose you, however, a Copy of the said Account for your Inspection. God willing, when a Purwannah to Mr. Goring and the Nabob shall be sent, enjoining them to deliver the Papers into my Charge, I will cause such an Account as above specified, to be prepared by the Serishtadars, and will forward it to you. I enclose you a Paper of Intelligence from the 1st of Rubbee Affanee (or June) till the 2d of the same Month; which you will peruse.

At Cossimbuzar, through Nurling Baboo, youngest Brother to Kauntoo Baboo, for the Custom of Entertainment; (when a Governor arrives at Moorsshedabad, it is an established Custom to make him a daily Allowance of 2000 Rupees,)

Through Kauntoo Baboo, from the }
Bhegum's private Treasury }

Through Mahah Rajah Nundco-
mar, at the written Desire of the Bhe-
gum, on the 12th of Aushur, in the
Bengal Year 1179

Jewels and Cloths on the Day of an
Entertainment, the Particulars of which
I cannot detail without having the Pa-
pers in my Possession

— — — — — 1,50,000 — —

1,00,000

1,00,000

25,000

Carry over — 3,75,000 — —

				Brought over,	—	3,75,000	—	—			
Zemistanny (Winter Cloths) viz.											
In the 14th Sun	—	18,000	}	—	—	—	—	—			
In the 15th Sun	—	12,000		—	—	—	—	30,000	—		
On Account the Entertainments of	}			—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—		
Yateram-ud Dowlah, Sidoo Sahib, Mir-											
za Daood Shazadah, Seets Sahibban,											
Mahomed Errich Cawn, Mahomed Yâr											
Cawn, and others											
Kauntoo Baboo, at the Time of the											
Bhegum's being invested with the Ad-											
ministration, viz.											
On her Investiture	—	40,000	}	—	—	—	—	—	47,000	—	
A Kellaât Pearl Neck-		7,000									
lace, Elephant, &c.											
Receipts of Dewan Santiram.											
At the Time of the Bhegum's being	}			—	—	40,000	—	—			
invested with the Administration											
Profits from the Arrears of the Se-	}			—	—	—	—				
poys, paid at Mootejil, on Condition											
of receiving a Fourth Part the Sum											
paid, amounting to 3,71,504 15 —											
Particulars, viz.											
Paid the 1st of Zeheja of the	}			—	2,69,563	15	—				
14th Sun											
Paid in the Name of Merza Zeinul	}			—	12,336	—	—				
Obdein and others, through Bohwanny											
Metre, in the 14th Sun, on Account of											
Wages for the 13th Sun											
Paid in the 16th Sun, on Account	}			—							
of Wages for the 13th Sun, through											
Dewan Santiram	—	70,605	—		—						
Through Bowanny	}	10,000	—		—						
Metre			—		—						
				—	80,605	—		—			
On Account of the Dakellah of	}			—	9,000	—		—			
Kerut Chund						—		—			
				—	3,71,504	15	—				
The Fourth Part of this Sum which	}			—	—	92,876	3	15			
he received, amounts to											
Zemistanny	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—		—		
								1,52,876	—	—	
An Account of Presents at taking Leave,											
in the Name of Bowanny Metre and Nein-											
fook Aumeen, on the Part of the Governor											
and Mr. Middleton, viz.											
On Account of Presents at taking	}			—	—	17,000	—		—		
Leave											
Profits from the Officers of the Ni-	}			—	—	12,000	—		—		
zamut											
								29,000	—		
				Rupees				—	7,33,876	3	15

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS of the Profit received by the Munny Bhegum, from the 1st of Rubbee Affiance of the 14th Sun, to the 15th Rubbee of ul Awul of the 16th Sun, taken from the Representations of the Sherishtadars, and Persons acquainted with the Circumstances.

Two Months Wages from the Sepoys, Servants, and Bahlah, viz.

An Account of Jummadee Affiance of the 14 th Sun	—	—	66,625	—	—
An Account of Rubbee Affiance of the 15 th Sun	—	—	66,625	—	—
				1,33,250	—

On Account Difference in the Time of appointing, and Deductions in the Wages of the Servants, as settled by the Governor, viz.

From the 1 st of Rujjub to the last of Rubbee Affiance of the 14 th Sun, the Sum, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	5,50,000	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears on the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	4,44,421	11	10
			1,05,578	4 10

From the 1 st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 15 th Sun, to the last of Rubbee Affiance of the same Year, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	6,00,000	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears in the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	5,19,324	—	—
			80,676	—

From the 1 st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 16 th Sun, to the 15 th of Rubbee ul Awul of the same Year	—	5,25,000	—	—
Wages paid, as appears by the Sherishtah of the Nizamut	—	4,51,500	—	—
			73,500	—

2,59,754 4 10

Account of Nuzzeranas for Appointments of Officers of the Household and Sherishtadars, together with Two Months Salary, from Munfaram Pame Sing, Hinchum Sing, Futtah Cawn, Achul Sing, and others	—	—	—	96,000	—
--	---	---	---	--------	---

Profit on Account of Batta on Sonaut, Patna, Dacca and Viziry Rupees, and on Benaris and Becherahy Gold Mohurs, and on the Purchase of Jewels, &c. viz.

On Account of Batta on Sonaut Rupees, and the others specified above	—	—	75,000	—	—
On Account of the Purchase of Jewels, &c.	—	—	75,000	—	—
				1,50,000	—

On Account of the Discharge of Debts, which are entered in the Accounts of the Bahlah Disbursements, and the Loans not credited	—	—	—	20,000	—
---	---	---	---	--------	---

Presents entered in the Jumma Curch of the Bahlah, viz.

In the 14 th Sun	—	—	18,000	—	—
In the 15 th Sun	—	—	12,000	—	—
			30,000	—	—

Deduct from what may have been expended on that Account	—	—	5,000	—	—
---	---	---	-------	---	---

25,000 — —

On Account of Nuzzer Salams, from the 17 th of Jummadee ul Awul of the 14 th Sun, to the 15 th of Rubbee ul Awul of the 16 th Sun	—	—	—	25,000	—
---	---	---	---	--------	---

Carry over — 7,13,004 4 10

				Brought over, Rup ^s	—	7,13,004	4	10
Receipts of Yatebar Ally Cawn, viz.								
On Account Mohurrânâ, agreeable	}							
to an Invoice signed by the Nabob,								
received from the Nizamut Sherishtah		—	—	—	10,000	—	—	
On Account of Collusion and re-	}							
pairing the Kellah, &c.		—	—	—	40,000	—	—	
On Account of Arrears to the 15th Sun,								
paid at Mootijil in a fraudulent Manner, in								
the 16th Sun, viz.								
Arrears due		—	—	—	1,36,605	—	—	
Deduct what was paid through San-	}							
tiram, &c.		—	—	—	80,605	—	—	
				Rupees	—	56,000	—	—
From this Sum he paid the Sepoys		—	—	—	42,000	—	—	
						14,000	—	—
							64,000	—
						Rupees	—	7,73,004
							4	10

Intelligence enclosed in the above.

On the First of Rubbee Assanee, or June, between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to visit Mr. Anderson, and about Ten came to the Kellah and applied himself diligently to the Business of the Cutchery. Rajah Purbooram coming to the Munny Bhegum's Door, entered into a private Consultation with Yatebar Ally Cawn, which lasted near Three Hours; after which he went to Ferrah Baug, where Mr. Goring continued till the Evening, and then went to Mr. Anderson, and remained with him, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. James Grant, till Nine at Night, and then returned to the Gardens. On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Conversation with Chiton Durr the Bahlah Treasurer, concerning the Nizzurânâ given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which was sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Bhegum's being invested with the Administration. At last the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentlemen, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours, after which he agreed that he would relate in the Evening whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into Papers; on this he was released. Rajah Goordas and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night: I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircar, according to an established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Serishtah of the Nizamut, Belah, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.

From Noonda Roy, addressed to the General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council.

Received the 5th of June.

After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded with Mr. Goring and Mr. James Grant to Moorshedabad, and agreeable to my Instructions from the Prefence, on the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul, answering to the 16th of May 1775, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I attended Mr. Goring to the Kellah, seized upon all the Papers of the Nizamut, and affixed a Seal upon them; afterwards, on the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 20th of May, Rajah Burbooram arrived from Calcutta, and assembling together all the old and new Officers who were under Apprehensions on Account of the misapplied Money, carried them to Mr. Goring, and thus advised him, "Let your Enquiries be so managed as to create Confusion in the Company's Affairs, and prevent Noonda Roy from making any Examination into the Papers of the Nizamut; for he is a Person well acquainted with the Business, and in the Course of the Enquiry the Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees, including Batta, of which the Gentlemen of the Council have received Information, will turn out twice as much. Should no Enquiry be made by Noonda Roy, it will be Matter of great Joy to Munny Bhegum and Mahomed Reza Cawn, as they will thereby preserve a good Name. The Gentlemen who have held the Administration at Moorshedabad have connived at these Matters; and it is necessary that you should connive at them also." Accordingly, on the 26th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 27th of May, Purbooram went with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, who, in the Prefence of the Nabob and all the Officers of the Nizamut, gave Orders to Rajah Gourdas to forbid Noonda Roy from coming to the Kellah or near the Cutcherry: In this Case, I shall appear to you deficient in respect of the Papers which I delivered to you; moreover to this Time not a single Nizamut Account, owing to the Obstructions of Rajah Purbooram, has been presented to the

Inspection of the Three Gentlemen who were appointed to examine them, which therefore obliges me to explain these Circumstances particularly unto you.

On the 22d of Ribbee ul Awul, equal to the 23d of May English Stile, Rajah Peerbooram went to the Nizamut Cutcherry, and broke the Seals from off the Accounts which I had before seized upon, and delivered them to the Serishtadars, who are rendering in their Accounts. Being therefore remediless, I addressed myself to you, that positive Order may be transmitted to Mr. Goring to deliver the Papers to me, that I may daily approve myself worthy of your Favour by serving the Company. There are several Serishtadars of the Nizamut who are well acquainted with the Business, and are Enemies to Yatebar Ally Cawn, whom I have made my Friends, and learn from them that the Account which I delivered to you will turn out much more; but if such Obstructions as these are flung in my Way I am remediless, and hope for Redress from you.

[(a) Every Day's News is transmitted you, from which you will be acquainted with all Particulars. I enclose you a Paper containing an Account of the Bhegums of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and I hope you will send me a speedy Answer.

Paper inclosed in the foregoing.

Shah Chanim deceased was Sister to the Nabob Mahabut Jung by the same Father, but different Mothers; she married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter, the Name of the former was Meer Mahomed Sadduc Ally Cawn, and the latter was married to Meer Mahomed Cossim Cawn. Sadduc Ally Cawn had Two Sons and Two Daughters; the Sons Names are Meer Sydoo and Meer Sobeen, who are now living; the Daughters were married to Sultan Merza Daood.

Buboo Bhegum, the Mother of the Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, was the Daughter of Summin Ally Cawn, and married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn. The History of Munny Bhegum is this: At a Village called Balcunda, near Sekindra, there lived a Widow who, from her great Poverty, not being able to bring up her Daughter Munny, gave her to a Slave Girl belonging to Summin Ally Cawn, whose Name was Bissoo. During the Space of Five Years she lived at Shahjehanabad, and was educated by Bissoo after the Manner of a dancing Girl. Afterwards the Nabob Shamut Jung, upon the Marriage of Ikram ul Dowlah, Brother to the Nabob Surage ul Dowlah, sent for Bissoo Beg's Set of dancing Girls from Shahjehanabad, of which Munny Bhegum was one, and allowed them 10,000 Rupees for their Expences, to dance at the Wedding. While this Ceremony was celebrating they were kept by the Nabob; but some Months afterwards he dismissed them, and they took up their Residency in this City. Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn then took them into keeping, and allowed Munny and her Set 500 Rupees per Month, till at length finding that Munny was pregnant, he took her into her own House. She gave Birth to the Nabob Nijum ul Dowlah, and in this Manner has she remained in the Nabob's Family ever since.] * Sic in Orig.

A P P E N D I X, N^o XCIX.

Book 190, Page 503.

Cossimbazar, the 7th Sept. 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres, }
James Lawrell, and } Esquires.
John Graham,

Resumed the Consideration of the Begum's Letter laid before the Committee on the 31st ultimo.

From Minny Begum.

Received 24th August 1772.

You are probably acquainted, Sir, that the deceased Nabob Nejum ul Dowlah settled upon me in his Lifetime the Sum of Six thousand Rupees per Month, to defray my extra Expences, and it with great Difficulty answered the Purpose. After that, the Sum of Seven thousand Rupees for the Expences of the Women of the Mahul, Five thousand Rupees the Salary of Myr Sider, amounting to Seven thousand Rupees, exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees, came under my Direction. With this 23 thousand Rupees, the Expences of the Mahul; the Servants of the Doory, Relations, Connections, the Two Fasts, the Nine Days rejoicing, Charities and Festivals for the Deceased, were

(a). Vide supra, Page 976.

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in

in a Manner provided for. Since that, by the Intrigues of my Enemies, these Three last Articles were put a Stop to, and it was reduced to the said Six thousand Rupees. I have with the greatest Difficulty supported my Head. Now that you, Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Committee, have put the Management of all Affairs under my Charge, an Increase in my Expences will be unavoidably necessary, agreeably to the Increase of my Dignity: For instance, an additional Number of Servants will be required for the Credit of the Doory, and Presents must be made to Visitors agreeably to their respective Distinctions; and without your Favour, Sir, and that of the Gentlemen of the Committee, these cannot be effected. I therefore write you that you are wise, and a proper Judge of Rank and Distinction, it is requisite that having understood all these Circumstances, you consider of something proper (exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees my former Allowance, which was settled for the necessary Expences of myself and the Women of the Mahul) for the honourable Management of the Business which you have now conferred upon me; that the necessary Expences of Business being provided for, it may prove an Increase of Credit to Affairs, and my Advantage.

A true Translation.

Signed,

A. B. Goodlad,

Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

✂ [(a) The Committee deliberating at the same Time on the Appointments necessary for the other Officers of the Nabob's Household, lately established by them, and paying proper Attention to the Orders of the Company, with regard to the Allowances to be granted to the ostensible Minister, who was to act in the Place of the Naib Subah, have agreed that the Sum of Three Lacks, limited for the above Purposes by these Orders, be divided in due Proportion among these Officers, who are now substituted instead of the said Naib Subah and Naib Dewan.

Resolved therefore that this Sum be distributed as follows:

To the Begum, per Annum	—	—	—	Rupees.
To Rajah Goordafs, Dewan, and his Officers	—	—	—	1,40,000
To Rajah Rajebullub, Royroyan of the Khalfa, as per Proceedings of,				1,00,000
				60,000
			Rupees	3,00,000

The Committee further propose, after settling the Expences of the Nabob's Household, and the Appointment of his Officers, to consider whether any Allowance suitable to her Rank and Office can be afforded to the Begum out of his Revenue.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.]

A P P E N D I X, N° C.

Book 190, Page 531.

Coffimbuzar, the 14th September 1772.

At a Committee; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;

Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell, and
John Graham,

} Esquires.

The President acquaints the Committee, That he has superintended an Inspection which has been made into the Accounts of the different Departments of the Nabob's Household, his Troops, &c. and proposes a Retrenchment therein, which shall bring the Whole within the Bounds of the Stipend the Company have directed to be allowed for the Support of the Nabob's Expences and Dignity. The Plan of this Reduction, and the Allowances in future to take place, the President now submits to the Approbation of the Committee, acquainting them, that it has been formed with the Concurrence of Munnee Begum.

This Plan of Reduction, and new Establishment of the Nabob's Household and other Expences, receiving the entire Approbation of the Committee;

(a) Vide supra, Page 979.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the President do recommend to the Begum to carry the Establishment into Execution, and that a Copy thereof be entered in the Appendix.

The President lays before the Committee the following Papers of Requisitions which he has received from the Begum.

Requisitions made by Munnee Begum.

A Paper of Requests, to which the Gentlemen of the Committee are to affix their Signature after Perusal, that no Body hereafter may be able to obstruct and oppose them.

1st. There are several Officers who have Accounts with the Sircar, who make a Stand at the Settlement of them, which is the Occasion of a great Loss to the Sircar: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one be permitted to make Recommendations in their Favour.

2d. There are a few Servants of whose Situations I have no Knowledge, and of whom I have no Acquaintance, who receive their Salaries by the Channel and Support of each other, which is the Cause of a Loss: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee sign, that no one makes Recommendations for their Establishment.

3d. That the Dismission and displacing of the Officers and other Servants of the Sheristha Nizamut and Bhaleer may be under my Direction; whoever I shall know as a Well-wisher and capable, I shall continue, and keep established; and those who are Ill-wishers and incapable, those I will dismiss, and turn from the Dependencies of Office: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one supports and makes Recommendations in their Favour.

4th. The Kaus Talucs and the Fougedarry of the City was of old annexed to the Nizamut. It is now separated, which is a Reflection and Loss of Credit to the Nizamut. That they may as formerly be put under the Officers of the Nizamut, and that the Malguzary may be made through me, agreeably to the Bundebust, which has ever been settled, and that I may be employed in the Transaction of the Business thereof. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures to this.

5th. That in case of any Person complaining to the Council Adalut, or any where else, against the Dependents and Servants of the Sheristha Nizamut and Bhaleer, or any other of the Offices of the Household, that no Peons be sent for apprehending them, but the settling and adjusting their Affairs may depend upon me, and the Complainant and Defendant be sent to me, that no Reflexion may attend the Affairs of the Nizamut. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signature to this.

A true Translation.

A. B. Goodlad,

Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

[(a) Agreed that the President be desired to write her an Answer; he prepares it accordingly; it is approved of, and is as follows:]

To Munnee Begum.

Some Time ago I received, by the Hands of Raja Goordas, a Paper containing the following Requisitions.

1st. That several Officers make a Stand at the Settlement of their Accounts to the Loss of the Sircar.

2d. That a few Servants whom you know nothing of receive their Salaries through each other, which is the Cause of a Loss.

3d. That the Dismission of the Officers of the Sheristha Nizamut be under your Direction.

4th. That as formerly the Khafs Talucks, and the Fouzedarry of the City, be attached to the Nizamut, and the Mullguzary made through you.

5th. That Complaints against the Dependents of the Sheristha Nizamut and Bhaleer be not heard by the Council Adalut, but that the settling of the Affairs of Plaintiff and Defendant may rest with you.

And to these Requisitions you desire that the Gentlemen of the Committee may affix their Signatures.

I have consulted with the Committee upon these Articles, and I request that you will receive this Reply to them, in their Names and my own.

[(b) You are undoubtedly the Mistress to confirm, dismiss, and appoint whomever you shall think fit in the Service and Offices of the Nizamut; they are accountable to you alone for their Conduct, and no one shall interfere between you and them. Although I know that you in this Point have no View or Desire but what is entirely consistent with the Regard which you bear the Company, and the Continuance of that cordial Union and Connection of Interests which prevail between the House of the Nabob and the Company, which, by the Blessing of God, have taken stronger Root than ever since the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut hath been happily placed in your Hands; yet, in a Writing of this Kind, it is necessary that every Thing

be clearly expressed, and therefore I beg leave to remark, that as the Dewan and Pathker have received their Offices at the immediate Instance and Recommendation of the Company, it will be a Diminution of their Credit, and bear the Appearance of a Difference of Treatment between us, if these Officers are removed but by the Concurrence of this Government.

With respect to the Khass Talucks and the Pottahs, and the Enrollments of the Beshaks have hitherto principally arisen from Fines and other Articles of the Beshaks, which have been always complained of as a Source of great Oppression to the People for their Sale the Company have thought proper to abolish these Collections. In Conformity to their Sentiments, therefore, what remains of the Khass Talucks was let out to farm a considerable Time before your Desire in that Particular was known; and the Judicial Office of the Foujdaree, has been annexed by a new Bundabult to the Court of Adaulut, so that nothing now remains of it but the Name, which according to your Intimation will continue to Meer Easif Allah Cawn, and in lieu of the Profits annexed to the Office, I have proposed the Addition of 600 Rupees per Month, to 400 which he already receives from the Nizamut, in the "List" of the Saigherdspectia which has been prepared and submitted to you for Confirmation.

As Two Courts of Adaulut have been formed at the City of Moorshedabad, for the Decision of all Disputes of Property, and for the Punishment of all Offenders; and as the Welfare and Dignity of every Governor depend on a due and equal Administration of Justice, without Distinction of Rank or Patronage; I hope you will consent that the Servants of the Sircar shall be so far amenable to these Courts, that they first, when summoned, be made to appear before them, and to submit to a legal Examination, that if they shall be found innocent of the Charge alleged against them, they may be forthwith discharged, but if guilty, they may be sent to you, with a Copy of the Sentence and Judgement of the Court, and the Execution thereof referred to your Orders.

By this Accommodation the Authority of the Courts will be maintained, and the Dignity of the Nizamut suffer no Diminution.

I shall be happy if the Determination of the Company upon the above Matters, shall meet with your Approbation; I have been guided in them entirely by the Desire to support the Dignity and Interests of both the Sircar of the Nabob, and of the Company, which are so mutually blended, that they cannot be separated. I beg to be favoured with your further Sentiments upon them.

A true Copy.

A. B. Goodlad,
Persian Translator.

Page 537. Agreed, we address the following Letter to the Council of Calcutta.

To William Alderley Esquire, &c. Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

It is with great Satisfaction we can now acquaint you, that we have finished the Business assigned to us at this Place. You have been duly advised from Time to Time of the general Line of our Proceedings, and the various Minutes transmitted to your Approbation upon the occasional Business of the Committee, leave no further Intelligence immediately wanting on their Heads. What is chiefly left for your Information at this Day is the Settlement of the Revenue, for which we beg leave to refer you to our Proceedings at large, which our Secretary will lay before you in a few Days. In the mean Time it may suffice to inform you, that we have concluded the Settlement of the Western Division of Rajshahce and the other Huzzoor Zilas, and also of the Eastern Division of Rajshahce, upon the best footing that Times and Circumstances would admit of, and as such they will be submitted to your Approval.

We have also to advise you, that for rendering more complex the Establishments of the new Collectorships, and for affording Mr. Middleton the proper Assistance in the Departments committed to his Charge, we have thought fit, under your Confirmation, to make the following appointments.

List of Assistants in Proceedings of the 5th instant.

List of Dewans in the District of the 17th Date.

It is further, with no small Satisfaction, that we can inform you of our having completed the arduous and disagreeable Task of a Reduction of the Nabob's Expenses, and new Arrangement of his Household. In this we have endeavoured to proceed on a Plan of Equity and Economy, which we flatter ourselves will have the most happy Effect. The Particulars of the Establishments will be found in our Proceedings; we will only for the present say, that List of Servant Officers, and Dependants of each Office of the Nizamut have been fixed, and the Monthly Charge reduced considerably within the Bounds of the Nabob's present Annual Dispend. A monthly Sum has also been settled for the Expenses of each Department, which is as an Account to be exceeded.

With

With respect to the Allowance of the Begum and the Dewan, we thought we could not be guided by a better Rule than that which our Honourable Masters have been pleased to prescribe on the Subject of the ostensible Minister, which they mention for the Nabob's Affairs. As in fact the Begum, the Dewan, and the Roy Royan of the Khalfah, stand in the Room of this Minister, we thought the Sum of Three Lacks allowed for him would be properly divided among the Three, and we have settled it in the following Proportions.

To the Munny Begum	—	—	R ^e 1,40,000
To Rajah Goordas Dewan, for himself and Officers	—	—	1,00,000
To Rajah Rajebullub, Roy Royan of the Khalfah	—	—	60,000
			<hr/>
		Rupees	— 3,00,000

As to the last, we have to remark that in his Share we had an Eye to his own Pretensions from the Company, independent of the Office. We should have esteemed a smaller Salary a competent Allowance for the Office of Roy Royan; but when we considered the great Claims he has in his Father's Services to the Company, the high Rank he has to support, and the numerous Family that depend for Subsistence upon him, and the prodigious Reduction his Income sustained in the falling in of his Father's Pension, we judged this a fit Occasion to shew the Generosity of the Company in the Division of the Three Lacks, without drawing it into Precedent, or loading them with additional Expence.

(Signed at the End of this Letter, being the End of the Proceedings of the Committee)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CI.

Book 189, Page 491.

[(a) Fort William, 29th August 1772.]

Secret Dept.

At a Consultation; Present,
William Aldersey Esquire, President;
Thomas Lane,
James Harris, } Esquires.
Henry Goodwin, }
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read, the following Letters and Inclosure from the Committee of Circuit.

To William Aldersey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

We formerly advised you of our having, in Consequence of your Approbation, recommended to the Nabob the Appointment of Munnee Begum and Rajah Goordas to the Offices assigned them in our Resolutions. The Answer from his Excellency was not so direct as we could have wished. He declared nothing positively as to his Intentions, but expressed his Wish to settle these Matters in personal Interview with us. We therefore determined to wait on him, and, as we knew his Indecision proceeded solely from the undue Influence of some People about him, we made no Doubt of bringing Matters to the Point we proposed by an amicable Conference; accordingly we proceeded Yesterday to the Kella, and had an Interview with the Nabob. After having opened the Conference, we desired him to summon the Attendance of such of the Officers of his Household as we knew to be the Persons who directed his Councils; we expostulated with them on the Impropriety of their Opposition, explained the Motives which influenced the Board in their Recommendation of these Appointments, and had the Satisfaction to obtain from the Nabob his entire Assent to them.] We afterwards accompanied his Excellency to the Apartments of Munnee Begum, to whom he formally declared his Acceptance of her as his Guardian and Superintendant of his Family. We returned with him to the Durbar, where Raja Goordas was formally invested with the Office of Dewan, and Baboo Jaggut Chund with that of Peshkar, and both received the usual Khellauts upon that Occasion.

This Day we assembled here in Committee; and taking into Consideration the Directions of the Company, which bear, that the Person who shall be entrusted with the Management of the Nabob's

(u) Vide supra, Page 980.

[5 0]

Salary

Salary shall account with the Governor and Council for the Application of it and as Rajah Goordas has received his Appointment through their Recommendation, we were of Opinion that to give greater Weight and Authority to the Dewan, as well as to confirm him in his Dependence on our Government, and shew to the World that he holds his Trust by the Influence of the Company, it would be proper to invest him and his Peshkar in their new Offices in Behalf of the Council, and in the Name of the Company, with the same Forms and the same Honours as were bestowed by the Nabob.

They were accordingly called in before us, their Appointment to the respective Offices declared, and they received the Khelauts in the usual Form.

We are with Esteem, &c.

(Signed)

Cossimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Samuel Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

✉ [(a) To William Aldersey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council, at Fort William.
Gentlemen,

This accompanies an Extract of our Proceedings of this Date, containing a Plan which is submitted to your Approbation, for the Distribution of the Huzzoor Zelahs, and the general Superintendence of the Collections.

The Reasons for the Separation which we have proposed for the Huzzoor Zelahs will best appear in these Minutes, but it may not be unnecessary to obviate the Objections which may possibly occur to the apparent heavy and disproportionate Charge which we have assigned to Mr. Middleton.—The Propriety of his Appointment to the Residency at the Durbar, and Chiefship of Cossimbuzar, we will not suppose to admit of any Doubt. The Divisions which prevail in the Family of the Nabob, and the Reluctance with which the late Arrangements have been submitted to by a Part of it, require the Presence and constant Attention of a Person of Authority, to conciliate the former, and to support the latter. This appears to be a Point of such essential Consequence, and more particularly in the Commencement of the new Establishment, that we think Mr. Middleton cannot accompany the Committee in its Circuit, without manifest Hazard of leaving the Nabob's Affairs to fall into more Disorder than that from which we have endeavoured to relieve them; and for this Reason we recommend that he be permitted to remain at the City, and that his Appointment to the Committee be revoked.

We are, with Esteem, &c.

Signed at the End of the Letter,

Cossimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Sam^l Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham;]

and at the End of the Consultation,

Rich^d. Barwell,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CII.

Book 194.

Extract of a General Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 10th November 1772. Secret Department.

Par. 8, The Enquiry into the Conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of Raja Shitabroy, have necessarily been suspended during the Absence of the President, on the more important and interesting Business of the Settlements, and other Objects with which the Committee of Circuit were charged. In the mean Time no preparatory Steps have been neglected for bringing Matters to the Issue you expect. We have sought for Information by every justifiable Method, wherever there was a Probability of obtaining it, and have prosecuted our Researches where the Lights we received served to shew the Way. We entertain no Doubts of

fixing on the former sufficient Facts to justify your Dismission and Censure of him; but our Duty obliges us to intimate our Doubts of being able to ascertain some of the Charges against him; in particular that of his Dealings in the Time of the Famine, and of his Peculation in the Management of the Nabob's Revenues. The First must by the Nature of it be vague and unprecise, and even the Transactions themselves, if proved, are susceptible of a specious Colouring which it may be difficult to remove; and the last is so involved in the Intricacies of voluminous Household Accounts obscured by the Bengal Character and Language, that they promise very little Success in the unravelling them. All we can say is, that as soon as Leisure and Convenience will permit us to assume these Enquiries, (which we flatter ourselves will be immediately after the Dispatch of these Ships), we will prosecute them with unremitting Diligence and Zeal, and we hope to some Effect.

9. It was in the latter End of September, that the President returned from the Committee of Circuit, every Thing was finished at Moorshedabad, and the Committee proceeded to Dacca in Prosecution of the general Business of the Settlements.

10. Our Letter from the Department of Revenue, and the actual Proceedings of the Committee transmitted by this Packet, will furnish you with ample and we trust satisfactory Details on this Subject. It remains for us here to take Notice of the less direct Objects of their Commission, though not less consequential or difficult in the Arrangement.

11. The Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, and the new Arrangement of his Household in consequence, was a Measure equally difficult and invidious in Execution; but besides being indispensable from your Orders, our Sense of it's Wisdom and Propriety made it be undertaken without Delay or Regret. To bring the Whole of the Expences of the Nizamut within the Pale of the 16 Lacks, it was necessary to begin with reforming the useless Servants of the Court, and retrenching the idle Parade of Elephants, Menageries, &c. which loaded the Civil List. This cost little Regret in performing; but the President, who took upon him the chief Share in this Business, acknowledges he suffered considerably in his Feelings, when he came to touch on the Pension List; some Hundreds of Persons of the ancient Nobility of the Country excluded, under our Government, from almost all Employments, Civil or Military, had, ever since the Revolution, depended on the Bounty of the Nabob; and near 10 Lacks were bestowed that Way. It is not that the Distribution was always made with Judgement or * impartial, and much Room was left for a Reform; but when the Question was to cut off entirely the greatest Part, it could not fail to be accompanied with Circumstances of real Distress. The President declares, that even with some of the highest Rank, he could not avoid discovering, under all the Pride of Eastern Manners, the manifest Marks of Penury and Want. There was, however, no Room left for Hesitation; to confine the Nabob's Expences within the limited Sum, it was necessary that Pensions should be set aside: It was done; and every possible Regard was had to Equity, and the Pretensions of Individuals, in settling those which were allowed to remain.

12. The Dependants of the late Naib Soubah were, without Exception, cut off the List; and the Remainder of the Reduction chiefly confined to those who were either of less Pretensions or more Independance of Fortune than the old Pensioners. In short, the whole Establishment was adjusted to the Nabob's new Income, beyond which the Begum was given to understand she must not go. The general State of it was intended to be sent; but, as it may be well imagined, the minute Household Accounts of 32 Lacks could not be examined by the proper Officers in a few Days; the President's Departure pressed; they promised to send it after him; it is not yet come; but we hope to transmit it by one of the latter Ships.]

13. We have been so full on the Subject of Rajah Goordass in the Consultations, and in what has been already written, that we beg Leave to refer you to them, and only add here, that we have hitherto every Reason to applaud our Choice. He conducts himself in his new Ministry, both to our Satisfaction and that of the Begum, who is at the Head of the Nabob's House.

14. We also acquainted you with our entire Approval of the Committee of Circuit's Appointment of Munnee Begum. We have every Thing to expect from her Management in confirming the Plans of your Administration, and forwarding the Company's Views. She displays great Prudence in her Conduct, and carries herself with a Dignity becoming the Post she holds. We can say little of the Nabob himself; he seems to betray a Mind more neglected than really deficient at the Bottom. How far the Care of Munny Begum may be able to bring him back to himself must be seen in future. In the mean Time the President, with her Approbation, has driven from his Presence some of the Chief Minions of his Favour, and Instruments of his irregular Pleasures.

15. We are happy in having adopted beforehand your Sentiments in respect to Raja Rajebullub, communicated to us per the Grafton. The Committee, when at Cossimbuzar, had made Enquiry into his Circumstances, and found his Income inadequate to his Expences and the Rank he had to maintain. The Removal of the Khalsa would have brought a fresh Distress upon him. In this Situation, and finding him a young Man of honourable Sentiments, with a very competent Share of Parts, they determined to employ him in the Office of Rôy Royan, then to be newly estab-

lished. We approved and appointed him. He is now here with the Khalsa, and, by his Application to Business, promises to be a useful Servant to the Company. We have no Doubt of your approving of this Appointment, which so well reconciles your ancient Regard to the ~~Company~~ with the Interest of your Government here.

16. We think it necessary to say something on another Appointment of the Committee of Circuit; we mean that of Mr. Middleton. As it was necessary to have a Resident still at the Darbar, we could not, without lessening the Dignity of the Country Government in the Eyes of the World, appoint any junior Servant to that Trust, nor would it have been consistent with the Privacy and intimate Communication, of the Political Measures of Administration which such a Station requires. Mr. Middleton was therefore naturally continued there, and being by this necessarily fixed to the City with little Occupation, it became a Matter of Convenience for ourselves, as well as of Propriety to him, to give him the Collection of the District (which is included under the Name of Rajesthatry) and the Chiefship of Coimbatour, the Business of which is so interwoven with that of the Revenue, and with the Police and Justice of the City, that no Separation could be made without apprehending much Confusion. These were the Grounds on which we approved of the Appointments in Question.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
Rt. Barker,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d. Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CIII.

Book 3, Page 17.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Fort William, the 25th of January 1773.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker,
William Aldersey,
John Reed,
Henry Goodwin,
William Lambert, } Esquires.
Messrs. Lane and Barwell indisposed.

[(a) The President lays before the Board the reduced Establishment of the Nabob's Expences, with the following Minute.

I have now the Satisfaction to lay before the Board the Account completed of the Establishment fixed for the various Expences of the Nabob's Household. For the readier Comprehension of the Reduction which has been made in those Charges, the old and the new or reduced Establishment, are drawn out in separate Columns, with the Sums appertaining to each Head or Article of the Accounts, in opposite Columns. The annual Amount of the Nabob's Expences, as they have hitherto stood, was Rupees 26,84,559 : 10. The Amount on the present Reduction is, 15,45,689 : 8; which comes within the present allotted Stipend, and leaves a Saving of 54,310 : 8.* The Difficulty of adjusting an Account of such Magnitude, consisting of so many various Articles, and which furnished a Livelihood to near Ten thousand Persons, obliged the Committee when they parted at Coimbatour to leave it unfinished: I have since completed it with the Peshkur of the Nizamut, whom I called down from the City for that Purpose.] I am pleased with this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Merit of Mr. Bogle, from whom I received great Assistance in this Business. The Accounts were all translated and prepared by him, and it was principally owing to his great Diligence, that I have been at length able to complete them. As a Reformation of this Nature is liable to much Imposition from Influence and Misrepresentation, I think it necessary to mention that I was at the Pains to examine every Article of the Accounts myself, and took every Precaution to inform myself of the Pretensions of every Person whose Name is inserted among the Pensioners; of them, none are retained, except such as I am assured are justly entitled to the Salaries which they enjoy from their Birth, old or actual Service, long Prescription,

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

or some accidental Circumstances of Right, such as the Confiscation of the Estates of deceased Persons in the Service of Government, whose Children thereby acquired a Claim to its Support, &c. Among the many Dependants of the Nabob whose Names are struck out of the present List, I cannot omit to take Notice of a vast Multitude introduced by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan Rajah Amirt Sing; in this Retrenchment I felt little Reluctance, as the Loss could not be very afflicting to those on whom it fell, since they had not been long in Possession of their Stipends, nor of Course reduced by Habit to a total Reliance upon them for their Livelihood. It will doubtless appear extraordinary to our Honourable Masters, that such Allowances to the Dependants of Mahomed Reza Cawn should have existed in the Nabob's Accounts, when so liberal a Stipend had been granted to that Minister for his State and Expences. In other Instances, I confess I proceeded with great Pain, in the Reflection that I was an Instrument in depriving whole Families, all at once, of their Bread, and reducing them at once to a State of Penury. Convinced however of the Necessity of the Measure, I endeavoured to execute it with Impartiality, and with a due Attention to the Orders of the Company, as well as to the different Circumstances of the Persons who had hitherto lived on the Nabob's Allowances; I believe I may, at the same Time, venture to add, that the other Members of the Committee were actuated by the same Sentiments.

I have strongly recommended to the Begum, and have given it in strict Command to the Dewan, to adhere closely to this Establishment, nor to suffer the least Deviation from it, without first advising me of it, and receiving my Concurrence to it. I have no Fear of their exceeding it.

The following is an Explanation of the different General Heads or Offices for the Accounts.

Shagherd Peshah, or List of Pensioners.

Behila—List of Officers of the Household. In this also are comprehended many Persons who may be considered only as Pensioners.

Tope Conna—Officers and Charges of the Artillery, and Burchundaffes, or Gun Men; these latter are chiefly employed as Guards at different Stations.

Sair—Horsemen.

Guardee—Sepoys, disciplined after the European Manner; used only for the Guard of the Palace.

Tosha Khana—Wardrobe, &c. &c. &c.

Ordered, The Abstract to be entered after this Proceeding, and a Copy of the General Account to be sent a Number in the Packet.

The President lays before the Board the Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 7th January.

The Minute of the General relating to Captain Harper to lie for Consideration, as Two of the Members, who do not belong to the Select Committee, desire to inform themselves on the Subject.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
W^m Aldersey,
H. Goodwin.

Abstract of the Nizamut Accounts.

PENSIONERS.		Late	Reduced	Late	Reduced
Shagherd Peiha Account.		Establishment.		Establishment.	
Pensioners	_____	46,570	2 0	42,144	13 0
Akul Culumb Officers	_____	4,767	8 0	2,931	13 0
Armenians, &c. Artificers, &c.	—	45,313	0 0	20,312	15 0
Behila Account.				96,650	10 0
Pensioners	_____	4,746	0 0	1,621	4 0
Begums	_____	3,960	12 0	3,960	12 0
Akul Kalumb Officers	_____	1,195	8 0	838	2 0
Eunuchs	_____	1,217	0 0	978	12 0
Slaves	_____	312	0 0	272	0 0
Hajee Almas, Charity Pensioners	—	278	8 0	181	13 0
Arbah Nefrat, Musicians	_____	1,393	0 0	16	8 0
Persons under different Heads	_____	3,957	10 0	2,419	7 0
Sayr Account.				17,016	0 0
Pensioners	_____	34,061	8 0	7,946	1 0
Turk Sawar, or Turkish Troop,	—	2,455	0 0		
Indostan Sawar, Hindostan Troop,	_____	2,710	0 0	1,000	9 0
Tapo Khana, Artillery,	_____	10,063	8 0	1,410	14 0
Guardee Account.				49,290	0 0
Infantry	_____	8,734	0 0	8,734	0 0
				1,71,735	10 0
				92,590	3 0
Meer Sammanee Account.					
Table, Animals, &c.	_____	3,20,540	13 5	2,46,965	0 5
Jofha Khana Account.					
War Drake, &c.	_____	3,03,191	4 15	1,87,642	3 15
				6,23,732	2 0
Total per Annum				6,23,732	2 0
Total					
Amount brought down, per Month	_____	1,71,735	10 0	92,590 3 is 2	20,60,827 8 0
Amount brought down, per Annum	_____			6,23,732	2 0
				26,84,559	10 0
				4,34,607	4 0
				15,45,689	8 0

A P P E N D I X, N° CIV.

Book 191, Page 442.

Fort William, the 21st February 1774.

At a Consultation; Present,
 (a) The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 William Aldersey,
 James Lawrell,
 Henry Goodwin,
 John Graham, and
 George Vansittart, } Esquires.

Separate Pro-
 ceedings rela-
 tive to Maho-
 med Reza
 Cawn.
 Monday.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th instant.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from the President at the Durbar, accompanied by the Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements in the Nizamut and Bhaila Departments, during the Period of Mahmud Reza Cawn's Administration; which he received in Course, according to its Date.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq.

I have at length obtained from the Begum, and have now the Pleasure to forward to you, all the Nizamut Accounts, from the Beginning to the End of M. R. Cawn's Administration. Accompanying these, I also send English Translations of them; and for your further Satisfaction, I beg Leave here to make such Remarks on the Nature of each particular Charge, beginning with the Disbursements in the Bhaila Department, as occur to me from my own Knowledge, grounded on common Report, the Enquiries I have purposely made, or from the special Information of such Persons as were privy to these Disbursements.

The Resident
 at Durbar
 sends down
 the Accounts
 of the Nizamut
 and Bhaila.

The first Five Articles are all acknowledged.

Mahmud Elloll, an old Servant or Slave of Meer Jaffier's, and Tavildar of the Bhela Department, acknowledges Receipt of the Sum passed under his Name; and Vouchers for his Disbursement of it are deposited in the different Duftahs.

Sevooram Pundit held the same Appointment with Mahmud Elloll for some Months, and gives the same satisfactory Account of the Money with which he is charged.

Charges Consummatory and Tushaw Connah, were defrayed by Oudwanasing the Peishcar, as set forth in the Accounts.

Charges Emmarut, at Calcutta and Moorshedabad, as well as those of Emaum Barry, are all in like Manner accounted for, and acknowledged as just.

Charges Extraordinary; viz.

Jewels were purchased to the Amount specified, Part of which were given to Baboo Begum, as per her Receipt; the Remainder are now in the Possession of the Nabob Mabarruk ut Dowlah, Paeshcush to the King; and Purchase of Books appear to be just Charges. Way-charges of Mahbut Jungs Begum from Dacca, incurred at the Desire of Munny Begum, Money lent to sundry Persons; Part of this Sum has been accounted for with the Nabob, and for the Remainder there are Bonds in his Possession. Purchase of Shawls: This Money was paid to Cojah Huffat, immediately from the Khalsa; Particulars of which appear in the Consummatory Duftah. Batta R. 44,621 11. This Transaction happened in the Time of Nizam-ut-Dowlah: The Money was disbursed from the Nabob's Treasury in Calcutta, in different Species of Coin; and the Loss arising on the Whole was made good here, to the above Amount. Clocks, &c. curious Pieces of Mechanism and other Jewelry, wrought in England, purchased soon after Mabarruk ut Dowlah's Accession: Charges for Saltpetre, Scerpoosies, and Houses, appear all to be just.

Elephant Charges are acknowledged by the Derogha, with this Difference, that the Charge of maintaining them for Two Years at Dacca, is included in the Sum of R. 75,000, and that the Charge of R. 9,115 9 was incurred on former Occasions, but not before brought to Account. Subscription to the Town Hall in Calcutta, a just Charge. Mahomed Nahamut disbursed so much in Charity, as appears by his Account Subscription of 2,500 R. for the Relief of an unfortunate Englishman.

Charity in the Time of the Famine.—The Nabob distributed Rice to the Poor in several Places, the Amount of which is supposed to be equal to the Sum charged. Lottery Tickets. In Mr. Becher's Time a Lottery was set on foot for various Articles of Jewelry, in which the Nabob took a Number of Tickets to distribute among his Dependants. Present made to Major Graham, on a Representation made by Mr. Cartier, and that to the King's Servant, are just Charges. Charges Nowarra, accounted for by Jeffaraut Cawn, as stated. Payments made out of the Allowance to the Nabob Nuzam-ut-Dowlah, for One Month before the Allowances to the Persons to whom these Payments were made, were settled. Charges Bullocks and Oxen, were incurred in former

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

1

Times,

Times, but not before brought to Account: Vouchers are existing. The next Charge is the Expence of an Entertainment given to Setab Ray: The Expence of the Hodgie Devotion at Mecca, incurred by the Desire of Munny Begum: Presents sent to the King; Nazers paid in Gold Mohurs on various Occasions; Durbar Charges at the King's Court, disbursed by Setab Roy: Jugget Seat's Debt and Payment, are stated right.

Of the Deficiency between the Receipts and Disbursements, Account the Bhela Department, R^l. 78,862 3 10, are said to have been paid to Jessaurut Cawn, in Part of Newarrah Charges, Vouchers for which are forth-coming.

The Sum of Rupees 36,444 8 6 3 is said to be the Amount of Assignments from the Khalsa on Gain Chund and others, which were never paid. For Rupees 9,802 1 5, Charges Emarut, Vouchers are forth-coming; so that the whole Sum of Rupees 30,41,335 9 2, allotted for the Bhela Department, seems to be fully accounted for. In the like Manner, all the Disbursements entered in the Accounts particularly distinguished by the Name of Nizamut, are acknowledged, and Vouchers appear for them in the different Offices. Rajah Goordafs has however remarked to me, that a Number of M. R. Cawn's Friends and Dependants have by his own Appointment received their Maintenance from the Allotment made from the Nizamut Department, and on this Head has delivered to me a Paper N^o 1, which particularizes these Appointments, and will shew the Amount of them to be about 27 Lacks. The Paper N^o 2, delivered also by Rajah Goordafs, relates to the same Subject, as it contains a List of such of M. R. Cawn's Relations, &c. as held Offices under the Government in different Places, and received at the same Time an Allowance from the Sircar, together with an Account of Servants and Prisoners received from the Begum, and taken from authentic Vouchers. I likewise send you Two Persian Accounts of these which were given to me by Rajah Goordafs; that marked with the Letter A corresponds exactly with the Begum's; that marked B, and which was delivered subsequently to the Account A, was found erroneous, as many Persons are therein said to be introduced by M. R. Cawn, who it evidently appears had their Appointments from Jaffier Alli Cawn, or who had their Appointments only confirmed by the former, or their Salaries increased. It being further observed to me by Rajah Goordafs that a Number of Horsemen and Sepoys had been retained in the Service of M. R. Cawn, and paid from the Sircar without any Kind of Authority, I was led to make an Enquiry into the Matter, and it appeared that when Lord Clive was at Moorshedabad he formed an Establishment for M. R. Cawn, as follows: 100 Horsemen, 350 Cofs Burdars or Musquiteers. These Men were paid from the Tope Cannah Department; but M. R. Cawn dismissed them, and substituted the like Number of Sepoys at the same Rate of Pay in their Room. These received their Allowance from the Gardee or Sepoy Department, and in subsequent Years the Number of them was altered as follows:

Original Appointment	—	Men	350
Decreased in Sun 9	—	—	18
			<hr/>
			332
Increased in Sun 10	—	—	42
Ditto 11	—	—	48
Ditto 12	—	—	108
			<hr/>
		Men	530

So that, at the Time of M. R. Cawn's Dismission, the public Servants stationed with him were 100 Horsemen and 530 Sepoys.

The Article of Batta is brought as another Charge against M. R. Cawn by Rajah Goordafs, but nothing appears in the Nizamut Records. The Account N^o 3, is what was delivered to me by Roy Sunder Sing, the Person the Person * who managed this Business. Goordafs says that it amounts to a much larger Sum, but he has not as yet furnished me with any Proofs.

* sic in Orig.

On these Accounts, therefore, I have only further to remark to you, that the Sum of 2,31,044 Rupees, which is stated against Mahmud Rizza Cawn as a Balance is, in fact, the Amount of sundry Assignments, as represented in my Letter to the Board under Date the 18th November 1772, accompanying the Nabob's Accounts; for although the Sums do not exactly agree, yet on a Reference to the Accounts now sent, it will be seen that the Amount for which Vouchers have been since delivered (Rupees 2,69,563 15), and the Sum in Question, make the exact Difference of (Rupees 5,00,608 2 8 3), specified in the Accounts transmitted with my above mentioned Letter.

I am, with much Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and
faithful Servant,

(Signed)

Samuel Middleton.

P. S. Since writing the above, Rajah Goordafs has been with me, and tells me he will have his Accounts of Batta ready in Three or Four Days, when they shall be forwarded to you. The Articles marked in Paper N^o 1, delivered by Rajah Goordafs, are what he objects to.

Signed S. M.

STATEMENT of the Transaction of Bhela Circar, from Sawhoon 1172 Bengall Year, or the 1st of Suffor, Sun 6, to Choyet 1180 Bengall Year, or the 5th of Mohorum, Sun 13.

The Amount Jamma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R'	1,10,46,889	3	14	1
The Amount Collection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,14,232	10	16	0
										6,32,656	8	18	1
The Amount Collection, as above, was	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,14,232	10	16	—	—
The Amount accounted in the Khalfa is more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	—
									1,04,14,233	1	18	3	—
Disposed of as follows, viz.													
To the Boddaw Begum	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,08,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
To the Nabob Mahbarrec ul Dowlah Bahadur	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Meer Sydoo	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,01,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
To the Zunana of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Banboo Begum the Nabob's Mother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,65,400	—	—	—	—
To Mahmud Elloll	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,93,184	9	13	1	—	—	—
To Seevoorum Pondut	—	—	—	—	—	—	172,977	5	—	—	—	—	—
									62,66,161	14	3	2	—
									73,72,897	8	16	3	—
Whereof the following is the Disbursements passed in the Khalfa Account, viz.									Remained Rupees	30,41,335	9	2	—
Charges Confamaunvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,21,354	15	18	—	—	—	—
Charges Tushaw Cannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,92,138	1	18	—	—	—	—
Charges Emmarut at Moorshdabad :									6,13,493	1	16	—	—
By Hufia Nundey Cawn	—	—	—	—	—	64,281	14	10					
Deduct Short Receipt	—	—	—	—	—	232	13	5					
By Shaik Kyroolah	—	—	—	—	—	64,049	1	5					
						33,316	2	10					
Charges Emmarut at Calcutta :							97,365	3	15	—	—	—	—
By Mahmud Aureff	—	—	—	—	—	24,350	—	—					
By Fackeer Mahmua	—	—	—	—	—	13,302	15	—					
By Roy Ramnut	—	—	—	—	—	24,005	4	—					
Deduct Nonpayment	—	—	—	—	—	9,569	4	—					
							52,088	15	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Immaum Baudey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49,454	2	15	—	—
									1,77,178	15	18	3	—
Carry over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,40,126	4	9	3	—
									30,41,335	9	2	—	—
									6,32,656	8	18	1	—

The Balance of Jamma and Collection brought over	—	—	—	—	—	R' 6,32,656	8	18	1
Ditto remained brought over	—	—	—	—	—	R' 30,41,335	9	2	—
Account Disbursements and Sundry extraordinary Charges brought over	—	—	—	—	—	R' 23,91,226	12	1	—
Borrowed from Jugget Setu's Bank, from Year 1173	—	—	—	—	—	21,00,000	—	—	—
to Year 1177 Bengal Year,	—	—	—	—	—	10,50,000	—	—	—
Assigned over the Company's Allowance in part	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remained due	—	—	—	—	—	R' 10,50,000	—	—	—
further Part, 5 Years stated Payment, at R' 1,05,000 per Annum,	—	—	—	—	—	5,25,000	—	—	—
						29,16,226	12	1	—
						1,25,108	13	1	3
						7,57,765	6	—	—
						Deficient Rupees,			

N. B. The Deficiency of the R' 30,41,335 9 2, which is R' 1,25,108 13 1 3, is to be accounted for as follows, viz.

78,862				3				10							
By Jefferut Cawn, Account Dacca Naw Waddaw Year 1178, R'															
By Gahun Chund, the Balance of Drafts on Allum Chund and Laul Chund															
By the Zemidars of Cogmery															
By D° of Laskarpore															
By Davy Sing															
By the Khalla Cazanah															
By Rogonut Cazanchey															
36,444															
8															
6															
3															
Rupees															
1,15,306															
11															
16															
3															
By Roy Ramnut, Account Deduction made in the Calcutta Emmarut															
By Affah Nodcy Cawn, D°, in Moorshedabad															
9,569															
4															
—															
239															
13															
5															
9,802															
1															
5															
Rupees															
1,25,108															
13															
1															
3															

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS of Monthly Pay of the Servants of Nizamut Sircar, and by whose Dustakeft or Written Order they were admitted in the Service, &c.; as likewise the Subfiftance allowed to the Begums, &c. Dependants, to the End of Jumad ul Awall, Sun 14; videlicet:

Under the Denomination of Horfemen.

The Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn.

Syed Mahmud Huffain Cawn, by the Dustakeft of Nabob Meer Jaffer, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	—	R ^r	500
Agah Ismael, by Ditto of Ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	—	100	100
Increased by Nabob Naujemut Dowla, 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	—	100	100
by Muzaffer Jung, 1st Zeeleage, Sun 7th	—	—	—	400	400
				—	500
				—	600
Mirza Ahmud, by the Dustakeft of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	—	200	200
Meer Mahmud Ally Cawn by Ditto of Ditto, the 9 Robuwall Avall, Sun 6	—	—	—	400	400
Meer Mahmud Zuckey, by Ditto of Ditto, 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	—	200	200
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Rowbufawney, Sun 12	—	—	—	100	100
				—	300
				—	2000
Mirza Immaum Bux, &c. the Party of Mahmud Tuckey Cawn, by the Regulation of Nabob Naujemut Dowla and the Dustakeft of Muzaffer Jung, viz.					
Mirza Immaum Bux, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	—	200	200
Increased the 8th Zuleage, Sun 7	—	—	—	25	25
the 22 Zeekhaud, Sun 11	—	—	—	25	25
				—	50
				—	250
Ally Nookey Beg, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 7	—	—	—	60	60
Mahmud Aumey Beg, the 16th Zeeleage, Sun 8	—	—	—	40	40
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	—	—	—	20	20
				—	60
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Suddullah, the 16th Zeeleage, Sun 8	—	—	—	60	60
Gullam Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	—	—	—	50	50
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Nuradin, the 16th Ditto Ditto	—	—	—	40	40
Mahmud Cummer Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	—	—	—	40	40
Mahmud Nazar Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto	—	—	—	37	37
Increased the 1st Zeekhana, Sun 9	—	—	—	13	13
the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	15	15
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12	—	—	—	50	50
				—	88
				—	125
Meer Bahadur Ally, the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 7	—	—	—	100	100
Mahmud Huffein Beg, the 2d Shawall, Sun 7	—	—	—	32	32
Increased the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	—	13	13
				—	45
Mahmud Roffee Beg, the 3d Shawall, Sun 7	—	—	—	32	32
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 8	—	—	—	20	20
				—	52
Zorowar Sing, — the 8th Shawbun, Sun 7	—	—	—	32	32
Mahmud Bellah, — the 7th Zuledge, Sun 8	—	—	—	32	32
Mahmud Bahadur, the 26th Moharum, Sun 7	—	—	—	32	32
Mahmud Zuman, the 30th Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	—	32	32
				—	1010
Mahmud Ally, &c.					
Mahmud Ally, — the 1st Shawbun, Sun 11	—	—	—	75	75
Shaik Julull Oddin the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7	—	—	—	32	32
Mahmud Rustum the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	—	32	32
Gozuffer Ally, — the 9th Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	—	32	32
Soiff Ally, — the 21st Moharum, Sun 12	—	—	—	32	32
Mahmud Coddadut the 9th Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	—	32	32
				—	235
				—	1245
				—	3245

Carry over 3245 — —

				Brought over, R. 3,245 --
Fazoolah Beg, &c.				
Fazoolah Beg, —	the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	75	
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	—	—	25	
			<u>100</u>	
Mahmud Gofs, —	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Mahmud Cahin —	the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	—	32	
Gullam Hufsein —	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Mahmud Innahet	the 30th Ditto — Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Peer Mahmud,	the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12	—	32	
			<u>260</u>	
Bahadur, &c.				
Bahadur Sing, —	the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	—	75	
Ramkistum Sing, —	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
			<u>37</u>	
Hunundey Sing, —	the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
			<u>37</u>	
Shurick Sing —	the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
			<u>37</u>	
Gopaul Sing, —	the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	32	
			<u>218</u>	
Mirza Hufsein Bux, &c.				
Mirza Hufsein Bux, —	the 5th Moharum, Sun 11	—	100	
Mirza Cotohe Beg, —	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Shaik Bauzid, —	the 6th Suffar, Sun 12	—	32	
Shaik Bandoolah, —	the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	32	
Bogwan Sing, —	the 4th Ditto, Sun 8	—	32	
			<u>228</u>	
Mirza Mogul, &c.				
Mirza Mogul, —	the 1st Zuledge, Sun 13	—	50	
Syed Abdulla, —	the 17th Moharum, Sun 8	—	32	
Syed Turrob Ally,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Offmali,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Gullam Mahmud,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Jahan, —	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Syed Hassim Ally,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Syed Aumanoolah,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Gauzey,	the 17th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Merrub, —	the 19th Ditto Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Zievan,	the 6th Shawbun, Sun 9	—	32	
Nichall Sing, —	the 21st Ramzun, Sun 10	—	32	
			<u>402</u>	
			<u>1,108 --</u>	
Razihodin Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Regulation of Nabob Meer Jaffier, viz.				
Razihodin Mahmud Cawn —	the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	500	
Suffey Beg Cawn, by the Duftakut of Naujumut Dowla, the 15th Tukkaud, Sun 6	—	—	90	
Meer Mahmud Hufsein, by Ditto, the 15th Ditto — Ditto	—	—	110	
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 8	—	—	40	
			<u>150</u>	
Mahmud Ally Beg, by the Duftakut of Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 8	—	—	55	
Awkah Mahmud Beg, the 1st Moharum, Sun 13, by Ditto — Ditto	—	—	125	
Mahmud Beg, &c. Ditto the Increase by Muzaffer Jung, viz.				
Mahmud Beg —	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	100	
Increased —	the 20th Ramzun, Sun 10	—	20	
			<u>120</u>	
Hoffein Beg —	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50	
Increased —	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5	
			<u>55</u>	
Coffim Beg —	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50	
Increased —	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5	
			<u>55</u>	
			<u>1,150 --</u>	
Carry over			5,503 --	

					Brought over, R' 5,503 - -
Gullum Ally Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Meer Ahmud	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Bandull Beg,	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Mahmud Saulay Beg	—	the 2d Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 8th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Badullah Beg	—	the 28th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Commer Ally Beg	—	the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Mahmud Beg	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Abdoo Zumah Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Affaud Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Juffwant Sing	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	—	—	50
Mahumed Hufsein	—	the 2d Zeeledge, Sun 6	—	—	32
Zulull Lodin	—	the 6th Ditto Ditto	—	—	50
Sawley Beg	—	the 19th Rawjub, Sun 9	—	—	50
Abdull Carim Beg	—	the 19th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	50
Baubah Beg	—	the 19th Ditto	—	Ditto	50
Commall Beg	—	the 19th Ditto	—	Ditto	50
Increased	—	the same Day	—	—	50
					<u>5</u>
					<u>55</u>
Curim Beg	—	the 12th Robewall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	50
Mahmud Beg	—	the 12th Ditto	—	Ditto	50
Mahmud Hufsein Beg	—	the 12th Ditto	—	Ditto	50
Callender Beg	—	the 12th Zuleedge, Sun 11	—	—	50
Abboo Cossim Beg	—	the 21st Ditto Ditto	—	—	50
Abdulla Beg	—	the 16th Suffor, Sun Ditto	—	—	50
Rahim Beg	—	the 4th Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	50
Kheroola Beg	—	the 16th Zeeledge, Ditto	—	—	50
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 16th Ditto	—	Ditto	50
Increased	—	the same Day	—	—	50
					<u>5</u>
					<u>55</u>
Mirza Andey Beg	—	the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	—	—	50
Mustapha Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased the same Day	—	—	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Ally Huckbur Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased the same Day	—	—	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
Mahmud Beg	—	the 18th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	5
					<u>55</u>
					<u>1,557 - -</u>
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud					
Erteh Cawn, the Naib of Nabob Meer Jaffer,					
Seyd Juvud Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	150
Increased by Muzuffer Jung the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10	—	—	—	—	50
					<u>200</u>
Carry over					<u>7,060 - -</u>

		Brought over	R ^s	R ^s	
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. brought over		—	—	—	7,060
Yar Ally Beg	the 19th Spawall, Sun 5	—	—	200	
Mahmud Chund	the 19th Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	32	
Shaik Chund, the Son of Shaik Ramun, the 8th Robewall Awall, Sun 4		—	—	32	
Mahmud Mungull	the 4th Zuledge, Sun 5	—	—	32	
Mahmud Roffein	the 15th Jumad ul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	32	
Meer Ally Beg	the 20th Shawbun	Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Munwar	the 23d Moharum	Ditto	—	50	
Auzey Abraham	the 15th Jumadall Awall, Ditto	—	—	32	
Mahmud Issuff	the 29th Shawall	Ditto	—	50	
Shahoo Narran	the 19th Ditto	Ditto	—	32	
Suntoke Sing	the 27th Suffor	Sun 8	—	32	
Mahmud Paunah	the 27th Ditto	Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Fyzoolah	the 26th Moharum	Sun 9	—	32	
Shirr Ally Beg	the 26th Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	32	
Shaik Mahmud Roffun	the 15th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	32	
Mahmud Raza Beg	the 14th Robeewal Awall, Sun 11	—	—	32	
Syed Nynudeen Hufflein	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Shaik Abdull Curim	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Gullam Murtooza	the 10th Ditto	Sun 12	—	32	
				862	
Syed Nujabaut Ally, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by Meer Zuvahed Ally, the 4th Shawbun, Sun 13.					
1 Syed Nujabaut Ally	—	—	—	100	
Shaik Rehimhoolah, &c. Sawvurum	—	—	—	576	
				676	
Mahumed Zyed Cawn, &c. the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, viz.					
3 Mahmud Zyed Cawn, &c. the 2d Jumadal Awul	Sun 5	—	—	192	
1 Meer Ahmud, the Son of Meer Codaw Bux, Ditto	Ditto	—	—	50	
1 Mirza Ollyhoolah, the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, not knowing who introduced him, the 27th Suffor, Sun 8				50	
				292	
Lawhurry Beg, &c. by the Dustakuts of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Nabob Naujeinut Dowla, and Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, dismissed by Muzaffer Jung, and taken again by his Order, viz.					
Lawhurry Beg	the 1st Rawjub,	Sun 9	—	100	
Increased the 1st Roba Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	40	
				140	
Affios Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 9	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				70	
Waffil Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				50	
Munam Beg	the 14th Zeckhaud	Sun 11	—	40	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
the 1st Rawjub	Sun 12	—	—	20	
				40	
				80	
Ramzun Ally Beg	the 1st Zeckhaud	Sun 10	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				70	
Goffoor Beg	the 1st Zeckhaud	Sun 10	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				70	
Gullam Ally Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				50	
Futty Ally Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 9	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 11	—	—	20	
				50	
Aumunnut Ally Beg	the 5th Jumadull Awall	Sun 12	—	50	
				630	
Meer Wahgie Oddin Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear who introduced him,					
the 1st Zeckhaud	—	Sun 8	—	300	
				2,760	
Carry forward				R ^s	9,820

Brought over —

R' 9,820 — —

Nilkaunt, &c. introduced by Hungnoo Sing, in the Room of Shevenaut Sing, that was in the Service, by the Order of Nabob Meer Jaffier : These Nilkaunt, &c. were taken by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.

Nilkaunt	—	the 1st Moharum	—	Sun 9	—	70
7 Shevenaut Sing, &c.	—	the 28th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	224
Hurry Kithaa Sing	—	the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Affaud	—	the 5th Suffor	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Bullund	—	the 28th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Uffmut	—	the 11th Suffor	—	Ditto	—	32
Mahmud Yarr	—	the 1st Robeewall	—	Ditto	—	32
Sahauje Sing	—	the 24th Ditto	—	Sun 10	—	32
Buddall Sing	—	the 13th Shawall	—	Sun 12	—	32
Kisheen Sing	—	the 16th Zeeledge	—	Ditto	—	32
Jeetoo Roy	—	the 10th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	32
Sycheb Sing	—	the 5th Suffor	—	Sun 9	—	32
Ram Sing	—	the 4th Robee Sawney	—	Sun 10	—	32

646 — —

Nabob Meer Jaffier had by his Regulation appointed Houssein Ally Cawn, &c. the Party of Muzaffur Jung; whereby Mahmud Rahum Ally, the Subaltern of the said Houssein Ally Cawn, became the Head, viz.

1 Mahmud Raham Ally	the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 5	—	40
1 Mahmud Cahin	the 2d Robeewall Awall	—	Sun 4	—	40
10 Meer Guzuffur Ally, &c.	the 12th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	320
2 Bahadur Sing, &c.	the 20th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	64
2 Syed Houssein, &c.	the 11th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	64
1 Mahmud Rahamut	the 26th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
1 Shaik Nazar Mahmud	the 2d Jumadull Awall	—	Sun 5	—	32
1 Mahmud Rofhun	the 16th Robeewall Awall	—	Sun 4	—	32
1 Shaik Mahmud Vilahet,	the 5th Shawbun	—	Sun 5	—	32
1 Shokoroolah Beg	the 5th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	32
1 Syed Surff Oddin,	the 27th Shawall	—	Sun 7	—	—
1 Meer Fyaz Mahmud,	the 27th D°	—	ditto	—	—
2 Per Mamood, &c.	the 10th Zeeledge	—	ditto	—	—
1 Meer Heyduthhoolar,	the 14th Ramzun	—	Sun 8	—	—
1 Goculnutt,	the 17th D°	—	ditto	—	—
1 Chait Sing,	the 17th D°	—	ditto	—	—
1 Mahmud Ibrahim,	the 9th Rawjub	—	Sun 9	—	—
1 Mahmud Sunun	the 19th Ramzun	—	ditto	—	32

976 — —

Employed at Houghly, viz.

Mirza Sultran Ally, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 4	—	500
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 1st Ramzun, Sun 11	—	100
	—	600
Mirza Abdull Rahuir Beg, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawall, Sun 11	—	40
	—	140

740 — —

Employed at Hockbur Nagore, viz.

Meer Jognah, the Son of Keytramut Dowla, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadull Awall, Sun 11	—	40
	—	140

Employed at Culpee, viz.

Mirza Rabey, alias Raza Cooley Cawn, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	100
Increased, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	25
	—	125

265 — —

Employed at Purneah, viz.

Bucker Ally Cawn, &c.		
Bucker Ally Cawn by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	100
Increased by Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	100
	—	200

Carry over — R' 12,447 — —

Employed at Purneah, brought over	Brought over	R ¹ 250	R ¹ 12,447
Aukim Meer Huskarey, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom he was introduced, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10		250	
The Command of Ally Beg Cawn amount in all, Men 201, and Horses 152, and Pay per Month			450
			Rupees 12,897

The Command of Mirza Abdull Husein, viz.
 Mirza, Abbo, Tullep, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them; these men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn

Mirza, Abboo, Tullep	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	R ¹ 140
Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawnee, Sun 12			25
			165
John Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	50
Maha Zudy Beg	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	50
Humzah Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	50
Nuffir Beg	the 7th Ramzun	Ditto	50
Murtuzah Cooley Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mirza Cauzem	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	50
Increased the 1st Zeehaud		Sun 11	5
			55
Cullub Ally Beg	the 21 Ramzun	Sun 10	50
Ally Raza Beg	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Tuckey Beg	the 26th Zeckhaud	Ditto	50
Meer Huffun	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	50
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall		Sun 13	5
			55
Ally Mahmud Beg	the 26th Zeckhaud	Sun 10	50
Abdulla Beg	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Zuledge	Sun 11	50
Moraud Ally Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	50
Meer Ibrahim	the 12th Shawbun	Sun 12	50
Ibrahim Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	50
Heydut hoolah Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	50
Mirza Ally Uckbar	the 23d Robee Sawney	Ditto	50
Irmahet hoolah Beg	the 2d Jumadul Sawney	Sun 13	50
Meer Abdullah	the 19th Sawbun	Ditto	50
			1,225

Dismissed, viz.

Hodge Guy came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 14		50
Cullub Ally Beg came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 30th Robee Sawney, Sun 13		50
		100
		1,325

Mahmud Razah Beg, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced; these Men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn, viz.

Mahmud Razah Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	R ¹ 75
Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12			25
			100
Meer Ibrahim	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	R ¹ 50
Increased the 1st Zeckhaud		Sun 11	5
the 1st Shawbun		Sun 13	5
			10
			60
Nawhooroze Ally Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	50
Meer Moonloo	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	50
Curtailed the 1st Zeckhaud		Sun 11	10
			40
Carry forward			R ¹ 250 1,325

	Brought forward	—	—	—	R ^s 1,325
Mahmud Razah Beg, &c.	brought forward	—	—	—	250
Meer Suduck Beg	the 17th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Sun 11	—	10
					— 40
Fackeer hoolah	the 7th Ramzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Sun 11	—	10
					— 40
Meer Aurey	the 7th Rawzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
Mahumed Ally Beg	the 26th Zeekhaud	—	Ditto	—	50
Auk Ally	the 28th Zeekledge	—	Ditto	—	50
Fuzull Ally Beg	the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Raza Beg	the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Futty Ally Beg	the 26th Robee Sawney	—	Ditto	—	50
Auzey Beg	the 11th Rawjub	—	Sun 11	—	50
Ibrahim Beg	the 8th Shawbun	—	Ditto 12	—	50
Bauker Beg	the 19th Zeekledge	—	Sun 11	—	50
Hushruff Ally Beg	the 20th Suffor	—	Sun 12	—	50
Wyad Shaw	the 20th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Beg	the 24th Shawbun	—	Sun 13	—	50
Mahmud Sudduck	the 24th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
	Dismissed, viz.				
Mahmud Ally Beg	the 17th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	50
Colliur Beg	the 23d Ditto	—	Sun 12	—	50
Awkhally	the 7th Ramzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
					— 150
					1,130
Meer Budradin Ally, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung; but does not appear who introduced them, viz.					
Meer Budradin Ally	the 1st Jumadul Sawney	—	Sun 12	—	150
Meer Mustapha	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	65
Mirza Mahabut Ally	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	60
Meer Comradin	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	60
Meer Mustapha	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Shaik Curum Aily	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Nujuff Ally	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	55
Meer Affuzul	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Meer Catobee Ally	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Immaum Ally	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	65
Mahmud Anshuck	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Awdull	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Abdull Lutiff	the 12th Zeekhaud	—	Sun 13	—	40
Meer Curim hoolah	the 14th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	40
					— 810
Meer Bahadur Ally, &c. viz.					
Meer Bahadur Ally, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, but does not appear who introduced him, from the 22d Jumadul Awall, Sun 5, to the 14th Robee wall, Sun 6					
From the 15th Robee wall Awall, Sun 6, to the 14th of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12, curtailed	—	—	—	—	R ^s 100
					25
					— 75
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 15th Jumadul Sawney, 12 Sun	—	—	—	—	25
					— 100
Syed Ahmud, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 22d Shawbun, Sun 5					
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	—	—	50
					20
					— 70
					— 170
Mirza Mindy Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Robee wall Awall, Sun 10					
Meer Oynuddin, by	Ditto of Ditto	—	—	—	100
	the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	—	R ^s 140
Increased	the 1st Suffur, Sun 11	—	—	—	60
	the 1st Robee wall, Sun 12	—	—	—	100
					— 160
					— 300
Carry over	—	R ^s			570 3,265

				Brought over	—	—	R' 3,265
				Meer Bahadur Ally, &c. brought over	—	—	570
The following Men are by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced.							
Cauzay Jumalladin	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 11	—	—	—	48
Yarr Ally Beg	—	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	—	25
Mahmud Abdulla	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Ditto	—	—	70
Meer Joinull Abdin	—	the 1st Shawall	—	Ditto	—	—	60
Shaw Kiffurhoolah	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Ditto	—	—	200
Bahadur Sing	—	the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	—	75
Hassien Zumah Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor	—	Ditto	—	—	150
Meer Mubureck Ally	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Ditto	—	—	100
Newals Beg	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 12	—	—	—	40
Mindey Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Shawbun	—	Ditto	—	—	40
Meer Mahmud Hyat	—	the 1st Ramzun	—	Ditto	—	—	50
Meer Gullam Ally	—	the 2d Moharum	—	Ditto	—	—	150
Mahmud Assem	—	the 9th Jumadul Awall	Sun 13	—	—	—	150
Mirza Mahmud Hussein	—	the 1st Rawjub	—	Ditto	—	—	75
Cummall Sing	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Ditto	—	—	15
Mahmud Rostum	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 10	—	—	—	50
Meer Mahmud Tuckey	—	the 1st Robee wall Awall	Sun 11	—	—	—	40
							1,900
The above Command amount in all, Men 81, and Horses 58 ;							R' 5,165
Pay per Month							

Under the Denomination of Musquitiers, or Tope Cannah, viz.

Gullam Shaw, &c. they were the Comrades of Yarr Mahmud, the Party of Hussein Ally Cawn, who was joined with Aujut Sing, &c. and taken in the Service by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jasseir, in Sun 4; but Muzaffur Jung dismissed them in Sun 6, and kept said Yarr Mahmud, &c. viz.

50 Men, Gullam Shaw, &c. the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jasseir, and the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11, of Muzaffur Jung — — — — — 250

				Yarr Mahmud, &c.			
244	Men, and 10 Horse	the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 6	R'	1,313	8	
3	Ditto, and 3 Ditto	the 9th Jumadul Sawney	Sun 10	—	72	—	
1	Ditto	the 15th Rawjub	Ditto	—	4	8	
2	Ditto and 2 Ditto	the 13th Shawbun	Ditto	—	48	—	
					1,438		
300 Men, and 15 Horse.					1,688		

Keerparam, &c. employed in the Fowzedary; they were ancient Servants in Cossim Ally's Time, Sun 4, and by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jasseir, joined with Chentamun Sing at the Request of Assuruff Ally Cawn (the Son of said Nabob) Muzaffur Jung confirmed them in the Service by his Dustakut, viz.

Men. Horses.			
1	1	Keerparam, the 15th Robee Sauney,	Sun 7
1	1	Boolah Sing, the 30th ditto	ditto
7	—	Bahoo Sing, &c. the 20th Robuwall Awall,	ditto
5	—	Meribun Sing, &c. the 23d ditto	ditto
1	—	Ramkisan Roy, the 26th ditto	ditto
1	—	Chumroo, the 18th Robee Sawney,	ditto
5	—	Tyezullah, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall,	Sun 8
1	—	Jahoo Koy, the 27th Robee Sauney,	ditto
2	—	Mongney Roy, &c. the 28th ditto	ditto
1	—	Bechoo Laul, the 29th ditto	Sun 9
1	—	Comwar Sing, the 21st Robuwall Awall	Sun 8
1	—	Tickaw Roy, the 27th Shawall,	Sun 10
1	—	Hirrah Roy, the 29th Moharum,	ditto

28 2

Carry forward — R' 1,688

Brought forward R^s. 1,688 =

Men.	Horses.				
28	2	Brought forward.			
1	—	Narrain Sing, the 18th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 10	
1	—	Dunah Roy Rauje, the 24th Rawjub,	—	Sun 12	
1	—	Sookay Roy, the 2d Robuwall Awall	—	Sun 11	
1	—	Choorawmun Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
2	—	Ram Sing, &c. the 24th Rawjub	—	Sun 12	
1	—	Raum Roy, the 25th Shawbun,	—	ditto	
1	—	Govind Roy, the 29th Zuledge	—	ditto	
1	—	Mohadebb, the 29th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
1	—	Davey Sing, the 18th Ramzun	—	Sun 13	— 210 8

38 Men and 2 Horses.

Zuffer Beg, &c. formerly by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, in Sun 4, and the 27th Zeehaud, Sun 7, dismissed; but at the Request of Assuruff Ally Cawn, the Son of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Muzaffar Jung took them by his Dustakut the 1st Moharum, Sun 7, viz.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Zuffer Beg, the 24th Ramzun, Sun 8	—	24	
1	—	Mahmud Naussib, the 28th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	4 8	
					28 8

2 Men and 1 Horse.

Durbefs Mahmud, &c. formerly by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, which Muzaffar Jung confirmed.

Durbefs Mahmud, the 10th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	R ^s	18
Increase by M. M. Ertch Cawn, ditto	—	6	
by ditto, 25th Ramzun, Sun 5	—	10	
by Muzaffar Jung, 2d Moharum, Sun 7	—	10	
		26	

Men.	Horse.				
7	—	Meghoo Roy, &c. the 9th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5 a 4½	—	44	
6	—	Shaik Merbun, &c. the 1st Rawjub,	—	31 8	
9	—	Carrug Roy, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall, Sun 8	—	27	
1	—	Shaik Sobaney, the 23d Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	—	40 8	
1	—	Davey Sing, the 17th Suffor,	—	4 8	
1	—	Mahmud Hingah, the 27th Zeekhaud,	—	4 8	
2	2	Mahmud Ramzun, &c. the 23d Suffor, Sun 11	—	4 8	
2	—	Hollaffey Roy, &c. 27th Robee Sawney	—	48	
2	—	Hummerjut Roy, &c. the 29th ditto,	—	9	
1	—	Boorun Sing, the 3d Shawbun,	—	9	
2	—	Ramperfaut, &c. the 4th ditto,	—	4 8	
1	—	Hommed Sing, the 13th ditto,	—	9	
4	—	Bolday Roy, the 25th ditto,	—	4 8	
1	—	Chudawan Roy, the 2d Ramzun	—	18	
1	—	Shaik Peer Mahmud, the 28th ditto	—	4 8	
1	—	Mungoo Roy, the 17th Shewall	—	4 8	
1	—	Monohur Roy, the 28th ditto	—	4 8	
1	—	Saywack Roy, the 8th Moharum	—	4 8	
3	—	Hungnoo Roy, &c. the 14th Shawbun	—	4 8	
2	—	Shaike Durbarey, &c. the 1st Ramzun	—	13 8	
				9	
					303 -

50 Men and 2 Horses.

Tooloozum, &c. by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Tooloorum, the 24th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 4	10
4	—	Narran Sing, &c. the 21st ditto	—	ditto	18
1	—	Bandoo Sing, the 27th Moharum,	—	Sun 11	4 8
1	—	Gopaul Sing, the 25th Robuwall Awall,	—	Sun 12	4 8
					37 -

7 Men and 1 Horse.

Carry over R^s. 2,267 =

Brought over R. 2,267 -

Men.	Horses.				
		Jeet Sing, &c. by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn.			
1	1	Jeet Sing, the 4th Robceewall Awall, Sun 4, dismissed,	—		
		and the 23d Robee Sawney, Sun 12, taken again	—	24	
1	—	Sawdulah, the 9th Ramzun, — Sun 5	—	4	8
3	—	Tichaw Roy, &c. the 4th Suffar, — Sun 4	—	13	8
2	—	Mauney Roy, &c. the 8th ditto — Sun 5	—	9	
7	—	Shaum Laul, &c. the 9th ditto — ditto	—	31	8
1	—	Sudanund Roy, the 19th Shawbun, — Sun 9	—	4	8
3	—	Bovan Laul, &c. the 12th Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	—	13	8
1	1	Bovaney Sing, the 22d Rawjub, — Sun 10	—	24	
1	—	Juggun Roy, the 27th Zeekhaud, — ditto	—	4	8
1	—	Davey Roy, the 29th Suffor, — Sun 11	—	4	8
1	—	Raumju Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney, — Sun 11	—	4	8
2	—	Mahmud Mjittah, &c. the 29th ditto — ditto	—	9	
1	1	Nundo Laul, the 29th ditto — ditto	—	18	
5	—	Mahmud Hawhakur, &c. the 16th Ramzun Sun 12	—	22	8
5	—	Hultiroy, &c. the 27th ditto — ditto	—	22	8
5	—	Hollaffey Roy, &c. the 29th Robee Sawney ditto	—	22	8

232 8

40 Men, 5 Horses.

Beer Sing, &c. formerly by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn in Sun 4, of which Narran Sing, &c. Soduwall were sent to Houghly in Sun 6, and dismissed afterwards on the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7, and in their Room admitted Syed Miran, &c. the same Sun 7, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, and dismissed them in Sun 8, and in their Room took Bolah Sing, &c. who were also dismissed in Sun 12, and the 3d of Moharum, Sun 12, admitted Bee Sing, &c. again by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, being 150 Men and 7 Horses.

R. 811 8

The Musquiteers amount in all 587 Men and 32 Horses,
and Pay per Month

R. 3,311 -

Shawgurd Peshaw or the Public Servants, Meer Mossitah Siritah, viz.
Syed Tynul Abdin Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the
10th Robee Sawney, Sun 12 — — — 700

Affanadu Cawn, by Ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12 — — — 400

Ally Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7 — — — 700

Mirza Abdull Hussein Buxey of Turk Sawvur, by the Dustakut of
Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7 — — — R. 200

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.

the 1st Shawall, Sun 10 — — — R. 50

the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12 — — — 50

the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8 — — — 50

150

Keyrutley Ram, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeek-
haud, Sun 10 — — — — — 350

Roop Chund, by Ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 12 — — — 100

Bote Bodin Moonthey, by Ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 8 20 — — — 100

Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12 — — — R. 10

the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13 — — — 20

30

50

Rahoo Radakishna, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st
Shawall, Sun 5 — — — — — R. 30

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeekaud, Sun 12 — — — 60

90

Durgaperfaud Peshker introduced by Shevook Ram, by the Dustakut
of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12 — — — 50

Carry forward R. 2,540

Brought forward R. 2,540 -

Men.

1. Mahmud Ally Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Mirza Erteh Cawn, the 1st Shawall, Sun 5	R. 125	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.		
the 1st Shawall, Sun 6	R. 50	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	100	
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	50	
the 1st Jumadul Sawney	25	
	225	
2 Meer Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeehaud, Sun 10		350
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	70	
	40	
3 Men.		110
Auzey Mahmud Mosslem, a clever Writer, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Ramzum, Sun 11		460 -
Currum Ally Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4, his Pay was	R. 150	200 -
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.		
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 8	R. 100	
the 1st Ditto	Sun 9	50
the 1st Shawall, Sun 11	50	
the 1st Zeeledge	Ditto	50
	250	
Shaikhe Kehamudin, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by Currum Ally Cawn, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 12		400
Moholbey Culleb Ally, by Ditto, but does not appear who introduced, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12		40
Meer Aufkarry, by the Ditto, Ditto, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 11		40
	25	
The following by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, viz.		505 -
Syed Gullam Ruffool Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12		150
Meer Raubah	the 1st Suffor, Ditto	200
Mirza Mahmud Tuckey, the Son of Hodgje Mahmud Ismael, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11		100
Aukim Nassarut Hoolah Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12		100
Noorazamat Cawn, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	R. 50	
Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	R. 25	
the 1st Suffor, Sun 12	50	
the 1st Jumadul, Awall, Sun 13	50	
	125	
Moholbey Moordut Hoolah, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	R. 100	175
Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	25	
Abdull Ally, the 4th Zeeledge, Sun 13		125
Meer Rouffoom Zamier, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7		50
Mirza Mahmudy, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11		150
Mirza Gullum Hussain, the 20th Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	R. 60	100
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	40	
Moholhey Mahmud Syed, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	75	100
Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	25	
Meer Sudradin first wrote down that it does not appear by whom he was introduced, and afterwards wrote that he was introduced by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6		100
Mirza Mahmud Hussain, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9		125
	100	
14 Men.		
Carry over R.	1,625	3,705 -

		Brought over	R' 1,625	3,705
Men.	Schadut Nussub Cawn, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawn, the former Phousder of Houghly, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7			
			100	
	Mirza Dawler Beg, &c.			1,725
1	Mirza Dawler Beg, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	R'.	80	
	Increased by Muzaffer Jung the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13		15	
			95	
3	Ally Nawkey, the Son of Mirza Dawler, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12, viz.			
	Ally Nawkey	R'.	40	
	Mahmoodey Beg		30	
	Mirza Fazool Ally Beg		40	
			110	
4 Men.				205
	Huball Hussien Cawn, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
1	Huball Hussien Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8		50	
	Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 9		20	
			70	
3	Hubdoo Reffid, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8, viz.			
	Hubdoo Reffid	R'.	25	
	Mahmud Hussiar		50	
	Joinull Abdin Cawn		100	
			175	
4 Men.				245
	By the Dustakut of Muzaffer Jung, viz.			
	Huball Mohossef Cawn, does not appear by whom introduced, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7		40	
	Mirza Mahmud Hussien, introduced by Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7		75	
	Meer Syed Ally, introduced by Merza Awall Hussien, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 10	R'.	50	
	Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	R'.	10	
	the 1st Ditto, Sun 11		20	
			30	
	Mirza Mahmud Ally, not appearing by whom he was introduced, the 1st Jummadul Awall, Sun 8		40	
	Abdulla Beg, does not appear who introduced him, 20th Zeeledge, Sun 12		30	
	Meer Mahmud Ally, introduced by Mahmud Ismel Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12		40	
	Mahmud Ally Beg, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12		40	
			80	
	Gullam Hussien, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9	R'.	35	
	Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10		10	
	the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13		10	
			20	
	Syed Fuffull Ally, the 15th Suffor, Sun 12		55	
	Moholbey Codrut Toolah, does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11		15	
	Yarr Mahmud, his Father, was in the Service in Nabob Meer Jaffier's Time, on whose Death took the Son, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7	R'.	50	
	Increased, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9		20	
	the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11		10	
			30	
			80	
			545	
	Carry forward			6,425

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward

R° 6,425

Men.

Raum Ally, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.

Raum Ally, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	15
Mahmud Hussien, the 1st Ramzun, Ditto	—	—	25
Rossun Tamah, the 1st Robuwall Sawney, Ditto	—	—	50
Moholbey Huzahur, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 11	—	—	75
Meer Syed Ally Ostad, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13	—	—	300
Syed Baboo Mahmud, the 1st Rawjub, Ditto	—	—	30
Heyder Beg, the 15th Ditto, Ditto	—	—	30
Meer Mahmud Syed, the 1st Shawbun, Ditto	—	—	50
Mirza Abdull Ruffaut, the 20th Rawjub, Ditto	—	—	80
Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Ditto	—	—	40
Nuzar Mahmud Ammah Cawn, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 13	100	—	—
Shaik Hedut Tuzzul, Ditto	—	30	—
Shaik Immaum Bix, Ditto	—	40	—
Shaik Mahmud Huckbar, Ditto	—	30	—
Abdull Momulleck, Ditto	—	30	—

230

Mirzah Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	100
Bubber Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	30
Fuzzur Ally, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	25
Abdullah, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12	—	—	80
Cullichum, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	35
Ram Mohon, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	—	35
Syed Fuza Ell Ally Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	R° 125	—
Ally Auzim Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75	—
Ally Zumah Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75	—
Husdoolah Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13th	—	75	—
Syed Zeahoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	—
Syed Suddeck Ally, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	—
Syed Ruffeyhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	—
Meer Lotefullah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	—
Mirruck Hussien, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	—
Meer Mindey, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40	—
Syed Moradhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50	—

670

Meer Mahmud Nizam, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9 — R° 40
 Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13 — 20

60

1,960

Rajah Kishun Chund, &c. by ditto — ditto, viz.

1 Rajah Kishun Chund, the 1st Shawal, Sun 12	—	R° 150	—
Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	50	—
1 Sauje Ram, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	250
1 Joy Gopaul, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	R° 60	—
Increased the 1st Zechaud, Sun 12	—	20	—
	—	80	—

530

4 Caulkah Perfaud, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	250
2 Ramfust Sing, &c. the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	—	50
1 Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	80
1 Aukim Syed Peer Mahmud, the 1st Jumadull Awall, Sun 10	—	R° 175	—
Increased the 1st Zuledge, Sun 11	—	125	—
	—	300	—
Curtailed the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13	—	100	—

200

1 Mahmud Seckunder, the 2d Rawjub, Sun 13	—	—	14
1 Sheer Gullam Zuffar, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	13
1 Shaik Hussien Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	20
1 Mirza Zuffar Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	20
1 Mahmud Kingah, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	7
1 Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	30

17 Men carried over.

Carry over R° 1,214 8,385

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought over						R ^r 1,214	R ^r 8,385
17 Men brought over.	Raja Kishun Chund, &c.	brought over					
1 Mahmud Nuzzer, the 2d	Rawjub, Sun 13					13	
1 Cauzay Naujunuddin, the 3d	ditto					15	
1 Shaik Muzahur Ally, the 3d	ditto					15	
1 Shaik Immamuddin Ally, the 3d	ditto					17	
1 Mahmud Iffooff Ally, the 3d	ditto					10	
1 Shaik Furratolah, the 3d	ditto					25	
1 Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d	ditto					10	
1 Shaik Nuzzar Ally, the 3d	ditto					17	
1 Syed Hufsan, the 2d	ditto					22	
1 Syed Mahmud Tuckey, the 3d	ditto					45	
1 Dyarum, the 1st	ditto					45	
1 Cauzay Abdull Ally, the 2d	ditto					15	
Sam Sing, the 2d	ditto					18	
Goor Dyall Sing, the 2d	ditto					10	
Shaik Mahmud Hewels, the 2d	ditto					17	
Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 2d	ditto					50	
Mahmud Corlimoolah, the 2d	ditto					20	
Laulmun Sing, the 2d	ditto					12	
Gopaul Sing, the 1st	ditto					20	
Mohon Sing, the 1st	ditto					14	
Mahinud Juffer, the 1st	ditto					60	
Commul Sing, the 1st	ditto					15	
Meer Codurut Ally, the 2d	ditto					22	
Meer Moorad Bux, the 1st	ditto					30	
Meer Ahmud, the 3d	ditto					15	
Mahmud Noohoor, the 3d	ditto					10	
Mirza Mindey, the 3d	ditto					30	
Meer Gullam Hufsein, the 3d	ditto					15	
Meer Huzum, the 3d	ditto					15	
Zulf Kaur Ally, the 3d	ditto					20	
Meer Lotefullah, the 2d	ditto					18	
Meer Sadoolah, the 2d	ditto					18	
Syed Rahamatoolah, the 2d	ditto					15	
Mahmud Tauje, the 2d	ditto					23	
Lauldofs, the 2d	ditto					43	
Hurjumaul, the 3d	ditto					43	
Meer Mahmud Humah, the 2d	ditto					33	
Shaw Mahmud, the 2d	ditto					18	
Meer Mindey, the 2d	ditto					18	
Aujee Hufsein, the 2d	ditto					12	
Gungarum, the 2d	ditto					13	
Meer Heydar Ally, the 2d	ditto					74	
Gullum Ally, the 2d	ditto					28	
Hurlook Roy, the 2d	ditto					43	
Aukim Sing, the 2d	ditto					43	
Mahatah Nundarum the 2d	ditto					18	
Huzzirimaul, the 2d	ditto					43	
Milstock Roy, the 2d	ditto					18	
Hurfahey, the 2d	ditto					43	
Sookah Nund, the 2d	ditto					20	
Chawhin Roy, the 2d	ditto					64	
Gocell Chund, the 2d	ditto					54	
Moonoo Miffur, the 2d	ditto					23	
Roshun Ally, the 2d	ditto					13	
Bohoje Rauje, the 2d	ditto					18	
Bahoola Moonshay, the 2d	ditto					79	
Shevoo Sing, the 2d	ditto					74	
Hyffop Beg, the 2d	ditto					28	
Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto					28	
Naydhur Sing, the 2d	ditto					54	
Hurjels Roy, the 2d	ditto					29	
Bahigennrt Ponder, the 2d	ditto					28	
Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto					28	
Waffall Beg, the 2d	ditto					28	

81 Men carried forward.

Carry forward R^r 2,988

8,385

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward					R' 8,385
81 Men brought over.	Raja Kiffun Chund, &c. brought forward			R' 2,988	
Shaik Buttaun, the 2d	Rawjub, Sun 13			13	
Cauzay Colhall, the 2d	ditto ditto			23	
Gullam Sufdar, the 2d	ditto ditto			28	
Mirza Neffur Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			54	
Gungarum, the 2d	ditto ditto			18	
Gausley Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto			28	
Hayhoor Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Bahadur Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Ramdut Sing, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Torrub Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Cummuladin Huffein, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Gullum Mustapha, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Durgadofs, the 2d	ditto ditto			54	
Aukim Musseah Zumah the 2d	ditto ditto			79	
Joy Gopaul, the 2d	ditto ditto			105	
Meer Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d	ditto ditto			23	
Huffein Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			23	
Syed Cauzay Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Fyar Ally, the 2d	ditto ditto			13	
Busteram, the 2d	ditto ditto			28	
Nagurmpaul, the 2d	ditto ditto			64	
Berkwan, the 2d	ditto ditto			156	
Hurban, the 2d Jumadul Awall, Sun 13				79	
Kerparum, the 1st ditto ditto				54	
Davey Sing, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13				33	
Mohan Laul, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13				23	
Mirza Mahmud, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12				100	
Mirza Sufdar Ally, the 1st ditto ditto				125	
Cosfall Chund, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13				40	
Curnig Bawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13				75	
Holley Hoolah, the 3d Rawjub, Sun 13				20	
Mirza Juffer Ally, the 2d ditto ditto				10	
Shaik Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d Rawjub, Sun 13				18	
Mahmud Huffein, the 3d ditto ditto				40	
115 Men.				4,405	

Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, &c.
 Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not
 appear who introduced, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11, was 125
 Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 14 — — 25

Wyed Ally Cawn by ditto, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawzam Cawn
 Bahadur, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — 150
 Cauzay Julull Abdin by ditto, introduced by ditto, 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 50

3 Men.

Meer Suffdar Ally, &c. by the Dustakut of ditto.
 Meer Suffdar Ally, from the 1st Shawall, Sun 10, to the End of Shawbun,
 Sun 12 — — — — 100
 Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12 — — — — 50

Mirza Huffer Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12 — — — — 50
 Muzaffer Ally, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — 40
 Mirza Heyder Ally Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7 — — — — 100
 Increased the 1st Shawall, Sun 12 — — — — 40

4 Men.

Cauzay Mahmud; he was in the Sirislay Saher, by the Dustakut of Mirza
 Mahmud Ertch Cawn, from the 10th Jumadull Sawney, Sun 5, to the
 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10; from which Time to Jumadull Awall 14, was
 brought here, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung — — — — 35

		Brought over	—	R ^r 13,395
Mahmud Nuffar Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13		—	—	160
Mahmud Molloo, by the Dufstakut of ditto, viz.				
Mahmud Molloo, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9		—	—	R ^r 75
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11		—	—	25
				100
Attar Ally Cawn, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13		—	—	200
Roy Currug Roy, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10		—	—	150
				450
3 Men.				
Roy Jewan Mull, &c. by the Dufstakut of ditto.				
Roy Jewan Mull, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11		—	—	60
Hutchall Sing, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	50
Gullob Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto		—	—	40
Sadoo Ram, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12		—	—	40
Ram Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11		—	—	35
Dunawnut, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	20
				245
6 Men.				
Rajah Sookpaut, &c. by the Dufstakut of ditto, viz.				
Rajah Sookpaut, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7		—	—	150
Soy Gopaul, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	100
Meer Ahmud, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	40
Muzaffur Hufsein, the 1st ditto ditto		—	—	75
Ally Nukee, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto		—	—	150
				515
5 Men.				
Aukim Nuffooroolah, &c. by ditto of ditto, viz.				
Aukim Nuffooroolah, the 1st Moharum, Sun 8		—	—	100
Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 12		—	—	100
				200
Huzey Lotefullally, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6		—	—	100
Syed Ally, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 9		—	—	100
Mirza Auzim Beg, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12		—	—	75
Mahmud Samir, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 9		—	—	25
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10		—	—	10
				35
Roy Motu Laul, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12		—	—	400
Mirza Huckarr Ally, the 1st Moharum, Sun 6		—	—	150
Shaik Surfadin Hufsein, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12		—	—	125
				1185
8 Men.				
Motee Ram, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10				60
Gun Daw Maul, by ditto ditto, the 10th Rawjub, Sun 12				50
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, &c. viz.				
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffar Jung, and introduced by himself, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6		—	—	150
Increased the 1st Suffor, Sun 10		—	—	50
				200
Mahmud Audey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6		—	—	100
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10		—	—	50
				150
Mirza Joenull Abdin, by ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6				100
Syed Mirza, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6		—	—	200
Mirza Bauker, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto		—	—	50
Mahmud Hefiz, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto		—	—	45
				745
6 Men.				
Moonthey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.				
Moonthey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6				60
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10		—	—	40
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12		—	—	25
				65
Carry forward		R ^r 125		16,805

Shawgurd Peshaw brought forward	—	R'	16,805 —
Moonfhey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. brought forward	—	125 —	
Mahmud Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	30	
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—	R' 10	
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
		50	
Mahmud Meer Hynudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12, } in the Room of Mahmud Huffer	—	R' 30	80 —
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	R' 10	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
		30	
Mahmud Aumey, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R' 20	60 —
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R' 10	
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	20	
		50	
Fahazudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R' 25	70 —
Increased the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R' 10	
the 1st ditto, Sun 12	—	20	
the 1st ditto, Sun 13	—	20	
		50	
6 Men. Mahmud Pawnah, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	75 —	
		40 —	450 —
Mahmud Taherr, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by himself, viz.			
Mahmud Tahurr, the 2d Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	60 —
Shawgherd, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	5 —
			65 —
Mahmud Laskarry, &c. Chobdars, viz.			
Mahmud Laskarry, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	R' 24
Increased the same Day	—	—	7
			31 —
Meer Gullam Husein, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, not appearing by whom introduced, the 5th Robeewall Awall, Sun 12	—	3 8	
Cawhun Chund and Rahim Beg, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12, a 3 8	—	7 —	
Mosey Raum, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	3 8	
Furassut, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	3 8	
Boolah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th of Moharum, Sun 4, dismissed, and taken again the 20th of Moharum, Sun 8, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung	—	3 8	
Mahmud Husein, ditto Manner	—	3 8	
Mahmud Bellah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	3 8	
Mahmud Soopan, alias Sallabut, by Ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 8	—	3 8	
Immamudin, by Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	—	3 8	
Mahmud Keyzer, by M. M. Ertch Cawn, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	3 8	
12 Men.			69 8

Wyed Hoolah, &c. employed in Cofs Taalue, viz.
Men 300. Wyed Hoolah, &c. Pafsbund, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 5th Robeewall Awall, Sun 12

— R' 1,045 8

[5 X]

Carry over — R' 1,045 8 17,389 8

	Shawgurd Peshaw. brought over	—	R ^r .	17,389	8
300 Men.	Wyed Hoolah, &c.	brought over	R ^r .	1,045	8
100, and 6 Horses.	Mahmud Chund, &c.	May Wattey, dismissed before, and taken afterwards by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 15th Robecwall Awall, Sun 12	—	R ^r .	612 —
1	Rogonaut Sing Wakeel, by the Dustakut of ditto, but does not appear by whom introduced, the 20th of Robecwall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	10	—
					1,667 8
<hr/>					
	401 Men, and 6 Horses.				
<hr/>					
20	Chumroo, &c. Beldars, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, the 5th Ramzun Sun 12	—	—	—	75
	Mahmud Husein, &c. Hircaras, by ditto, ditto, viz.	—	—	—	—
	1 Mahmud Husein, the 1st Suffor, Sun 11	—	R ^r .	5	—
	10 Cullun, &c. the 27th Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	50	—
					55 —
11	Moholbey Mahmud Rabec, by ditto	ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	250 —
26	Onnoof, &c. Hircaras employed at Khalsa Sheriffah, by ditto and ditto, and get their Pay through the Hands of Hungnoo Sing, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	145	—
	Manah Roy, &c. Hircaras, the Dependants of Hungnoo Sing, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.	—	—	—	—
	1 Manah Roy, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	R ^r .	5	—
15 14	Braudery Manah Roy, the 1st ditto	ditto	—	70	—
				75	—
5	Neemoo Sing, &c. the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	25	—
					245 —
	Amounting in all, 736 Men and 6 Horses.				
	Pay per Month	—	—	Rupees	19,682 —

The Begums, &c. Zananies.

	The Family of Nabob Hustahoolah Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	R ^r .	1,000
	Mauguley Begum, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7	—	—	—	500
	The Daughter of Nabob Hutahoolah Cawn, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	—	400
	The Daughter of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, by his own Dustakut, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	—	400
	Koodcey Begum, who used to get her Subsistence from Duvaney, the 1st of Zeekhaud, Sun 7, afterwards brought here by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung	—	R ^r .	200	—
	Increased by ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 9	—	—	300	—
					500
	Kherool Nissan, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	—	—	100
	Yawcootey Begum, by the Dustakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6	—	R ^r .	50	—
	Increased by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	50	—
					100
	Salleah Cawnum, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6	—	—	—	60
	Jahan Begum, by the Dustakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6	—	—	—	50
	Laban Nissan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 22d Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	—	35
	Cawn Cawnum, by ditto	ditto	—	—	50
	Harrum Cawnum, by the Dustakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 5	—	—	—	10
	Salleah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	—	—	9
	Fyzool Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto,	ditto	—	—	25
					3,239
	Carry forward	—	—		

The Begums, &c. Zanancies brought forward			R ^r . 3,259
Hozesh Nissan, by the Dufstakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	—	7
Suddut Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 5	—	—	R ^r . 40
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	—	10
Ackrum Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	50
Hodgie Baboo, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	30
The Widow of Mordun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	20
Aumidaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 20th ditto, ditto	—	—	60
Kulsum Begum, &c. 6 Women, by the Dufstakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 5	—	—	10
The Family of Abdull Huzim, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	—	40
Kayrool Nissan Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	—	17
Nuziball Nissan, the Daughter of Meer Mortovah, by ditto's Dufstakut, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 9	—	—	20
Zynul Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zechaud, Sun 9	—	—	25
Zebun Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	—	200
The Widow of Huckhah Amzeh, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	50
The Widow of Mirza Huskarey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Moharum, ditto	—	—	40
Bubey Hoorool Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	—	25
Mossamah Zebun Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	30
Mossamah Hossoney Begum, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	15
The Family of Seyd Aumey Nuddin Tirandos, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	15
Mossamah Bubeg Zebun, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	250
Mossamah Fyzool Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	—	30
Mehtey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	—	30
Zuweel Nissan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	100
Bubey Zumut, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100
Muzitey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	30
Yadgur Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	50
Hosschan Nissan, formerly under the Bhella, and afterwards brought here, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	30
Murdamaun Cawnah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	150
Furzunah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	20
Syed Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	15
Nunney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, ditto	—	—	14
Muffirey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100
Syed Roshun Jaun Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	100
Sharr Banoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	15
Vilotrety Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	250
Maugiley Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100
Futmah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100
Bechoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	40
The Daughter of Syed Naujeb Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	100
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	R ^r . 75
			60
The Daughter of Cauzim Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	135
The Wife of Meer Moorloozah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	50
Mootey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	50
Luttifaw Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	25
Munizaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	25
Sallabatun Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	75
Ditto's Daughter, Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	30
Jewney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	30
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	R ^r . 20
the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	10
			30
			40
			60
Nudgieball Nissan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	20
Munwar Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	20

Carry over — 6,052

The Begums, &c. Zanancies brought over				R' 6,052 —
Aumurall Niffan Begum, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	20 —
Allimah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	—	—	ditto, ditto	20 —
Rauzeah Begum, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	—	150 —
Kayroon Niffan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun,	—	—	ditto	20 —
Moharun Niffan, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	20 —
The Family of Issoo Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	—	170 —
The Daughter of ditto, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	60 —
The Family of Jaffier Cooley Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 7	—	—	—	261 —
Shurbanoo, &c. 2 Women brought here from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	—	—	—	—
Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	50 —
The Daughter of Nuffar Ally Cawn, brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the	—	—	—	—
1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	15 —
Curimah Niffan Begum brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee	—	—	—	—
Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	15 —
Murdamaun Cawnah, the Wife of Cauzay Bahahoodin, brought from the Bhella, by	—	—	—	—
ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	1 —
Cuttarah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	—	S' R'	100 —
Mifferry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100 —
Joyharry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100 —
Doolken Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	300 —
Syed Zebzun Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	15 —
Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	—	40 —
The Family of Aukim Meer Mutaub, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	200 —
The Widow of Syed Muffun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	—	—	—
Sun 12	—	—	—	40 —
Hooroo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	25 —
Cumaroon Niffan, the Daughter of Emtituefs, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney	—	—	—	—
Sun 12	—	—	—	10 —
Nadraw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	100 —
Pawnah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100 —
Rubeh Fussiah Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	R'	100	—	—
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	—	100
				200 —
Moffumah Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	30 —
Bauboo Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	—	—	50 —
Suffiah Chawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	—	60 —
Aumilley Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	—	15 —
Rubey Naugie Bun, — by ditto's ditto, the 3d ditto, ditto	—	—	—	25 —
Auzey Cawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	30 —
Aumurall Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	—	—	20 —
Hydurey Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	—	30 —
The Family of Mirza Syed Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	10 —
The Family of Aulher Ally Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	25 —
Rehimah Muffac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	10 —
Bubey Nudrah Muffac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	15 —
Bubey Furlaw — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	25 —
Moffumah Ramzaney Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	—	—	15 —
The Widow of Mirza Mahomed Hufflein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	—	—	—
Sun 13	—	—	—	20 —
The Family of Mahmud Autahoolah Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall,	—	—	—	—
Sun 9	—	—	—	13 4
The Family of Karamatoolah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 9	—	—	—	7 10
The Family of Mahmud Hufflein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	20 9
Coreboo Bauhey, by Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 6	—	—	—	200 —
Jumney ditto, by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	—	300 —
Dealaran, by Nabob Meer Jaffier Dustakut, receive from Tope Cannah, Jincey 4,	—	—	—	—
being in all 115 Women, — amounting to —	—	—	—	R' 9,124 7

[(a) The Dependants, &c. Servants.]

		Mahmud Bahadur, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung,			
		but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
Men.	Horses.	Mahmud Bahadur, &c. Chobdars used to be employed at			
389	12	Said Muzaffur Jung's Service, the 1st Suffer, Sun 6	R'	1,870	8
		Hawtoo, &c. Beldars, the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12	—	16	—
50	1	Kirpah Saddoo Dugrah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	—	16	14
10	—	Nundoo, &c. Hircaras, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	99	—
21	—				
					2,202 6
470	13				

Servants that receive their Pay from Seristah Bhella, viz.

		Naujamut hoolah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the			
		1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6	—	—	R' 25
		Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.			
		the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—	—	15
		the 1st Raujub, Sun 12	—	—	100
		the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 11	—	—	60
		the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12	—	—	200
					375
					400
		Futtay Ally, the Son of Ditto, by the Dustakut of Nabob Soiffat			
		Dowlah, the 12th Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	R' 55
		Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12	—	—	45
					100
3		Gullam Hussain, by the Dustakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the			
		1st Raujub, Sun 8	—	—	20
		Mahmud Syed hoolah, by the Dustakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla,			
		the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 6	—	—	R' 25
		Increased, viz.			
		By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 25th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 8	R'	10	
		By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto, Sun 12	—	—	30
					40
					65
		Neahmut hoolah, Burburdar of Cullamdun Canna, by the Dustakut of			
		Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Robceewall Awall, Sun 7	—	—	25
3		Mahmud Wauker, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9	—	—	R' 10
		Increased, the 1st Robceewall Awall, ditto	—	—	5
6 Men.					15
					625
		Roy Ramnut, the Son of Rajah Coffinaud, by the Dustakut of Nabob			
		Mohbarrach Dowla, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	—	500
		Syed Hossain Ally Moonhy, introduced by Moonhy Ally Juvaheb, by			
		the Dustakut of Nabob Mohbarruk Dowla, the 1st of Moharum,			
		Sun 13	—	—	100
		Juggall Audey Carrey, by the Dustakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla,			
		the 16th Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	—	—	R' 60
		Curtailed by Muzaffur Jung, the 12th Zeckhaud, Sun 11	—	—	30
					30
		Chendeydofs, by the Dustakut of Nabob Mobarruk Dowla,			
		the 1st Robceewall Awall, Sun 13	—	—	100
		Megghos, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear			
		by whom they were introduced, viz.			
		Megghoo, the 14th Zeckhaud, Sun 10	—	—	R' 30
		Gullam Mindey, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	25
		Mahmud Cowbun, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	12
		Huzzim Beg, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	30
		Khan Mahmud, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	30
		Abbull Ally, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	12
6 Men carried over.		Carry over — Rupees		139	3,557 6

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

[5 Y]

The Dependants and Servants brought over				R ^s	
Naujamat, hoolah, &c. brought over				R ^s	
				139	3,557 6
Men 6					
Meer Auzim Ally, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	—	—	45	
Meer Immamudin, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	—	35	
Mahmud Hussein Ally, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	15	
Mahmud Muffinud, the 1st Zeekledge, ditto	—	—	—	25	
Mahmud Allum, the 1st ditto ditto	—	—	—	20	
Mahmud Zeehun, the 23d Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—	35	
Mahmud Mutwah, the 12th Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	—	40	
Mirza Warrifally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	—	30	
Moholbey Mahmud Aubed Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 13	—	—	—	15	
Auzey Ibrahim, the 15th Ramzun, Sun 12	—	—	—	30	
Meer Mahmooday, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—	40	
Juggernaut Moonshy, introduced by Neamutoolah Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	25	
18 Men.					494 —
Meer Zynull Abdin, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, viz.					
Meer Zynull Abdin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	200	
Gullam Zuffar, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—	30	
Fackeradin Engraver, the 12th ditto, Sun 10	—	—	—	25	
3 Men.					255 —
The Clerks or Assistants of Moonshy Suruffut Mahmud Cawn, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, but it does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.					
Moonshy Hufmatoolah, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	—	40	
Ditto, Mahmud Bahadur, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	—	40	
Ditto, Mahmud Muffizudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—	25	
Ditto, Immamudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto	—	—	—	50	
4 Men.					155 —
Mohon Laul, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13					
Orbub Niffaut, or the Women of Diversion, viz.					20 —
Nunny Bauhey, by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robceewall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—	300	
Buffunt Comaur, by ditto, the 20th Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	200	
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. Buffoons, by the Dustakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, viz.					500 —
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. 2 Men, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	—	—	100	
Hassam, the 7th Rawjub, Sun 11	—	—	—	30	
Mahmud Ramatoolah, &c. by the Dustakut of Muzaffur Jung,					130 —
1 Mahmud Ramatoolah, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12				200	
4 Meer Woohaujehudin, &c. the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13				250	
Moonshy Immam Bux, by the Dustakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6				R ^s 15	
Increased, viz.					
By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	—	R ^s 10	
By ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—	10	
By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	—	—	25	
				45	
					60 —
Being in all, 2 Women, 515 Men, and 14 Horses.				Amount of Rupees	5,621. 6

[(a) Abstract of the foregoing Account.

	Men.	Women.	Horses.	Rupees.	Number of Draft.
By the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier	386	11	46	7,601 8	425
Ditto of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn	276	10	33	3,287 8	323
Ditto of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah	8	6		2,338 8	19
Ditto of Nabob Soiffat Dowlah	10		1	358 8	15
Ditto of Nabob Mohbarrick Dowlah	3			725 0	4
Ditto of Muzaffur Jung	1,437	90	181	41,483 13	686
Being in all	2,120	117	261	55,800 13	1,472

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,

H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vanstuart.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CV.

Book 203.

Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Nabob, dated 18th July 1772.

[(b) To the Nabob Mebareck ut Dowlah.

18th July 1772.

In compliance with the Desire of the Council, I take the Liberty of writing to your Excellency on a Subject which immediately concerns your own Welfare and the Order and Economy of your domestic Affairs. They observe with great Concern, that notwithstanding the Notification from the Board to your Excellency by the Letter of Mr. Cartier so long ago as the Month of January last, of the Reduction of your Revenue to 16 Lacks, your Establishment and current Expences still continue on the Footing of your former Allowance. They think it therefore their Duty to remind your Excellency of this Reduction which at † it proceeds from the positive Orders of the Company, it admits neither of Recall or Mitigation. The Receipt of Mr. Cartier's Letter, which your Excellency regularly acknowledged, fixes the Date of its Commencement; it takes place from that Time.] Your Excellency will therefore see the Propriety and even Necessity of regulating your Expences according to your present Income, to prevent Confusion in your Affairs: In this so necessary a Work, myself and the Gentlemen of the Committee will, with the greatest Cheerfulness, lend our Assistance; and I hereby offer it to your Excellency, conscious that with proper Attention to Order and Economy, your Expences may with great Ease be settled on a Plan calculated to free you from all Embarrassments on that Account in future, and to maintain you in the Dignity and Honor which your Station requires.

(a) Vide supra, Page 983.

(b) Vide supra, Page 984.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVI.

Book 177.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the
25th March 1775.



[(a) Honourable Sirs,

I have the Honour to send you a Triplicate of my Address of the 10th of January, a Duplicate of my last, and Observations on the Minutes sent by the Gentlemen of the Majority to your Honourable Court with the last Dispatches.

The various and accumulated Attacks which have been made upon me by my Adversaries exceed my Abilities, and the narrow Compass of my Time, to repel them by that circumstantial Mode of Defence which I have made use of in my former Addresses.

I beg Leave to recall to your Attention the original Points of Controversy which formed the Subjects of our First Appeals. These were, on their Part, a Condemnation of the Rohilla War, a Justification of their Resolutions for the Recall of the Brigade, and the Dismissal of my publick Agent from his Appointment at the Court of the Vizier Sujah Dowla; and on mine, a Vindication of that War, and a Protestation against their Resolutions.

Not trusting to their Strength on this Ground, they shifted the Scene to the Treaty of Benaris, which they endeavoured to decry, and I have defended.

Their next Attack was on the Management of your Collections and Finances. Those were represented as in a State of irretrievable Ruin, and these exhausted; with what Truth you will judge from Facts, which supersede all Argument.

On all these Points I have fully replied; and it rests with you to determine on the Justice of their Accusations and my Defence. Neither my Judgement nor my Conscience will allow me for a Moment to fear for the Issue of your Decision.

To this Period the Contests between the Majority and me were confined to Subjects of a public Nature, although my Conduct and Character, my Credit at home, and my Influence here, were the ultimate Objects of them. Perhaps even these Retrospections were foreign from the Design of the Legislature in the Constitution of this new Government, invested with such extended Powers, and a Charge of such vast Importance to the British State. I have long ago, in my Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 11th November 1773, offered to you my Opinion of their Effects, at a Time when it was impossible for me to foresee the present Occasion for the Application of it.

The first Acts of the Majority manifestly shew, that their Aim was either by continual Provocations to induce me to throw up my Seat, and leave them the sole uncontrolled Masters of this valuable State, or by annihilating my present Influence, to render me a Cypher in it; and, by misrepresenting the Measures of my former Administration as universally tending, and even systematically calculated for the Ruin of your Interests, and the national Honour, in this Country, to effect my Removal by a superior and legal Authority.

The ruling Principle and Spring of all their Actions is fairly but rather unguardedly explained in their first Letter of Appeal, in the Declaration, "That the Justification of their Conduct must of Necessity carry with it, and could only be supported by a strong and deliberate Censure of the preceding Administration." I have admitted the Truth of this Proposition, in the
• Sic in Orig. Application of it, to such of their Measures as are directly contradictory of * those of the preceding Administration, but I will not allow it to be either just or fair, applied to Measures with which these have no Relation; but it is a powerful, though trite, Policy, to which the unthinking Part of the World have too often been the Dupes; to such let them address themselves; I trust that my Cause will be decided by other Judges.

The subsequent Transactions have not even the Pretext of a publick Object, but are directly and openly levelled at myself. The Ground is popular, and calculated to the Temper of the Times; and whatever be the Issue of them, there are Thousands on whom the bare Allegations will fix an indelible Impression.

On the 10th instant an English Letter, containing English Accounts, was brought to the Board, in the Name of the Ranny of Burdwan, by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, charging me personally with having received the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as a Present from Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

On the next Day a weightier Charge was delivered to the Board, in the Public Department, through the Hands of Mr. Francis, from Maha Raja Nundcomar, of various Presents having been received by me, which, on the most probable Estimation of the indefinite Sums added to those which are particularly specified, must have amounted to many Millions of Rupees.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1020.

The Proceedings of the Board, and of the Majority continued by their own Authority, on those Accusations, will be found at large in the Consultations of the 10th, 11th, 14th, and 17th instant, in the Revenue Department, and of the 11th, 13th, and 20th, in the Public Department. I beg Leave to refer to these Records, as I think it necessary that you should have the most complete as well as the most authentic Information of the Subject.

Those relating to the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of the Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum in the Year 1772. I reserve my Defence for the same Channel, not chusing to give my Adversaries an Advantage by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgement on a Cause thus depending. I do not mean to restrict myself solely to this Mode of Defence; let the Law have it's Effect, and I am willing, and I shall be proud to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to your Justice, in any Way or Form which you shall prescribe. In the mean Time, I beg that you will suspend your Opinion upon my Conduct, except in those Parts of it, on which you have complete Materials to decide, and on which your earliest Decision is required; in this Decision the Conduct of my Opponents must necessarily be involved.

A combined and declared Majority of the Council have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct since their Arrival in this Country, and to the undoubted Evidences which appear on the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals, as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them, and the Ranny of Burdwan and Rajah Nundcomar little more than Instruments and ostensible Agents in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

Whether considered as my Accusers, or as joint Members of the Administration, I disclaim their Right to erect themselves into a Tribunal to try my Conduct, nor should any Consideration prevail upon me to subject myself to such a State of Humiliation.

As little do I judge it consistent with my own Honour, or your Interest, to suffer the first Member of this State to be personally arraigned at the Council Board, and exposed to the Insolence and Calumnies of a Miscreant like Nundcomar. Had the Majority been disposed to accept of my Proposition, of appointing a Committee for prosecuting their Enquiries either into these or the Ranny's Allegations, they might have obtained the same Knowledge and all the Satisfaction in this Way that they could have expected from an Inquisition taken by the Board at large; their Proceedings would have had the Appearance at least of Regularity, and my Credit would have been less affected by them. The only Point which they could possibly gain by persisting in bringing such a Subject before the Board, was to gain a public Triumph over me, and to expose my Place and Person to Insult.

Reduced to this Extremity, and supported only by a single Member of the Board, whose Behaviour and Reasonings on this Occasion will, I trust, do him Honour in your Eyes, although they availed but little against a pre-combined Resolution, I had no Alternative left, but to yield to the Indignities offered me, or to make Use of the Authority which the ancient and unrepealed Constitution of your Service has vested in the President of your Council, to declare the Meeting dissolved. My Declaration had no Effect with them, nor did I expect it would. It rests with you to determine, whether, in this Instance, I usurped (or, to speak more properly, asserted) a Privilege to which I had no lawful Claim; or whether I am justified by the ancient and invariable Practice of the Service, and by the Necessity of the Case, in that Resolution. This Point was debated and fully discussed in the next Day's Consultation at the Revenue Board, and of course determined by the Majority in Favour of the Practice which they had already begun. I cannot add any Argument to those which appear in my Minutes upon this Question, to prove the Legality of my Claim; I trust they will be found conclusive in point of Fact; and am confident that the Reasonableness of this Power, and its Necessity in various Cases, will not escape your Penetration. Without it, a prevailing Faction in the Council might have it in their Power, at any Time, to steal in and obtrude Business on the Board, for which the other Members were unprepared; and they would have Opportunities of imposing such Indignities upon their President, as he could only avert by a Resignation of his Office, and of the Service. In such Cases, the only Remedy seems to be, that the Power which summoned the Meeting should dissolve it; and this surely could not be more properly exercised than in the present Instance, when not only new Matter was attempted to be introduced, foreign from the declared Purpose of calling the Meeting, but even a Personal Indignity and wanton Triumph over my Weakness in the Administration were prepared for me.

My Adversaries will doubtless alledge, that whatever was the Constitution formerly in this respect, such a Privilege does not now exist. I have carefully examined this Point. I find no Alteration expressed in the Act of Parliament, in respect to the Powers of the internal Constitution of the Council, except One single Point, namely, that in the old Council the First Member was stiled President, a Title specifically including him in the Number of the Council, and assigning him only the First Seat in it; and in the new Establishment he is dignified by a higher and exclusive Title, and in a Manner separated from the other Members. How far the Wisdom of the Legislature meant by this Distinction to extend the Privileges of the Chief of this Government, is not for me at present to enquire; but surely it is conclusive as to their Intention of

neither diminishing nor abrogating the inherent Rights of the former Chiefs, unless specially taken away by other Clauses of the Act. Besides, I even find in the Act itself a positive Declaration, that the Rights of the Governor General and Council shall remain to them, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as they were at any Time before exercised by the President and Councils. I may err in this Construction, and suffer a Subject too nearly allied to my Feelings to impose on my Judgement; but I am confident, whatever may be the Opinion as to the Right, that with you, Gentlemen, and with all wise and moderate Men, nothing will justify the Intemperance of my Opponents, who compelled me, by every Circumstance of useless and indecent Provocation, to fly to such an Expedient, as the only Means of saving me from personal Insult.

You will observe the Attempts that have been repeatedly made by the Majority to compel the Attendance of my Two principal Servants before them: In this Instance also I presume to affirm, that they acted without a Precedent, and without any legal Authority. To those who know the Custom and Manners of the Country, this will be considered as an Outrage offered directly to myself, and, whatever Colour may be given to it, I believe there is not a Man in this Place that looks upon it as intended for any other Purpose: If it were possible to ascribe it to any other, the Behaviour of General Clavering at the public Council Board on the 20th would have put it beyond the Possibility of a Doubt.

Again I beg Leave to refer you to the Perusal of the Consultations upon these Subjects, of which I wish that not a single Word should escape your Observation.

Although I have declined entering at this Time and Place into a Refutation of the Accusations which have been preferred against me in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years. The Means which he himself took to acquire it were peculiar to himself: He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowla, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn, filled with bitter Investives against Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed by the Begum, that the Letter which bore her Seal was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name 'till informed of it by Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-law, who was sent to her expressly to intreat her not to divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowlah whether his Letter was of the same Stamp; but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise, which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen, that is, Inquisitor General over the whole Country, and that I would delegate to him my whole Power and Influence, is something more than a negative Falsehood. He did Once or Twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind, but with so little Success, that for a While he wholly dropt it. On Mr. Reed's return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment, hoping through his Influence to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth; but it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter was then introduced, contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man, and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected.

For the Enquiries which were made into the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn and Raja Shitabrôy, I beg Leave to refer to the Proceedings themselves, in which every Voucher and every Evidence that I could obtain from Nundcomar are recorded at length, and you will yourselves be the best Judges of the Diligence which was exerted by me in the Prosecution of them. Mahomed Reza Cawn, who was brought to Trial by your express Commands on formal Charges exhibited against him, was confined under a Guard of Sepoys, from April 1772 to June 1773. Shitabrôy, although there had not been any express Commands received from you concerning him, was in like Manner confined from May 1772 to June 1773; and the most public Notice was given with respect to both, that every Complaint against them would be heard and strictly tried.

The Reasons for appointing a native Officer at the Head of the Khalsa, and the particular Reasons which induced the Committee to make Choice of the Son of Raja Doolubram for that Office, appear on the Records of that Time.

I recollect an Information given me by Nundcomar, concerning the pretended Usurpations made by the Rajah of Benares of the Purgunnahs of Keera, Mungrora, and Bedjygur, on the Province of Bahar, but at a much more distant Period of Time than Nundcomar has asserted; I do not recollect his mentioning it again when I set out for Benares, neither did I ever intimate the Subject either to Cheyt Sing or his Ministers, because I knew I could not support the Claim, and to have made it and dropped it would have been in every Sense dishonourable. Not that I passed by it with Indifference or Inattention; I took Pains to investigate the Foundation of this Title, and recommended it to the particular Enquiry of Mr. Vansittart, who was the Chief of

Patna

Patna at the Time in which I received the First Intimation of it. The following Letter and Voucher, which I received from him, contain a complete State of this pretended Usurpation.

Extract of a Letter from George Vanfittart Esquire, Chief at Patna, to the Governor, dated the 25th September 1772.

When I was at Moorshedabad you mentioned a Report of a Pergunnah's having been alienated from this Province, and given by Shitabrôy to Raja Bulwant Sing. I asked you, If you meant Bejugur or Choufa. You said, No. Neither of these was the Name. That the Place you meant was somewhere in the Neighbourhood of Rotas. Since my Return hither I have been making particular Enquiry, and I imagine Mungrore must be the Pergunnah you spoke of, but it is not in the Neighbourhood of Rotas: It belongs properly to Shawbad, and is situated not far from Banaris. It paid its Revenue to this Province till 1085, or 1677. In 1086 it was all given away to Jagheedars, and the Bahar Government has never since received a Rupee from it. About Eight Years ago Meer Jaffier made a Present of it to Bulwant Sing, to whom it was confirmed by Lord Clive and * Carnac; and he afterwards procured Sunnuds, as an Altungau, from the King and the Vizier. Inclosed are Copies of these several Papers. * Sic in Orig.

Memorandum of a Sunnud and Firmaun, from the beginning of the Month Shâbaan, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of the King Shaw Allum.

The Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore in the Sircar of Shâhabâd in the Subah of Bahar, the Revenues of which amount to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, is granted, agreeably to the Zimmum, from the latter End of Rubby ul Owel, as a free and unconditional Gift to Rajah Bulwant Sing, and to his Heirs, without the Association of any other Person, and with an Exemption from the Payment of all Customs.

The Contents of the Zinum.

The Whole of the Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shâhabâd, in the Subah of Bahar, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing and his Heirs; Tanca 16,80,083 Daums, Jumma of the Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees and upwards.

Copy of a Perwannah under the Seal of the Vizier ul Mulk Sujah ul Dowlah Bahadre Sufdur Jung, from the 29th of Shâbaan in the 8th Year of the Reign of his Majesty Sha Allum, agreeably to the above illustrious Firmaun of the 15th of Shâbaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign, the Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, the Revenue of which amounts to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, with an Exemption from the Payment of all Duties from the Middle of Rubby ul Owel, agreeably to Zimman, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, and to his Heirs.

Contents of the Zimmum.

The Tunca, as a free Gift and Donation to Rajah Bulwant Sing, on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shahabad, in the Subah of Bahar, 16,83,083 Daums; the Revenue of the said Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees.

Copy of a Sunnud from Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadre, written the 20th of Rujjub, in the 5th Year of the Reign of His Majesty Shah Allum.

In Consideration of the Attachment and Services of the High and Mighty Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, the Revenue of 16,80,083 Daums in the Pergunnah of Mungrore, with the Phoudlarry and other Duties usually paid to Government, are remitted to him, and given for his own Emolument, that he may be always ready to protect that Quarter. Dated as above.

Copy of the Treaty under the Seals of the Nabob Sabut Jung (Lord Clive) and General Carnac Bahadre.

In the Fifth Article of the Treaty between the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah Bahadre, Nizam of the Soubah of Bengal and Bahar, and the English Company, which was acceded to by His Sacred Majesty, and signed and sealed by the respective Parties, the Affair of Rajah Bulwant Sing is mentioned as follows:

Article the 5th. Rajah Bulwant Sing shall be established and continued in the Zemindaries of Benaris, Gauzipore, and also the other Districts which he possessed at the Time he entered into Alliance with the Nabob Meer Jaffier Khan Bahadre and the English, upon Condition of his paying the same Revenues as heretofore.

Memorandum of Particulars relating to the Pergunnah of Mungrore, extracted from the Records.

From the Records of the Year 1085, it was annexed to the Khalsa Shereefa. In the Year 1036 till the Year 1136 Fussolly, the Whole of the Purgunna was relinquished to Jagheedars.

In

In the Year 1140 Three Lacks and 5,000 Daums reverted in Charge to the Nizamut, and remained as a Deposit till the Year 1142, and were annexed to the Caboleat of Shāhabad; the remaining Sums continued under the Jaghedars.

* Sic in Orig.

From the Year 1143 Fusselly to the Year 1170, the Records* of the Whole of this Purgunnah were re-annexed to the Nizamut.

From the Year 1171 Fusselly, in the Records of the Nizamut, it was considered as separated from the Authority of the Nizamut. It appeared that Rajah Bulwant Sing had obtained a Sunnud for the whole Purgunnah as an unconditional Gift, and was in Possession of it. The Sunnud is not in the Records.

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
A. P. T.

The Reasons which prevailed on the late Board to grant the Purgunnah of Bahbund to Cantoo Baboo my Servant, will appear in the Consultations of the 12th and 19th of July 1774, in the Revenue Department; to those I refer. You will find that this is not a Part of the Zemindary of Ranny Bowanny, nor ever in her Possession, but a Mahl or District depending immediately on Government, and lying on the Frontier of the Province; that no Kind of Indulgence was shewn to my Servant in this Grant, but an Advantage provided for Government by the Peshkush, or Fine to be paid, and by the Security which the Collections of it would naturally derive from being in the Charge of a Man of Business and Property.

The Sunnud was never granted, though ready drawn up, and in my Possession, from the Time of the Order of Councils, nor of Course the Peshkush paid, because I chose to defer the Confirmation of it till the Assembly of the new Council.

The Majority, in their separate Meeting of the 17th instant, have thought proper to deprive Cantoo Baboo of this Grant, for Reasons which they are yet to seek. One, indeed, they have assigned; namely, that the Person in whose Name it was granted was described as a Man of Credit and Property, but proved, on Enquiry, to be a Boy of Ten Years of Age. You, Gentlemen, need not be told, that it is the constant Practice of the Gentoos to register all Deeds and Contracts, and apply for all Grants in the Names of their Sons: Locknaut Nundee, the nominal Zemindar, is the Son of Cantoo Baboo, whom the Board intended by the above Description.

As to the Charge of withholding from Nundcomar a Palakeen which he lays Claim to, I am ashamed to reply to so futile an Accusation. The Enclosure, N° 2, delivered to me by Mudgelis Roy, the Vakeel of Rajah Shitabrôy, contains all that I know of this Affair; except that the Palakeen is in my Possession, as I am told, for I have never seen it.

The Appointment of Munny Begum to the Management of the Nabob's Household, and of Rajah Goordas, and the other Relations and Dependants of Nundcomar to the Dewanny and subsidiary Offices of the Nizamut and Behla, took Place in the Month of August 1772. My Motives in these Arrangements have been already fully explained to you in the Minutes of the Committee of Circuit, and the General Letters of that Year, and in my Address to your Secret Committee, dated the 1st September.

I believe there is scarce a Man in Bengal who does not now commend my Choice of Munny Begum for the Trust assigned her. I believe there were few to whom the Distinction which was shewn by me on that Occasion to the Family of Nundcomar did not afford Matter of much Astonishment, as his Character was known to all, and my Opinion of it to all who knew me.

You have been pleased to honour me with your Approbation of every Part of this Transaction.

Foiled in all their repeated Attacks upon me, my Adversaries have Recourse to the Charge of Rapacity, a Charge of all others the most foreign from my Nature. I do not assert this on the empty Credit of Self-presumption. Neither my general Character, Circumstances, nor Conduct in Life, before my Appointment to this Government, are unknown to many of your Honourable Court; and a slight Review of my Measures since that Period, will manifest how little they have been guided by an Attention to my private Interest.]

[(a) Your Order for the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend was communicated to him in the Month of December 1771. He remonstrated against it, and desired it might again be referred to the Company. The Board tacitly acquiesced in his Remonstrance, and the subsequent Payment of his Stipend were made as before. I might easily have availed myself of this Plea: I might have treated it as an Act of the past Government, with which I had no Cause to interfere, and joined asserting the Impossibility of his defraying the vast Expence of his Court and Household without it, which I could have proved by plausible Arguments, drawn from the actual Amount of the Nizamut and Behla Establishments; and both the Nabob and the Begum would have liberal purchased my Forbearance. Instead of pursuing this Plan, I carried your Orders rigidly and literally into Execution. I reduced the Nabob's Stipend from the Date on which the First Notification of it was made to him: I undertook myself the laborious and reproachful Task of limiting

his Charges from an Excess of his former Stipend to the Sum of his reduced Allowance; and I had the Satisfaction of viewing the Nabob in a State of Magnificence, suitable to his Dignity, within a Twelvemonth after, at Plassey, where he had met me the Year before with every Appearance of Indigence and Meanness. For this too I can appeal to many Gentlemen of your Service who were Witnesses of the Nabob's Condition in both the Periods which I have related.]

[(a) I beg Leave in this Place to make one short Observation upon the Right claimed and exercised by the Gentlemen of the Majority to examine Persons before them on Oath, even in Accusations against the Parties themselves. This you will find to have been practised with Bridjoo Kishore, in their Proceedings held after my Departure, on the 14th instant, in the Revenue Council Chamber; and on the 17th instant, Sentence was formally passed against him by the same Gentlemen, expressly grounded on his Answers to the Questions which had been proposed to him. Thus to extort from a Man Evidence against himself, is so directly contradictory of the fundamental Principles of Justice, that it requires no Comment. Several other Persons also were examined by them on the 14th, and put to their Oaths; a Measure which has an immediate Tendency to the Subversion of Justice. The Inhabitants of this Country, from the Nature of their Education, from the Form of their own Government, and from the Timidity of their Dispositions, are equally incapable of bearing up against the Frowns of Power, and of resisting the Allurements attendant upon it. Thus called before a settled Majority, the Violence of whose Measures has filled the Country with Alarm, they will naturally give Evidence as Nundcomar may have told them is expected; and having once done so, they are tied down to support it, whether true or false, when legally summoned before the Supreme Court of Judicature.]

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Fort William,
the 25th March 1775.

I have the Honour to be,
with the greatest Respect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful
and obedient humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CVII.

Book 7, Page 2275.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th May 1775.

[(b) Fort William, the 25th May 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.]
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept. 1st
Thursday.

Received and read the following Letters from Mr. Goring, and Inclosures.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed you a Letter * from Plassey, which I hope you have received, and have only further to add on the Subject of it, that I met with no Attendance whatever from thence to this Place, where I arrived Yesterday Morning at Four o'Clock, very much fatigued.

* This Letter
is in the Re-
venue Dept.

At Twelve o'Clock To-day I waited on the Nabob, and opened my Commission to him and the Begum, and delivered your Two Letters to them, which were read in the Durbar, as well as that to Rajah Gourdass, who I invested with the Authority the Begum had over the Nabob and his Household, after having divested her of it, and fully explained both to her and the Nabob the Extent of the Commission you have honoured me with. The Nabob expressed himself highly delighted at being delivered out of her Hands. He complained to me that he had been treated with great Severity by her, was denied the most trifling Requests, even to the necessary Linen, &c. for the Use of his Zenana, and Beetle for his own *, which Allowance, he says, has been shortened; and though the Begum allowed him openly 1000 Rupees a Month for his Expences, yet he did not receive above 400 of it till the News of my coming, when it was encreased to 3000 Rupees a Month. He complains too, that most of the antient Servants of his Household have been divested of their Employments, and that those who remain were about to undergo the same Fate, to make Room for a Set of People that he knew nothing of, the Creatures of the Begum's Eunuch (Etwar Ally Khan); and, in short, that he is kept a State Prisoner, and is not suffered to go

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1024.

(b) Vide supra, P. 985, and 1031.

out to take any Recreation whatever; he says too, the Eunuch had instructed the Servants not to suffer him to learn any Thing by which he might make himself acquainted with Business; and indeed I believe there is great Truth in it, as his Excellency seems to be ignorant of almost every Thing a Man of his Rank ought to know, not from a Want of Understanding, but of being properly educated.

• Office.

There is a Seristah kept by one Coofa Chund on the Part of Etwar Ally Khan, called Eik Jey, or an abstract Account of all Disbursements or Receipts of the several Dusters; both the Nabob and Rajah Goordafs think it will be necessary to seize it. I have sent for the Sherisdaah, and if I can get it by fair Means it is well; if not, I must take such as I find necessary, as it undoubtedly belongs to the Nizamut.

At the Nabob's Desire I paid my Respects to the Begum his Mother; I could not help being a little surprized at the desolate State of her Apartments, and was informed by one of the Eunuchs in waiting, that though there were 300 Bricklayers belonging to the Kella, the Begum could not get Five to put them in Repair.

Rajah Goordafs has just informed me, one Mool Chund, a Jeweller, has lodged a Complaint of Debt against the Nabob in the Supreme Court, and wants to take out a Writ for the seizing his Person; I beg you will be pleased to acquaint me what is to be done in case it should arrive here, as it will be a very extraordinary Circumstance if he should be carried a Prisoner to Calcutta.

On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Lettier read relative to her being removed to Meer Jaffier's Houle, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she should be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy Anoo Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds.

As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the aggrieved could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants who may be or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

The Accounts of the Nizamut Bhela and Confumana I scaled up under the Nabob's Seal and my own, and have deposited them in an Apartment of the Kella, till I can pitch on Three Sheristadars who I can confide in to receive them from those now in Office, and explain to me whether they are true or false. I mean to be very particular in the Receipt of them, to have an exact Account taken of each Book, and seal them in such a Manner that no Papers may be made away with. As they are got ready I will deliver them for Investigation to the Gentlemen you have appointed.

Moorshedabad,
17th May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

P. S. Enclosed is a Letter the Nabob has this Instant desired me to forward you.

From the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah.

Received the 21st May.

Your Excellency's Letter, informing me that the Gentlemen of the Council, having conceived an Opinion that some Irregularities have been committed in the making up of the Accounts of my Household, and in the Management of my Affairs, and having judged it advisable for the Interest and Credit of my House, to remove the Begum from the Charge of Affairs during the Enquiry into the said Accounts, they have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring, a Gentleman of high Rank and Character in the Service, to carry their Intentions into Execution; and placing an entire Confidence on the Fidelity and Attachment of my Dewan, Raja Goordafs, they have reposed the Trust and Care of my Person and Household to him during this Enquiry; that you therefore advise me to pay Attention to his Counsel, and that you doubt not but he will conduct himself in a Manner which will be very agreeable to me, as it is your earnest Wish to shew me at all Times the great Regard you entertain for me, was delivered to me by Mr. Goring, on the 16th instant, (17th May), and I received the greatest Pleasure from the Perusal of it.

The Gentlemen of the Council have acted very properly in this Affair, and I cannot express the Greatness of my Obligations to them for their Kindness to me. May the Almighty reward them for it, by long preserving to them the Blessings of Prosperity!—Mr. Goring's Visit to me gave me the greatest Pleasure. Immediately on his Arrival I assembled all the Officers of Confumance, Nizamut and Bahla, in his Presence; all the Papers and Accounts are now under Seal, and the greatest Care is taken to secure them. The Begum is removed from the Management of Affairs. God willing, this Enquiry will be conducted in the best and most eligible Manner for the Advantage and Re-establishment of the Affairs of the Nizamut, and whatever is carried into Execution by the Advice of Raja Goordafs, will be for the best. As the said Raja is ever anxious that the Affairs of the Company and of my Government should be conducted in the most advantageous Manner, there is no Doubt but his Advice will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

A Complaint was this Day preferred to the Nabob by Ewaz Ally Khan, Nephew to his late Confumamah Mulfatoola Khan, who died some Time ago. As it was a Matter belonging to the Confumanah I was present at it; and by the Decree given on the Report of the Dewan, which I now enclose, together with the Copies of the several Depositions of the Party concerned, the Nabob thought proper to confine the Defendant Ewaz Ally Khan, Chief Manager of the deposed Bhegum, till Orders arrive from you what was to be done with him: For the Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the enclosed Papers, N^o 1, and to 11.

It appears from the Face of the Complaint, that 15,000 Rupees have been * legally taken from * Sic in Orig. the above Ewaz, and divided between Etwar Ally, the Begum, &c.

Etwar Ally Cawn, on being dismissed from the Nabob's Presence, made use of these remarkable Words, "I am the first Person begun with; but all the Servants of the Nabob are concerned, and will be hereafter called to an Account." On going away, he requested I would allow one of my People to remain with him, which I have done with the Nabob's Leave, and wait your further Orders.

To-morrow I shall begin to arrange the Accounts for the Inspection of the Gentleman you appointed to receive them; there is a prodigious Heap, and I fear will take up a considerable Time before I shall be able to get through with them. The Begum defers giving an Answer to the 9,69,693 15 6½ till they have been inspected.

Moorthedabad,

21st May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

N^o 1.

Index of Testimonies, &c. relative to the Money of Awaz Ally Khan.

The Relation of Awaz Ally, Nephew to Nuffer ulla Cawn, Confumma to the Sircar.

The Relation of Collicheren, Recorder of the Bhela.

The Relation of Tillookchund, Recorder of the Zofh Khanna.

The Relation of Awuz Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Mahomed Hellah, Tavildar (Cash Keeper).

The Relation of Meer Jau Ullah Meer Samaun, Deputy.

The Relation of Heer Sohoy, Peischar of the Meer Samannee.

The Relation of Yatebar Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Bang Put Gomasta, of Choiton Deer, in the Bengal Language.

Particulars under the Seal of Raja Goordas.

N^o 2.

Under the Seal of Ewaz Ally Khan.—Three Days after Mahomed Nuffur Ulla Cawn, my Uncle, departed this Life, Meer Jaun Ulla came to my House to condole with me, and repeatedly told me, that if I desired to obtain the Office of Meer Samanee, and to preserve the Havela, the Goods, and Furniture, I must give 15,000 Rupees to Yatebar Ally Cawn, otherwise I should lose them all. For the Sake of my Character and Reputation, and to preserve the Name of my Family, I paid, at Three stated Payments, into the Hands of Meer Jaun Ulla, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, which was the whole Amount of the Money left by the said Cawn, my Uncle, 5,000 Rupees at each Payment.

N^o 3.

Under the Seal of Awaz Ally Khan.—An Account of the Sales, &c. belonging to Mahomed Nuzur Ally Khan, Meer Samaun, which, after his Death, Ally Newaz Cawn, during the Time of my Affliction, took from me, by the Direction of Yatebar Ally Khan, an Emerald Seal Ring set in Gold, Two Seals for Letters set in Silver, and Two large Seals.

N^o 4.

Relations under the Seal of Meer Jaun Ullah, the Meersamaun's Deputy.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meer Samanee for Awuz Ally Khan was, through me, procured and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awuz Ally Khan, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awuz Ally Khan agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000

Dated 20th May.

Rupees — 15,000

N^o 5.

N^o. 5.

I Yatebar Ally Cawn took from Awaz Ally Cawn the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, on Account of the Office of Meer Samanee, agreeable to the annexed Account, and delivered it into the Bela through Choiton Durr.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In my own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000
Under the Seal of Yatebar Ally Cawn.					
Dated 9th Rubbee Ul Awul.					

No. 6.

Relation under the Seal of Hur Sohy, Peishcar of the Meerfamannee.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meerfamannee for Awaz Ally Khan was, through me, procured, and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awaz Ally Cawn, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awaz Ally Cawn agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000
					<hr/>
					Rupees 15,000

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 7.

I Tillook Chund, Keeper of the Records of the Sircar Tosh Khanna, give this Testimony to be made use of if necessary, that the Value of the Shauls and Shaul Cloths for Jammas, deposited in the Tosh Khanna of the Sircar, amounted to 24,000 Rupees and upwards, which were mostly distributed for the cold Season, a small Part remained. The Jumma Khurch of the Specie is not under the Tosh Khana, but belongs to the Office of Meerfamannee.

Dated the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 8.

I Roy Collicheren, Keeper of the Records of the Bala of the Sircar, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, as a Gratuity for the Post of Meerfamannee from Awaz Ally Cawn the Meer Saman, is not entered on the Records of the Balah, and that I know nothing concerning this Sum.

Signature of Collicheren.

Dated 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 9.

On the 29th Mohurru of the 16th Sun, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Awaz Ally Cawn was brought into the Confumannee, and entered in the Jumma Curch by the Order of Yatebar Ally Cawn. (Signed) Bany Putt, Gomasta of Chiton Durr, the Balah Tavildar.

N^o. 10.

Relation under the Seal of Hillae, Tavildar.

I, Mahomed Hillae, Tavildar of the Government Bala, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that I formerly had the Receipts and Disbursements of all Sums received from whatever Quarter: At present, and from the Beginning of the 14th Sun, the Sums received have not come into my Charge, but have been otherwise disposed of. I know nothing of them.

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 11.

If any one of the Officers of Government is appointed to an important Charge, and Confidence is placed in him, and he commits a Fault; as for Example, the taking any Thing from any Place which has been exempted by the Government, and from which he ought not to take any Thing, and upon an Enquiry being made into the Affair, if he represents Things in a false Light, and contrary to the Customs of the Sircar, that Person is punishable according to his respective Quality: It is at the Option of his Principal.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you an Account of several Sums given by the Bhegum; it is under her Seal, and was delivered me by the Nabob in her Apartments.

P. S. The Bhegum has made herself answerable to the Nabob for any Sums that may be due to him by ~~Edward~~ Ally Khan; and the Nabob has thought proper to release him from Confinement.

Memorandum of Disbursements to English Gentlemen from the Nabob Sircar, in the Bengal Year 1179.

Seal of Munny Bhegum,
Mother of the Nabob
Nudgeen Dowla
deceased.

To the Governor Mr. Hastings for an Entertainment	1,50,000
To Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum	1,50,000

Rupees 3,00,000

Dated 21st of Rubbee ul Awul, or 22^d of May.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am desired by the Nabob and Rajah Goordas to acquaint you, that there is not a Rupee in his Treasury, though he has Demands on him to a very considerable Amount.

May 22^d.

(Signed)

C. Goring.]

Before the Board proceed to take the above Letters into Consideration, Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th ultimo: Your Commands, regarding the Court of the Nabob, shall be duly attended to; and I shall take Care to give you the earliest Information of all such Occurrences as are in any Manner interesting, and where your Interposition and Authority may be more immediately necessary.

I have herewith the Pleasure of transmitting you an Account of the Balances due to the Nabob, the Begum, &c. from the Time of my taking Charge of the Durbar, up to the 5th of this Month. The several Stipends and Pensions have usually been supplied by Monthly Payments, in Proportion to their whole Amount, whenever there was sufficient Cash in the Treasury at Moorshedabad to admit of it; otherwise by Drafts from the Resident on the Danagapore Council; or the Nabob and his Family were obliged to receive such Parts only of these Monthly Proportions as could then be paid to them, and wait for such farther Advances from the Treasury as could occasionally be made from the Amount of the Collections. This will explain to you the Nature of the Balances, and account for their Irregularity; in future the particular Days on which any Payments are made, shall be specified, together with the Sums to each Person, in the Monthly Durbar Treasury Accounts.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobarek Ul Dowla, is not quite Seventeen Years of Age. With respect to his Character and Disposition, I have as yet had but few Opportunities of making any Remarks on his Conduct, or of collecting sufficiently from my own Observation, to form an adequate Judgment of either; but if the general Satisfaction expressed by his People, and the concurrent Approbation of those more immediately about his Person, can be received as Arguments in his Favor, his Character stands fair and unblemished, and the Mildness of his Temper will always secure it from Censure. Those great Disadvantages, however, which the Nabob may be supposed to have laboured under, from the little Attention that was given to his Education before his Accession to the Musnud, are not entirely removed, nor can it be conceived that they should in so short a Time, even by the most indefatigable Pains and Application to Study. His Understanding, though naturally good, requires yet much Improvement and to be more enlarged, I should apprehend, before he can be thought capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenue, and the Direction of his Affairs. His Studies hitherto have been confined to the Knowledge of the Persian Language, and such Accomplishments as are usually sought after by Persons of his Rank; the first Rudiments only, without ever extending them to Matters of greater Moment. Having never been instructed in any of the Duties peculiar to his Station in Life, or even expressed an Inclination to be made acquainted with the Direction of his own Affairs, both his Youth and

Inexperience seem to urge the Necessity of continuing them some Time longer under the Inspection and Management of some able and judicious Person. The Begum, to whom this Charge was originally given, has conducted herself with such Propriety, and so much to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, that he has frequently expressed his Approbation in Terms of Affection, and acknowledged the Obligations he owes to her Care and Attention, to his Interest; adding, that it relieved him from a great deal of Trouble and Anxiety, and that he did not at present wish to remove the Authority from her, and take it upon himself, while he knew he was incapable of transacting the Business so well, and had no intelligent Person at his Court, on whose Advice he could depend, or who could afford him any Assistance at a Time when he should stand in so much Need of it. These Sentiments of the Nabob, delivered at a Time when he might reasonably suppose it would soon be put in his Power to shake off the Yoke if he found it disagreeable, plead strongly in Favor of the Begum; and I have taken the Liberty of mentioning them, as well to clear up any Doubts that may have arisen to her Prejudice respecting her Behaviour towards the Nabob, as to evince the Rectitude of her Conduct in general. I have no Reason to believe her Views are otherwise than honourable, or that she is actuated by any other Motives than such as equally tend to the Safety of his Person, and the Advancement of his Happiness.

As no Complaints have ever been made to me against any of the principal Officers or Servants of the Nizamut, I cannot accuse them of Neglect of Duty or Impropriety in their Behaviour: I shall pay a particular Attention to your Orders respecting their Conduct, and give you the earliest Intimation of every Transaction that shall appear to be culpable.

From all the Enquiries that I have been able to make, I cannot find out that any Person has had Access to the Begum on any real Business, and she has herself assured me that no Visits have been lately paid to her, except those of Ceremony only, and which she has been accustomed to receive from those Gentlemen who before had paid the same Compliment to the Nabob: If it is your Pleasure to have a List of these, I shall take care to transmit one regularly; at the same Time, I shall pay the strictest Attention to the Instructions contained in the latter Paragraph of your Letter, relative to any secret Negotiations which may be carrying on at the Nabob's Court, and shall use my Endeavours to make myself acquainted with all Matters of Business transacted there, and acquaint you accordingly.

I have communicated both to the Nabob and the Begum your Instructions regarding the Mode of Application to the present Government, and the Manner of transmitting their Address, which will be punctually complied with.

Moorshedabad,
the 25th May, 1775.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Abstract Account, inclosed in this Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Minutes on "
Mr. Goring's
Letters.

[(a) The Governor General.—As the Commission given to Mr. Goring was to receive from the Begum all the Accounts of the Nizamut for Eight Years past, and to deliver them into the Hands of Gentlemen appointed to examine and report their Contents to the Board, I desire that Mr. Goring may be asked, how he came by the Account he has now sent in his first Letter of the 22d instant, in which Two Sums only are mentioned, and said to be paid to myself and Mr. Middleton, and on what Account this partial Selection was made by him, and to desire an Explanation from the Begum of the Sum laid to my Charge, and that he will ask the Nabob or the Begum their Reasons for delivering this separate Account.

Mr. Francis.—I think that Mr. Goring should be directed to inform the Board, whether the Delivery of this Paper was accompanied by any Explanation from the Nabob or the Begum; and if it was, that he would state every Circumstance to us.

Mr. Barwell has no Objection to the Governor's Motion.

Colonel Monson.—I think Mr. Goring should acquaint the Board, if the Begum gave any Explanation of the Accounts, and what passed between her and him, when the Nabob gave it him. As for the Intention of the Nabob or Begum in delivering the Account, I think it impossible Mr. Goring can be acquainted with it, unless they have communicated their Sentiments to him on this Subject. Mr. Goring has already acquainted the Board how he came by the Paper: I therefore think it unnecessary to apply to him further on that Head; and it appears to me that the Account is already explained; but if the Governor General desires it, the Begum may be asked for a more minute Explanation.

General Clavering.—I think that Mr. Goring should be applied to, to inform the Board whether the Nabob or Munny Begum accompanied the Account delivered to him by any Circumstance. As the Persian Word *Ziafut* is said to signify Entertainment, and as from the Declaration of Munny Begum it appears that this Money was given to the Governor when he was at the City settling the Affairs of the Nizamut, I think it is most probable that it must be the same Sum of One Lack and an Half, of which Mha Raja Nundcomar speaks in his Letter to this Board, on the 8th of March last, in the following Words:

"The Governor, Mr. Hastings, on the Month Affar 1179, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. He remained about Three Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's

Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munny Begum said to Rajah Gourdas, Write Word to Maha Rajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lack and fifty thousand Rupees to the Governor; and beg of the Maha Raja to ask the Governor, whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange. I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings, who answered, "I have Connections of Trade in that Part of the Country, let this Money be paid to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Cossimbuzar." In consequence of which I wrote to Rajah Goordas and Munny Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother. Munny Begum, with Rajah Gourdas's Knowledge, in the Month of Aughun 1179, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by means of Nurr Sing aforesaid, from under the Care of Chyten Ahur, Cash-keeper to the Behala, Sonat Rupees 1,50,000." And therefore I am of Opinion, that Mr. Goring's Instructions on this Subject should be confined to every Circumstance that passed on that Occasion.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be directed to inform the Board of every Circumstance which attended the Delivery of the Paper; and if any Explanation was given * to the Nabob or the Begum, of these Papers, to report the whole Relation, and to require of the Begum a particular Explanation of the Payment said to be made to the Governor General. * Sic in Orig.

The Governor General desires, that Mr. Goring may be directed to request, that the Begum will deliver her Explanation in Writing.

Agreed, to direct Mr. Goring to act accordingly.]

Resolved, That the Salary lately allowed to Munny Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, do cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employment; and that this Salary be in future a Saving to the Company; and that these Resolutions be communicated to the Resident at the Durbar. And as a Charge of having received Rupees 3,000 appears against him in one of the Enclosures sent down by Mr. Goring, that he be called upon to justify himself of that Charge.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

To John Stewart Esquire.

Sir,

In Obedience to the Commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I have prepared an Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, to the 16th of August 1772, and the same Account brought down to the End of February 1775, which is the latest Period to which I have received the Accounts. I request you will please to lay the above Account before the Honourable Board.

12th May 1775.

(Signed)

Charles Croftes,
Acc^t General Rev. Dep.

Ordered, That the Account received, with the Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Letter from Mr. Middleton, with the Accounts of the Nabob, and the Proceedings of the Board upon them, inserted in Consultation 14th December 1772, and a Copy of the Abstract of the reduced State of the Nabob's Expences, recorded in Consultation 25th January 1773, be sent to Mr. Goring.

The following Letters to Mr. Goring and to the Resident at the Durbar, being written conformable to the above Resolutions, † and approved and dispatched to them. † Sic in Orig.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th, 21st, and Two of the 22d instant, and shall now reply to such Parts of their Contents as seem to require it.

The Papers enclosed in One of the Letters containing an Account of Two separate Sums of Money, said to be paid to the late President and Mr. Middleton, not being accompanied with any particular Information respecting it, you are directed to inform us of every Circumstance which attended its Delivery to you; and if any Explanation of these Papers was given by the Nabob or the Begum, to report the Whole to us, and further to require of the Begum a particular Explanation in Writing of the Payment said to be made to the late President, and to transmit the same to us.

If you find it necessary to remove the Begum from the Kella she is at Liberty to go wherever she pleases within the Provinces.

Inclosed, we transmit for your Information a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Durbar, and of the Nabob's Accounts which accompanied it, of Date 18th November 1772, and also Abstract of the Nizamut Account, taken 25th January 1773. These Accounts are transmitted for your Information, and for that of the Gentlemen who are to make Enquiry into the Nizamut Accounts.

The Governor General informs us, that the Particulars of the Abstract are in the Hands of Subens Roy the Peishcar.

To

Orders to
Mr. Goring.

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

To Resident at
the Durbar.

We have received your Letter, enclosing the Account of Balances of Stipend, &c. due from the Durbar; but we find the Information incomplete till we be furnished with the Account of the Treasury, which we desire you may transmit as speedily as possible. We are the more anxious to obtain this, that we learn there is not at present a single Rupee there.

We are to inform you, that we have resolved that the Salary lately enjoyed by the Begum as Guardian to the Nabob, shall cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employments, and that the said Salary shall in future be a Saving to the Company; you will acquaint the Begum of this Resolution as far as it relates to her.

We are also to acquaint you, that there is an Information delivered in to our Board of your having received 3,000 Rupees from Etwar Ally Cawn, being your Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consumanah, the Begum having received 7,000, and Etwar Ally Cawn 5,000 Rupees. As we could not receive such an Information, which appears so derogatory to the Opinion we have hitherto entertained of your Character, without giving you, as soon as possible, an Opportunity of justifying yourself, we think it necessary to impart it to you, hoping we may obtain a full Refutation of it in your Answer to this.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 25th May 1775.

Signed at the End of the Consultation;
Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Balances due to the following Persons, Account their monthly Stipends and Pensions from the Durbar.

Names of the Persons.	Balances due to the 30 Choit, in the Bengal Year 1181, or 10 April 1775.			Amount of Monthly Allowances due for the Month of By-faak 1182, or from 11th April to the 10th May 1775.			Total.	Deduct Amount paid to the 5th May 1775.	Balances due the 5th May 1775.
Nabob Maubaruck ul Dowlah	62,532	6	3	1,33,333	5	6	1,95,865	66,000	1,29,865
Ahteram ul Dowlah	15,421	—	—	7,552	1	6	22,973	—	22,973
Rount Dein Hufflein Cawn	2,125	—	—	4,687	8	—	6,812	2,125	4,687
Munney Begum	22,999	5	5	11,666	10	13	34,665	—	34,665
Rajah Goroodais	8,722	10	15	8,333	5	6	17,056	8,722	8,334
Moradut Dowlah	—	—	—	400	—	—	400	400	—
Rajah Dridgenarain	—	—	—	600	—	—	600	600	—
	1,11,800	6	3	1,66,572	14	13	2,78,373	77,847	2,00,526

Sicca Rupees

Moorshedabad, the 5th May 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) W. B. Martin, Resident.

[(a) Dr. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, from the Time of his Accession to the Mufnud to the 16th August 1772. C.]		
To Treasury.		
For the Amount advanced him from 1st April 1770 to 16th August 1772	68,12,509	8 17 1
To Balance due to him	17,81,952	3 1 3
By Balance due to the late Nabob Syef ul Dowlah, transferred to the Credit of Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah		12,93,860
By Stipend.		
[(a) For annual Stipend due to him from 1st May 1770, to 16th August 1772, at 31,81,860 per Annum, for Twenty-seven Months Sixteen Days, is		73,00,601
Sicca Rupees		85,94,461 11 19
Fort William, 11th May 1775.		
[(a) Errors excepted. (Signed) Charles Croftes, Accountant Genl. to Rev. Dep.]		

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

[(a) Dr. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah from 17th August 1772, to the End of February 1775.

To Treasury.


For the Amount advanced him from 17th August	56,68,019	3	5	2
1772, to the End of February 1775	—	—	—	—
Balance due to him	7,64,958	10	9	3

By Balance due to him to the 16th of August 1772

By Stipend.

[(a) For Amount of annual Stipend] due to him at the Rate of 31,81,860 per Annum, agreeable to the Old Establishment, from 17th August to 31st December 1772, is-Four Months Dr. For Stipends due to him from 1st January 1773, to the End of February 1775, is Twenty-six Months, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, agreeable to the New Establishment formed for his Household, in Consequence of the Order received from the Honourable the Court of Directors

Sicca Rupees	46,51,025	10	13	2
	64,32,977	13	15	1

[(a) Errors excepted.
(Signed) Charles Croftes,
Acco^r. Gen^l. to the Rev^d. Dep^y.] 

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVIII.

Book 11, Page 111.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th of June 1775.

Fort William, 12th June, 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Resident at the
Durbar.

Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 25th instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you the Durbar General Treasury Account for the Month of May 1775, Balance in ready Cash Sicca Rup' 951 5 5. At the same Time I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the Nabob has made repeated Applications to me for Money for the Use of his Household, which it has not been in my Power to comply with, being informed by the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, that they have not at present any Cash in their Treasury to answer the Demands; and you will observe, that I have not been able to obtain more than 10,000 Rupees from them in the Course of this Month.

This in Orig.

I shall acquaint the Begum with your Resolution relative to her Salary as Guardian to the Nabob, and shall take care to discontinue the Payment of it in future.

Denies the
Receipt of
3,000 R.

With respect to the Information against me "of having received 3,000 Rupees from Ewaz Ally Cawn as my Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consumaute," I feel a particular Happiness in a conscious Superiority over the Malice of those who have insinuated such a Charge against me, in declaring thus publicly, that there is not a Word of Truth in it; on the contrary, I assure you that I never have, directly or indirectly, received any Part of the said Sum from Ewaz Ally Cawn, or any other Consideration from him at any Time, either before or since, nor has any Consideration been received from him by any of my Servants with my Privy or Consent. The Unwillingness you have shewn to credit a Report so prejudicial to my Character, by the Favour you have conferred upon me in giving me the earliest Intimation, so as to afford me an Opportunity of clearing up my Conduct, claims a grateful Acknowledgement, and has drawn from me this open Declaration, even without the Knowledge of my Accuser; and I flatter myself it will be considered as a full Refutation of the unjust Charge exhibited against me; but as the bare Contradiction of one Man may not be thought sufficient to invalidate the Assertion of another, or be deemed an ample Justification of his Innocence, I wish not to screen myself by this Disavowal from the strictest Enquiry you may think proper to direct into the Grounds of such an Accusation, satisfied within myself of the Improbability to prove an absolute Falsity, even though any Person should be daring enough to attempt it.

I am truly sensible, Gentlemen, of the Obligation you have conferred upon me in giving me this Appointment, the Remembrance of which, and a Regard to my own Reputation, will always exact a steady Adherence to the Duties of my Office, and Fidelity in the Execution of the Trust, preferably to every other Consideration. It will ever be my Ambition to merit your Approbation; and I hope the good Opinion you have hitherto done me the Honour to entertain of my Character, will not be lessened by this or any other malevolent Aspersions thrown upon it, where I can with the same Degree of Truth aver the Whole to be a Fiction, and set at Defiance those who may endeavour to prove the contrary.

Moorshedabad,
the 30th May 1775.

Signed,

W. B. Martin, Resident.

Ordered, That the Enclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be informed of this positive Denial of Mr. Martin, and directed to request the Nabob to examine Ewaz Ally Cawn on the Subject, in Presence of himself and Mess. Maxwell and Anderson, also of Mr. Martin, if he chuses to attend; as the Board will not give any Credit to such a Charge, unless supported and fully proved by the Evidence he may produce to the Nabob.

Resolved, That the Seven Lacks of Rupees, now on the Way down from Patna, be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad; and that Orders be sent from the Revenue Department to the Person who has Charge of it for that Purpose. Resolved further, That Two

Lacks of Rupees be advanced to the Resident at the Durbar, on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and that Orders be also issued to the Revenue Department to this Effect. Advance to the Nabob.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written, in Reply to the above from the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. William B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 30th ult. Having ordered a Supply of Treasore, which is on the Way down from Patna, to be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, you will be able to obtain from them an Advance of Money on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and we have accordingly directed them to advance you at present Two Lacks of Rupees. Reply to the Resident at the Durbar.

We are pleased to remark, that by the Declaration contained in your Letter, that you had not received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn; but as Ewar Ally Cawn had confessed the obtaining a Sum of 15,000 Rupees from him for his Appointment to the Confinement, of which 3000 Rupees were in your Name, we have directed Mr. Goring to recommend to the Nabob, to endeavour to ascertain the real Application of this Sum, by examining Ewar Ally Cawn upon the Subject, in Presence of himself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson, and of you, if you should think proper to attend.

12 June 1775.

We are, &c.

Referred and read a Letter from the Begum to the President of the Council, received and entered in the Persian Correspondence the — September last. Account of the Nabob.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the Accounts which are mentioned in this Letter.

Ordered, That they be recorded after the Consultation.

[(a) The Board also recur to the Nabob's Account, delivered in by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department, in Consultation 25th ult.]

Ordered, That Copies of all the abovementioned Accounts of the Nizamut, and of the Begum's Letter, be sent to Mr. Goring, to be delivered over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

[(b) The Governor General informs the Board, that there appears to him a very material Error in the Account Current with the Nabob, signed by Mr. Croftes, and now before the Board; Credit being therein given to the Nabob for his Stipend, according to the old Establishment, to the 31st of December 1772; whereas it was expressly settled by the Committee of Circuit in July or August 1772, at the Time that the Governor was with the Committee at Moorshedabad, that the reduced Stipend should take place from the Day on which the Nabob received the formal Notification of the Company's Orders on that Subject from Mr. Cartier, which was in December 1771 or January 1772; that he thinks this Mistake ought to be rectified before the Accounts are finally adjusted with the Nabob.]

Mr. Francis.—I agree with the Governor General, that the Mistake ought to be rectified, for the Information of the Court of Directors; but I very much doubt whether it will be possible for the Company to recover any Balance that may appear to be due from him according to the rectified Account; it will probably amount to about Seven Lacs, supposing the Balance now stated by Mr. Croftes as due to the Nabob, and amounting to 7,64,958 Rupees, to be deducted from the Overpayment. This Balance, I presume, must now be due to his Family and Servants; and we are informed, both by Mr. Martin and Mr. Goring, that there is no Money in his Treasury. So far from this Board being able to exact from the Nabob a Restitution of an old Overpayment, I imagine that we must make him the Advance we have this Day ordered for his immediate Support. Being a Minor, and under the Guardianship of the Company, he ought not in Justice, I think, to be made answerable for Overpayments made on Account of his Pension, and which it will be impossible for him to recover or to make good any Way, but by the Reduction of his present Establishment.

[(c) Agreed, that the Mistake be notified to Mr. Goring, and that he be informed of the Day on which the reduced Stipend of the Nabob took place.]

[(d) The following Letter is written to Mr. Goring in Conformity to the foregoing Resolutions.]

To Mr. Cha^r. Goring.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Ten Depositions enclosed in your Letter of the 21st ult. we thought it proper to make Mr. Martin acquainted with the Charge exhibited against him, for 3,000 R^s taken in his Name from Ewar Ally Cawn, in the Sum of 15,000 R^s which it seems he had paid for the Office in the Confinement. Orders and Accounts sent to Mr. Goring.

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

(b) Vide supra, P. 986.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

(d) Vide supra, ibid.

As Mr. Martin has written to us, solemnly and peremptorily denying that either he, or any of his Servants with his Privy or Consent, ever received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn, we cannot give Credit to the Charge, unless it be fully proved that the Money was paid to Mr. Martin; we therefore desire you will recommend it to the Nabob to examine Ewar Ally Cawn in presence of yourself, Mess. Maxwell and Anderson, and of Mr. Martin also if he desires it, with respect to the Application of the above 15,000 Rupees which Ewar Ally Cawn, by his own Confession, appears to have actually received, in order to ascertain what really became of it; and if he should declare that a Part has been given to Mr. Martin, you will advise the Nabob to call upon him for the Proofs of his Assertion.

We enclose a Copy of Letter from Munny Begum, and of sundry Accounts, Three of which were received with her Letter. As we judge that these Papers may be of Service to Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant in their Investigation, you will deliver them over to these Gentlemen.

[(a) But for the further Illustration of the Nabob's Accounts, we think it necessary to acquaint you of an Error in the Account signed by Mr. Croftes, wherein Credit has been given to the Nabob for his Stipend, agreeable to the Old Establishment, up to December 1772, whereas the Reduction to Sixteen Lacks should have taken Place from the 21st January 1772, the Day on which the Orders of the Company for that Reduction were notified to the Nabob.]

We have ordered 2 Lacks of Rupees to be advanced on Account of the Nabob's Stipend from a Supply which will shortly be thrown into the Moorshedabad Treasury, being now on the Way down from Patna.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 986.

D ^r	General Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.		C ^r	
To Balance of last Month	—	40,323 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Nabob Maaburuck ul Dowlah.	
To Council of Revenue, at Moorshedabad.			7. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipt	
23. Received from Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c.			23d. D ^r D ^r	10,000 — —
Provincial Council of Revenue			24. Advanced to Meer Sadoo	10,000 — —
	—	10,000 — —		22,000 — —
By Rajah Goroodofa.			11. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipts	
	—	—	By Rajah Dridgenarain.	
8. Paid him his Allowance for this Month			Advanced him in Part for June	
	—	—		600 — —
	—	—		150 — —
By Account Charity.				750 — —
27. Paid Molavey Omey, for Lungah Connah				665 6 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Fakkers, Brahmins, &c.				600 — —
By Account Feel-Comah.				72 8 —
9. Advanced Nyamutullah Darogah				500 — —
By Account Nizamut.				2,697 8 —
20. Paid Servants Wages, at Dowdpore Garden				2,592 11 15
D ^r D ^r at Plaffey				33,378 12 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	—	—		2,593 5 15
26. Paid Mahen Sing, as per Receipt				—
By Account Fouzdarree.				—
27. Paid, as per Establishment				—
By Charges General.				—
28. Cooley Hire on Treasure.				—
Paid, Servants Wages, &c. as per Establishment				—
	—	—		—
	50,323 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			—
Carry over	Sicca Rupees	50,323 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carry over	Sicca Rupees

ACCOUNT Particulars of the Balance due from his Excellency the Nabob, on Account of the Bhala Department, from the End of Jummadiculawal, Sun 14th, viz.

To Cawnsumauing Forthaw Connah Wearing Apparel, &c.					2,94,496	6	8	-
Boat-building, and Reparation, with Cost of Bedding and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the Year 1179,	63,107	14	4	1				
Deduct the Produce of the old Iron, and other Materials of the old Boats	1,126	5	6	-				
Allowance to the Nabob's Mother					61,891	8	18	1
Charges of Boat Reparation, and getting them ready for Service, in the Year 1778: Charges feeding Elephants, and the Amount of Provision of fine white P ^s Goods, by his Excellency's Order, at Dacca	2,41,323	13	4	-	27,833	5	6	3
Deduct the Amount carried to the Nizamut's Accounts	57,786	5	5	-				
The King's Nezarannee for Soubahdarree Sunnud					1,83,537	7	14	-
Purchase of several Jewelries, &c.					1,00,000	-	-	-
D ^r of a Baffee Staves					1,50,000	-	-	-
					6,380	-	-	-
Charges Emmaurut, viz.								
In Moorshedabad, Kholla, &c.	R ^s	29,044	6	17	2			
At Rammah, Gad Saumah, &c.		8,900	-	-	-			
At Calcutta		1,534	-	-	-			
Charges Itwffoor Connahor Jemaun Bekadaw					39,478	6	17	2
Tumboat Cawnah					30,724	13	3	1
Paper, Ink, &c.					8,786	11	-	-
Shawgm ^d Peshaw, consisting of fundry Servants and Dependants on Pay					3,741	3	10	-
					55,410	9	-	-
Rupees	-	9,62,371	2	2	3			

STATEMENT of the Nabob's Debts, and Assets for the Liquidation thereof, to the End of Jumaudul Awul Year 14th.

D'				C'			
To remaining due, as formerly stated, being Account Nizamut only	20,24,224	1	5	-	By Balance due to the Nabob from the Company, as per their Account accompanying	13,31,094	4 7 1
To Balance Account Bhaila, omitted in the former Statément —	9,62,371	2	2	3	By Receipts and Vouchers produced from the Khala for Disbursements Account Boat-building, Reparations, &c. at Dacca, viz.		
					Account		
					Nizamut	3,27,350	4 5
					Bhaila —	1,83,537	7 19
						5,10,887	12 4 -
					Balance —	18,41,982	0 11 1
						11,44,613	2 16 2
						29,86,595	3 7 3
	29,86,595	3	7	3			
To Balance of foregoing Account —	11,44,613	2	16	2			
To Money lent the late Nabob Syfut Dowlah, when he went to Calcutta, by Munny Begum — —	3,00,000	—	—	—			
	14,44,613	2	16	2			

A P P E N D I X, N° CIX.

Book 12, Page 137.

Fort William, the 4th September 1775.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, Esquires.
 Philip Francis, Esquire.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

In Conformity to the Orders of the Board of the 22d June, requiring the Acc^{ts}. of the Nabob's Stipend from the different Residents at the Durbar, the following Letters from Messrs. Baber and Martin have been received.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your Commands of the 22d instant, I have the Honour to send you the Mr. Baber. Account you were pleased to direct, specifying the State of the Balance received from Mr. Middleton, and that delivered to Mr. Martin.

Moidepore,

27th June 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Edw^d Baber.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 22d instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting Mr. Martin. you a Copy of my Account with his Excellency the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowla, commencing the 11th February 1775, the Time of my Appointment, to this Day, including the Balance received with my Office, from Mr. Edw^d Baber, upon his delivering over the Charge of the Department to me.

Moorshedabad,

26th June 1775.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Inclosures in the foregoing Letters be entered after the Consultation:

The Accountant General in the Revenue Department sends in the following Letter.

[(a) Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Indisposition preventing the Attendance of Mr. Croftes at the Office, I take the Liberty to acknowledge the Honour of your Commands transmitted the 16th instant, by your Assistant Secretary, under Date 15th. In compliance with the Spirit of which, (Want of Materials preventing Compliance with the Letter) I have drawn out the two accompanying Accounts, N° 1 and 2; the First, stating the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla's Account with the Honourable Company, from the Period expressed in your Commands to the latest Period possible, the 30th April 1775; the Second, an Annual Account of the Payments made to the Nabob, during the Period that Mr. Middleton acted as Resident at the Durbar, drawn up from his own Accounts as transmitted to the Presidency.] I also proposed myself the Honour of enclosing a complete Statement of the Sinking Fund, but a Desire of making it as extensive as possible by bringing it up to the 30th April last, has occasioned a Delay which would have prevented the Two first mentioned Accounts being laid before you To-day. I have therefore ventured to enclose them unaccompanied with that Statement.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Rich^d Johnson,
D^y. A. R. D.

Accomp^t Office, R. D.
 19th June 1775.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Received the following Letter from the Deputy Accomp^t. Gen^l. Rev^d. Department.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your Orders of the 15th instant, I have the Honour to lay before you a complete Statement of the Sinking Fund, drawn up to the 30th April last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Rich^d Johnson,
D^y. A. R. D.

22d June 1775.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Geo. Monson,
 Rich^d. Barwell,
 P. Francis.

Balance in the Treasury.

20th Jan. 1772.	In Lot Sing's Custody	—	68,752	10	—	—
Ditto ditto.	In the Treasury of Nizamut	—	17,445	12	10	—
Ditto ditto.	ditto Bela	—	2,16,310	1	9	2
						<u>3,02,518 7 19 2</u>

Receipts.

From 21st Jan. 1772 to 20th Jan. 1773	—	38,67,234	5	4	—
Ditto ditto 1773 to ditto 1774	—	32,16,000	—	—	—
Ditto ditto 1774 to ditto 1775	—	14,23,200	—	—	—
Ditto ditto 1775 to 16 May ditto	—	3,02,000	—	—	—
		<hr/>			
		78,08,434 5 4 —			
		<hr/>			
		81,10,952 13 3 2			
		<hr/>			

D' His Excellency the Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah. C'

To Balance due to the Company the 31st October 1774, when Mr. Middleton delivered over the Charge of the Durbar to me — —			52,467	9	16½	By Allowance.		
To Cash advanced to him on the following Months :						For his Allowance for the Month of Corrick, Augun, Posh, and Mang, is Four Months, at		
November 1774	—	2,00,000				1,33,333	5	6½
December	—	59,000				per Month, is	5,33,333	5 7
January 1775	—	2,10,000						
			4,69,000	—	—			
			5,21,467	9	16½			
To Balance due to the Nabob on my delivering the Charge of the Durbar to Mr. Martin —			11,865	11	10½			
Sicca Rupees			5,333,333	5	7	Sicca Rupees		
						5,33,333 5 7		

Moorshedabad,
E. E.
Signed
Edwd. Baber.

D.		C.	
1772. Jan. 1st. To Amount paid him by the Comp ^t . Council of Revenue at Moorhedabad from this Date to the 8 September 1772 — — — —	25,16,007 4 17 —	1772. Jan. 21st. By Arrears due to him upon the old Establishment to this Date — — — —	19,24,935 12 8 1
Balance due to the Nabob — — — —	4,17,817 5 16 —	Sep. 8. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from January 22d to this Date, making 7 M ^s . 17 Days — — — —	10,08,888 14 4 3
S ^t . Rupees	29,33,824 10 13 —	S ^t . Rupees	29,33,824 10 13 —
1772. Sep. 9 th . To Amount paid by Samuel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 31st October 1774 — — — —	44,74,673 — — —	Sep. 9 th . By Balance brought forward — — — —	4,17,817 5 16 —
By Balance overpaid — — — —	— — — —	By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 31st October 1774, making Two Y ^r ., One M ^o 22. Days, — — — —	34,31,111 1 15 3
S ^t . Rupees	44,74,673 — — —	By Balance overpaid — — — —	38,48,928 7 11 3
1774. Nov. 1st. To Balance brought forward — — — —	6,25,744 8 8 1	S ^t . Rupees	44,74,673 — — —
To Amount paid him by Mr. Baber, acting Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 30th December 1774 — — — —	2,59,000 — — —	1774. Nov. 1. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 30 December, 1774, making 2 M ^o . — — — —	2,66,666 10 13 —
S ^t . Rupees	8,84,744 8 8 1	By Balance overpaid — — — —	6,18,077 13 15 1
1775. Jan. 1st. To Balance brought forward — — — —	6,18,077 13 15 1	S ^t . Rupees	8,84,744 8 8 1
To Amount paid him by Mr. Martin, Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 30th April 1775 — — — —	4,92,000 — — —	1775. Jan. 1. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to the 30 April 1775, making 4 M ^o . — — — —	5,33,333 5 6 3
S ^t . Rupees	11,10,077 13 15 1	By Balance overpaid — — — —	5,76,744 8 8 2
N. B. In this Account is not included the Sums transferred to the Debit of the Nabob, being Payments made in the Mofull upon his Account, the Books of 74-5 not being hitherto finally adjusted.		S ^t . Rupees	11,10,077 13 15 1
		Fort William, 30th April, 1775. E. E. (Signed)	Rich ^d . Johnson, Dr. A ^c . R. D.

Dr.

Sinking Fund arising from the Reduction of the Nabob's

To the Honourable Company, for Sums disbursed by them on the following Accounts, to replace from the Aggregate of this Fund.

Army Donation.			
1776, 12 March	-	-	1,50,000
8 April	-	-	24,000
1769, 12 September	-	-	1,45,632 12 6
			<u>3,19,632 12 6</u>
Navy Donation.			
1770, January, 1st Payment	-	-	7,25,000
1771, September, 2d ditto	-	-	7,25,000
1773, July 1, Interest 2 ditto	-	-	1,37,750
1774, August, Orders per General Letter, 7th January 1774	-	-	95,156
1776.			<u>16,82,906 --</u>
May 12.	To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to Claimants of the Restitution Fund		3,48,000 --
1769.	Debt paid to Balockydofs		3,67,632 --
Dec. 18.	Sum agreed for with Juggut Seat, for Ten Years, at the Rate of 1,05,000 Sicca Rupees per Ann. Batta 16 per Cent.		27,18,170 12 6
			<u>10,50,000 --</u>
			<u>1,68,000 --</u>
			<u>12,18,000 --</u>
N. B. Of this Amount, the Sum of Sicca Rupees 8,91,375 12 has only been paid, the Balance is a Deposit in the Treasury for the annual Payment of the remaining Debt.			
1774.			
May 19.	To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund		3,48,000 --
July 11.	To Treasury, for the Amount of two Dividends of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies		1,16,000 --
21.	For the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund		3,48,000 --
			<u>4,64,000 --</u>
Oct. 31.	To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund		3,48,000 --
Dec. 14.	For the Amount of a proportionable Dividend of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies		58,000 --
			<u>4,06,000 --</u>
1775.			
Feb. 16.	To Treasury, for the Amount of the Sixteenth and last Dividends to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund		3,48,000 --
			<u>55,02,170 12 6</u>
			<u>20,26,915 5 8</u>
	To Balance		
			<u>75,29,086 2 2</u>
	Current Rupees		

and Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipends.

Cr.

^{1779.} July 31. By Amount Saving accumulated into this Fund in Consequence of the Company's Orders per the Lord Holland, viz.				
Saving of the Nabob's Stipend, in Consequence of the Company's Orders, from 21 st Jan. 1772, to this Date, making Eighteen Months and Nine Days, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Annum, amounting to Sicca Rupees		24,12,336	8	—
Batta 16 per Cent.		3,85,973	13	6
		<hr/>		
Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipend, from 21 st Jan. to the 30 th April 1772, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 400,000 per Ann. is Three Months and Nine Days		1,10,000	—	—
Batta 16 per Cent.		17,600	—	—
		<hr/>		
		27,98,310 5 6		
^{1774.} March 1. Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 31 st July 1773 to the End of Feb. 1774, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. amounting to Sicca Rupees		9,22,751	10	8
Batta 16 per Cent.		1,47,640	4	2
		<hr/>		
		10,70,391 14 10		
June 27. Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 1 st March to this Date, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. Three Months and Twenty-seven Days, amounting to Sicca Rupees		5,14,104	8	—
Batta 16 per Cent.		82,256	11	7
		<hr/>		
		5,96,361 3 7		
Sept. 30. Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 27 th June to this Date, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. Three Months and Three Days, amounting to Sicca Rupees		4,08,647	2	8
Batta 16 per Cent.		65,383	8	9
		<hr/>		
		4,74,030 11 5		
^{1775.} April 30. By Amount Saving of the Nabob's Stipend, from 1 st October 1774 to this Day, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. making Seven Months		9,22,751	10	8
Batta 16 per Cent.		1,47,640	4	2
		<hr/>		
		10,70,391 14 10		
Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's, from 1 st May 1772, to this Date, making Three Years, at the Rate of 4,00,000 per Annum		12,00,000	—	—
Batta 16 per Cent.		1,92,000	—	—
		<hr/>		
		13,92,000 — —		
		<hr/>		
Current Rupees		75,29,608	2	2
		<hr/>		

Fort William, 30th April 1775.

E. E.

(Signed)

Richard Johnson,

D^r. A^r. R^r. D.

A P P E N D I X, N^o. CX.

Book 189, Page 652.

Fort William, the 14th December 1772.

Secret Dept.
Monday.At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker,John Reed,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d Barwell,
James Harris, } Esquires.

Mr. Reed, being returned from Madras, takes his Seat at the Board.

Messrs. Aldersey and Goodwin indisposed.

Mr. Lambert, being arrived at the Presidency, having taken the usual Oaths, is admitted to his Seat at the Board.

Read and approved the Consultation of the 10th Instant.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Middleton, Resident at the Durbar.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 1st ultimo, and in consequence I have now the Pleasure of transmitting to you an Estimate of the standing Monthly Payments which are to be issued from my Department, as also of the contingent Disbursements, in which I have included the Stipend allowed to Juggut Seat from the Nizamut, as I believe no Provision was made for it when the Nabob's Monthly Disbursements were regulated by the Committee of this Place; and I am to request your Orders from what Fund the Arrears of this Account are to be paid, as also the Monthly Payments in future.

I have likewise the Pleasure of enclosing to your Honour, &c. the following Accounts; viz.

N^o. 1. Statement of Debts due from the Nabob until the 15th of Showal, or 21st of January 1772.

2. Statement of Debts incurred by the Nabob from the 16th of Showal, until the End of Jammadiel Awal, or 11th of August 1772.

3. Statement of the Nabob's Account with the Honourable Company, until the End of Jammadiel Awal, or the 11th of August 1772.

[(a) By the last Account you will please to observe, that there is a Balance due to his Excellency of Sicca Rupees 19,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1, in Part of which an Advance was made by Order of the Committee, of Rupees 3,00,000, which reduces the Balance to Sicca Rupees 16,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1; and I have since made another Payment of 5 Lacks; and I hope to receive your Orders to pay off the Whole when the State of your Treasury here will admit of it,] as the Pensioners, Sepoys, and others, to whom the Nabob is indebted, are reduced to the utmost Distress, and, as their Allowances have now ceased, are clamorous in their Demands for Payment, that they may be enabled to go to seek elsewhere for a Livelihood.

I beg Leave to remark to you, that the Sum due to the Nabob will not be sufficient to pay the Whole of these Debts; and, on this Head, I have frequent Solicitations from the Begum, desiring I would represent to your Board the Hardships and Difficulties which these People must labour under, unless the Whole of their Arrears is paid; for there are few or none of them who have not been under the Necessity of borrowing Money on the Faith of their Allowances, the Payment of which only can now enable them to satisfy their Creditors.

It is proper to remark further to you, that by the Khalfah Accounts there appears to have been paid on Account of the several Nabobs Stipends 5,00,608 2 8 3 more than the Company are credited for by the Nabob: Of this Amount, Rupees 2,57,254 8 19 2 will be accounted for by the Nabob's Treasurers, who have Vouchers to produce that so much has actually been disbursed in the Service of his Excellency or that of his Predecessors, but the remaining Sum of 2,43,353 9 9 1, said to be paid from the Khalfah, appears to be merely nominal, it being only the Amount of Tuncams or Transfers made at different Times on various Districts which were in Arrears to

the Company, but which have never been realized. I have therefore, in the Estimate of contingent Disbursements to be made by me, deducted the former of these Two Sums from the Balance to be paid by the Nabob; but it rests with you to determine whether the other is to be deducted, or rather, whether you will enforce the Payment of the several Tuncams granted to the Nabob, or receive these back, and at once make good the Amount of them to him.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

Sam. Middleton.

Moidepore,
Nov. 18, 1772.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Read, the following Extracts from the Company's General Letter, dated the 10th April 1772.

Par. * Convinced as we are, that an Allowance of Sixteen Lacks per Annum will be sufficient * Sic in Orig.
or the Support of the Nabob's State and Rank while a Minor, we must consider every Addition hereto as to much to be wasted on a Herd of Parasites and Sycophants, who will continually surround him, or at least to be hoarded up, a Consequence still more pernicious to the Company; you are therefore, during the Nonage of the Nabob, to reduce his annual Stipends to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees, and this we have the greater Reason to require, as we find ourselves subjected to the Payment of large Sums due from the Revenues of the Duanny before the Company became possessed thereof, on Account of the Navy Donation, and the Arrears of that to the Army, the Balance due for Restitution to Europeans, Colonel Munro's Demand of Two Lacks, the Debt due to Bolakydofs, and the annual Sum of One Lack for Ten Years which we have agreed to pay to Juggutseat; all which press on us with such united Force, that our Treasury will be unable to satisfy these several Demands without wounding our commercial Interests, and endangering our Possessions in Bengal.

Par. 43. Having already apprized you of the Purposes to which we meant to appropriate the Savings above mentioned, we have only to direct, that when the Navy and Army Donations, the Debt due to Bolahidals †, and the stipulated Payment to Juggutseat, shall have been wholly satisfied and reimbursed to us out of the Aggregate Reduction before mentioned, such further Sums as shall arise therefrom are to be applied from Time to Time to clear the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund, and the Donation of Two Lacks to Colonel Munro, in such Proportions as the respective Claims may bear to each other, until the Whole shall be discharged; but you are to take Notice, that the Principal only of the Sums due from the Circar are to be considered the Payments here ordered. | Sic in Orig.

The Board observe, that by the above Orders the Company determine the Application of the Savings from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, to the Payment of the Navy Donation, the Arrears to the Army, the Balance for Restitution to Europeans, Colonel Munro's Demand, the Debt due to Bolakydofs, and the annual Sum of One Lack five thousand Rupees to Juggut Seat; but they do not find, by the Letter of these Orders, any Provision made for the Payment of the annual Sum of One Lack Five thousand Rupees to Juggat Seat from the Nizamut, and hitherto paid out of the Nabob's Treasury; yet it is the declared Intention of the Honourable Company to have the reduced Stipend of Sixteen Lacks entire and unincumbered, for the Purpose of maintaining the Nabob's State and Rank: To charge him therefore with this Payment would be counteracting the Spirit of their Orders, as well as throwing a Load on the Nabob, which, in the present reduced State of his Revenue, he would hardly be able to bear. It becomes therefore a Subject of Deliberation for the Board which Measure to determine upon, whether to charge it to the Fund of Sixteen Lacks, which will accrue to the Company's Treasury from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, although not expressly included in the Company's Orders, or to leave it still chargeable on the Nabob, and the Payment to be deferred till the Pleasure of the Company be known.

Resolved, That the Determination be postponed till another Meeting.

With respect to the Five Lacks 608 Rupees, the Difference between the Nabob's Account of Money received, and that of Payments made him from the Khalsa *.

* Sic in Orig.

The Board are clearly of Opinion, that the Sum of R^y 2,57,254 8 19 7, mentioned to be passed in the Nabob's Account as Money paid to him, whether disbursed in his Service or not †; and Mr. Middleton is desired to get up the proper Receipts from the Officers, and to inquire into the Application of this Money for the Nabob's Satisfaction. † Sic in Orig.

The remaining Sum of R^y 2,43,353 9 9 1, being the Amount of the Assignments which have never been discharged, are in no wise chargeable to the Nabob.

Resolved, That this Sum be therefore transferred to the Credit of the Nabob, and that the Resident at the Durbar be directed to transmit an Account of the Particulars of these Assignments, that proper Measures may be taken for recovering them, The Account with the Nabob will then stand as follows:

[(a) The Nabob's Debt, as per his Account	20,24,224 : — : 5
Deduct what was paid by his Treasurers, but what was omitted in his Account	2,57,254 : 8 : 19
Total Amount of the Nabob's Debts	17,66,969 : 7 : 5
Total Amount of the Nabob's Debts brought forward	17,66,969 : 7 : 5
Balance due to the Nabob from the C ^y , as per his Account	19,78,556 : 6 : 1
Deduct paid to his Treasurers, but omitted in his Account	2,57,254 : 8 : 19
Due to the Nabob	17,21,301 : 13 : 1
Deficient	45,667 : 10 : 3
Nabob's Debts	10,13,071 : 14 : 3
	10,11,152 : 2 : 8
	20,24,224 : — : 5
Due from the Company	19,78,556 : 6 : 1
Deficient	45,667 : 10 : 3
Add Assignment on the Zemindars	2,43,353 : 9 : 9
Overplus which the Nabob will have after discharging his Debts	1,97,685 : 15 : 5
Apparent Balance	19,78,556 : 6 : 1
Assignment unpaid	2,43,353 : 9 : 9
Actually due to the Nabob	22,21,909 : 15 : 10

Agreed, that Mr. Middleton be directed to discharge the Arrears of the Nabob's Account, as well as of the others mentioned in his Letter, as soon as the State of his Cash will permit; and Ordered, That a Copy of these Resolutions, with a Copy of the Nabob's Account, be transmitted by our Secretary to Mr. Middleton for his Guidance.

Warren Hastings,
R. Barker,
John Reed.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXI.

Book 78, Page 448.

Extract of a Consultation of the 27th December 1775.

Fort William, the 27th December 1775.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

Read the following Letter from the Sub-accountant.

[(b) Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Agreeable to your Orders, I was furnished with the Account Current with the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowlah, and his Predecessors, Syeful Dowlah and Nudjim ul Dowlah; and have now the Honour to enclose for your Information the following.]

N^o. 1. Copy of an Account Current between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjim Dowlah, as it now stands upon the Honourable Company's General Books, the Balance in Favour of them Current Rupees 30,87,159 14.

N^o. 2. A General Account Current between the Honourable Company and Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, in which he has Credit for the Balance at the Day of his Death, due from them to him on account of his Stipend, the Balance in Favour of the Honourable Company Current Rupees 20,93,224 2 6.

N^o. 3. Account current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Syeful Dowlah, the Balance in his Favour Sicca Rupees 2,56,916 4 17 3, or Current Rupees 2,98,022 14 9.

(a) Vide supra, Page 987.

(b) Vide supra, Page 988.

N^o 4

N^o. 4. Account Current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, in which the latter has Credit for the Balance of the former, it no where appearing that Syeful Dowlah entered into any other Engagements than the Agreement for his annual Stipend.

N^o. 5. Statement, shewing the Sums which the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his annual Stipend.

I humbly beg Leave to acquaint the Honourable Board, that the Agreement entered into by the Nabob Nudjim Dowlah, dated 30th September 1765, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 53,86,131 9, or Current Rupees 62,47,912 9 9, to be his annual Stipend: The Accomptant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 11th July 1765, at the Rate of S^r. R^s. 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997 9 6 per Annum. The Treaty dated 19th May 1776, with the Nabob Syeful Dowlah and the Honourable Company, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 41,86,131 1 9, or Current Rupees 48,55,912 9 9, to be his annual Stipend; but the Accountant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 10th May 1766 to the 10th July 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997 9 6 per Annum, and from the 11th July 1766 to the 10th December 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 34,77,860, or Current Rupees 40,34,317 9 6 per Annum, and from 11th December 1766 to 20th March 1770, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 32,41,860, or Current Rupees 37,60,557 9 6 per Annum.

As I could not obtain any Information from your Secretary relative to these Differences, or procure Copies of such Orders as passed relative to the Reduction of the Nabob Syeful Dowlah's Stipend, I have been obliged to make the Accounts I have now the Honour to lay before the Honourable Board conformable to those of the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Accomptant's Office,
27th Dec. 1775.

(Signed)

Will^m. Larkins, Sub-accomptant.

Ordered, That the Accounts enclosed in the foregoing Letter be entered after the Consultation.

Ordered, That the Accomptant be directed to furnish Mess^{rs} Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with these Accounts, to enable them to finish their Investigation.

4

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

[(a) Dr

Nabob Nudjum Ul Dowlah Account Monthly

1765. Folio

April. 343.

To Campaign Operations,

For the Amount which he agreed to pay Monthly, from the
Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, as in Treaty, dated March
1765, from the 1st February to the 30th April 1765,
a 5,00,000 per Month — — — — 15,00,000 — —

1766. Folio

April. 406.

To Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn,

Account Monthly Payments for the Amount of Balance of
that Head transferred — — — — 16,69,758 7 9

To Campaign Operations,

For the Amount due upon his Treaty of 5 Lacks of Rupees
per Month, for defraying the Expences of the Army, from
the 1st May to the 30th September 1765, is 5 Months — 25,00,000 — —

Current Rupees 56,69,758 7 9] A

Payments, in Account with the Honourable Company.

C.

1765. Folio
April. 317.

By Cossimbuzar Factory,

For the Amount received of him from February
to April 1765D. M^{rs}. 9,21,092 2 6
Batta 8 per C^t. 73,687 6 —

9,94,779 8 6

321. By Dacca Factory,

For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange transmitted
to that Factory on the Scots HouseD. M^{rs}. 50,000 — —
Batta 10 per C^t. 5,000 — —

55,000 — —

327. By Commissary General,

For the Amount received by him in February 1765
April1,51,191 9 —
1,34,906 2 3

2,50,097 11 3

1776.
April. 386.

By Cossimbuzar Factory,

For the following Sums received of him, viz.

In May 1765

1,51,011 12 9

June

{ 1,57,100 9 6
23,211 8 —

1,80,312 1 6

July

47,963 7 —

August

1,95,029 3 3

September

1,03,153 9 3

October

2,57,642 4 3

D. M^{rs}. 9,35,112 6 —
Batta 8 per C^t. 74,809 — —

10,09,921 6 —

By Dacca Factory,

For the Amount received of him there

D. M^{rs}. 2,48,000 — —
Batta 10 per C^t. 24,800 — —

2,72,800 — —

By Balance,

For the Amount remaining due from him

30,87,159 14 —

Fort William, 27th Decem^r 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Sub Accompt^r.

Current Rupees 56,69,758 7 9

Dr.

Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah his General

1765. Folio To Campaign Operations.

April. 340. For the Amount which he agreed to pay Monthly
from the Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, as in
Treaty dated March 1765, from the 1st Feb. to
the 30th April 1765, at 5,00,000 per Month, is

15,00,000 — —

1766.

April. 406. To Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn's Account.
Monthly Payments for the Amount of
Balance of that Head transferred

16,69,758 7 9

To Campaign Operations.

For the Amount due upon his Treaty of Five Lacks
of Rupees per Month, for defraying the Expences of
the Army, from the 1st May to the 30th Sept. 1765,
is Five Months

25,00,000 — —

Current Rupees - - 56,69,758 7 9

Account Current with the Honourable Company.

Cr.

1765. Folio

April. 317. By Coimbatour Factory.

For the Amount received of him in February to April

1765 - - - D. Mⁿ 9,21,002 2 6

Batta 8 per Cent. - - - 73,687 6 -

9,94,779 8 6

321. By Dacca Factory.

For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange transmitted
to that Factory on the Scots House - - D. Mⁿ

50,000 - -

Batta 10 per Cent. - - - 5,000 - -

55,000 - -

327. By Commissary General.

For the Amount received by him in February 1765
in April - - -

1,15,491 9 -

1,34,906 2 3

2,50,097 11 3

1766.

April. 386. By Coimbatour Factory.

For the following Sums received of him, viz.

In May 1765 - - - 1,51,011 12 9

June - - - 1,80,312 1 6

July - - - 47,963 7 -

Aug. - - - 1,95,083 3 3

Sept. - - - 1,03,153 9 3

Oct. - - - 2,57,642 4 3

D. Mⁿ - - - 9,35,112 6 -

Batta 8 per Cent. - - - 74,809 - -

10,09,921 6 -

By Dacca Factory.

For the Amount received of him there - D. Mⁿ

2,48,000 - -

Batta 10 per Cent. - - - 24,800 - -

2,72,800 - -

By Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah his Stipend Account.—

For the Balance of that Account, arising as fol-
lows.

The Amount of his Allowances from the 11th July

1765, to 9th May 1766, is Nine Months Twenty

Days, at Sicca Rupees 41,25,860 per Annum, as per

Mr. Croftes's Account - - - 34,26,755 15 2 3

Deduct the Amount paid him on that Account, as

per ditto - - - 25,69,914 12 18 2

8,56,841 2 3

Batta 16 per Cent. - - - 1,37,694 9 3

9,93,935 11 6

By Balance - - - 20,93,224 2 6

Current Rupees - - - 56,69,758 7 9

Fort William, 27th December 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

William Larkins,

Sub Secy.

Nabob Syeful Dowlah in Account Current with the Honourable Company.

(c) Dr



Siota Report.	Current Report.
1. The Siota Report is a comprehensive report on the current status of the Siota project. It includes a detailed description of the project's progress, a list of the project's objectives, and a list of the project's accomplishments. The Siota Report is a valuable tool for the project manager to use in order to track the project's progress and to ensure that the project is on schedule.	2. The Current Report is a comprehensive report on the current status of the project. It includes a detailed description of the project's progress, a list of the project's objectives, and a list of the project's accomplishments. The Current Report is a valuable tool for the project manager to use in order to track the project's progress and to ensure that the project is on schedule.

Current Report.

1766.

By Stipend.

to Sepoy Allowance, from July.

1767-8.
April.

1767-8. Ditto, a 11th April 1767,
April. to 10th April 1768,
Bengal Year 1174 —

1768-9.
April.

1768-9. Ditto, a 11th April 1768,
to 10th April 1769,
Bengal Year 1175 —

1769-70. Ditto, a 11th April 1769,
April. to 20th March 1770, and
is Months 11, and

To Balance

Current Rupees.

Sicca Rupees.

40,85,672 8 15 2 47,39,380 2 6

28,49,236 1 5 - 33,05,113 13 6

31,67,289 9 15 3 36,74,055 15 —

24,15,193 9 -- 28,01,624 8 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

2,56,916 4 17 3 2,98,022 14 9

1.27,74,308 1 14 - 1,48,18,197 6 3]

Fort William, 27th Dec' 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) Wm Larkins,

Sub-Account:

A P P E N D I X.

6,99,104 1 17 8,10,960 11 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

66,26,095 II II 1,23,26,271 — 6

27,74,308 1 14 1,48,18,197 6 3

Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah in Account with the Honourable Company.		Cr.	
		Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
To Khalifa Treasury. For the Amount advanced him from the 21st March 1770 to the 10th May 1775	1,26,64,306 6 12 3	2,56,916 4 17 3	2,98,022 14 9
	1,26,64,306 6 12 3	58,33,651 3 3 1 1/2	67,67,035 6 3
By Nabob Syeful Dowlah. For the Balance of his Stipend due at his Decease			
By Stipends and Allowances. For the Amount of his Stipend, as fixed agreeably to the Treaty he entered into with the Honourable Company, in which he is allowed Sicca Rupees 31,81,991. 9 per Annum from the 21st March 1770, the Date of that Treaty, to the 21st January 1772 (the Day on which, by the Orders of the Honourable Court of Di- rectors, his Stipend was reduced to Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, being One Year Ten Months)			
By ditto. For the Amount of his Stipend from the 21st January 1772, to the 10th May 1775, agreeable to the Orders of the Ho- nourable Court of Directors, at Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, Three Years, Three Months, and Twenty Days		52,88,888 14 4 2	61,35,111 1 6
By Dacca Supervisiorship. For an Error in a Transfer to his Debt in 1178, rectified at closing the Books for that Year		2,202 10 10 —	2,555 1 3
By Balance		1,13,81,659 0 15 2 1/2 12,82,647 5 17 0 1/2	1,32,02,724 7 9 14,87,870 15 3
		1,26,64,306 6 12 3	1,46,90,595 7 —

Fort William, 27 Dec. 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed)
W^m Larkins,
Sub Account^t.

STATEMENT, shewing the Sum which the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his Stipend, from his Accession to the Nufmud to the 10th May 1775, the Period of the Begum's Dismissal.

	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
Balance due to the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, on Account of his Stipend, which has been ultimately carried to his Credit on the Books kept by the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department —	8,56,841 2 4 1	9,93,935 11 6
Balance due to the Nabob Syeful Dowlah on Account of his Stipend, carried to his Credit —	2,56,916 4 17 3	2,98,022 14 9
Overpaid him, on Account of his Stipend, exclusive of the beforementioned Balance due to the Nabob Syeful Dowlah, as follows :		
Paid him	1,15,48,346 5 - 3	
Deduct Amount of his Stipend	1,11,22,540 1 7 3 1/2	
	<u>4,25,806 3 12 3 1/2</u>	
Total —	<u>15,39,563 10 14 3 1/2</u>	<u>17,85,893 13 9</u>

Fort William,
27th Decem^r 1775.

Errors excepted.

N. B. The Nabob having objected to sundry Payments, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,43,353 9 9 1, Current Rupees 2,82,290 2 9, being for sundry Tuncaws on the Revenues, which he could never realize; when he delivers them up, he will have Credit accordingly, and which will reduce the above Sums to Sicca Rupees 12,96,210 1 5 2 1/2, or Current Rupees 15,03,603 11.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXII.

Book 187, Page 203.

Fort William, the 6th December 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell Esquire.
Lieutenant General Clavering indisposed.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

[(a) Reconsidered Mr. Charles Croftes's Letter of the 23d December 1774, and entered on the Proceedings of the 15th August 1775.]

Mr. Barwell's
Minute re-
garding Mr.
Croftes.

Mr. Barwell.—Mr. Croftes having been appointed by the Court of Directors Assistant to the Controuling Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and recommended by them as a proper Person to have Charge of the Accounts, he was appointed to that Council, and remained there till it was dissolved in 1772, when he received the following Recommendation from them to the Governor and Council in Calcutta.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, to the Honourable the President and Council of Fort William, dated the 8th September 1772.

“ The Regularity and unwearied Attention which has constantly been displayed by Mr. Croftes in his Office of Accomptant to the Dewannee, as well in modelling the General Books, which have been established in that Department, upon an uniform, clear, and comprehensive Plan, as

(a) Vide supra, Page 991.

in expediting the Business of Accounts appertaining to the Revenue Branch in all its subordinate Articles, have ever yielded us the utmost Satisfaction. In Justice therefore to his Abilities, and a Conduct so truly deserving of Commendation and Applause; we cannot omit this publick Testimony of our Approbation; not doubting but the same Motives which influenced us thus particularly to point him out to your Notice, will operate equally forcibly in his Favour with you, and induce you to bestow upon him that Countenance and Protection, which we have ever considered due to his distinguished Merit."

Having fulfilled the Duties of his former Station to the Satisfaction of his Superiors, it was thought proper, when the Revenue Department was removed to Calcutta, to appoint him Accountant General to this Department, as appears from the following

Extract from the General Plan for establishing the Khalsa in Calcutta.

That it be recommended to the Board to confer this Office on Mr. Charles Croftes, the present Accountant of the Board of Revenue, whose Diligence and Practice in that Business, and the particular Instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, justly entitles him to that important Charge.

After he had remained in this Employment for some Time, the Governor and Council were pleased to honour him with the following Recommendation to the Court of Directors.

Extract of the General Letter from the Honourable the President and Council of Revenue at Fort William, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th January 1773.

In this Place we beg Leave to refer you to the particular Recommendation made by the late Council of Revenue, at Moorshedabad, in their Proceedings of the 8th September last, in Favour of Mr. Charles Croftes the Accountant to that Department, who is now employed as our Accountant General to the Dewannee, and from whose Services and diligent Attention to his Business, we hope to have the Accounts of your Revenues perfectly balanced in an uniform and regular Manner at the Expiration of every Season.

He continued in this Station till his Health was so much impaired that he was no longer able to attend the Duties of so laborious an Office, and a Change of Air became absolutely necessary. There was at that Time no other Appointment at the Subordinate vacant, except that of Accountant to the Burdwan Council, to which he was in Expectation of succeeding to a Seat in that Council on the first Vacancy. But his Health amending, he was induced to solicit the Permission of the Board to remain in his Station at the Presidency.—He received this Permission, as appears from the following Minute.

The President begs Leave to acquaint the Board, that Mr. Charles Croftes, at the Time he solicited and obtained the Appointment of Accountant to the Burdwan Provincial Division, laboured under a very severe Fit of an Indisposition, of which he had before had repeated Attacks; that this Circumstance, in a Manner incapacitating him for Business, rendered him anxious to procure a Change of Air and Situation; but that having since perfectly recovered his Health, he is now desirous, with the Board's Approbation, of continuing to execute those Offices at the Presidency, which they did him so much Honour in appointing him to, at so early a Period of his Service. From the great Regularity and *Assiduity which Mr. Croftes has hitherto testified in the Discharge of his Duty, the President doubts not the Board will readily consent to indulge him (Mr. Croftes) in the Request which he makes.

Agreed that Mr. Croftes be permitted to continue in his present Offices, and that Mr. Fleetwood be appointed Accountant at Burdwan.

In 1774, Mr. Croftes had the Satisfaction to see his Labours noticed in a very distinguished Manner with the Approbation of the Court of Directors, in their General Letter of the 30th March 1774.

Extract from General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 30th March 1774.

The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the most accurate Information that can be transmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we have so frequently dwelt upon, that it is with singular Pleasure we find the last Advices from your Presidency have furnished us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Province than had been hitherto sent us; and we are glad to give this Testimony to the Ability and Assiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has so well exerted himself in this Department.

On inspecting the several Books that contain the Transactions of that Part of our Revenues, the several Accounts seem to be arranged with great Propriety and Perspicuity in the general State thereof, set forth in the Muxadavad Journal and Ledger, ending April 1772, received per Prince of Wales, and which are accompanied by the separate Accounts received from the Supervisors, which state, with great Precision, the several Charges. We therefore, with Pleasure, express our Approbation of the Punctuality of Mr. Croftes in forwarding these last to us, as we are sensible the

the Adjustments of these must have been attended with considerable Trouble, and as they are the first Accounts of the Kind that we have received from any of the Districts.

The Abstract of the Settlement of the Revenues of the Bengal Province for the Year 1773, and the Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances of the same, received per Hectol, exhibit, in a clear and concise Manner, the State of these Revenues, and appear to be drawn up with that Perspicuity and Accuracy, that merit the Commendation we have already given Mr. Croftes, as a careful and able Accomptant; we therefore in a particular Manner recommend him to your favourable Attention.

These honourable Marks of the Approbation of the Court of Directors, and the strong Terms in which they have been pleased to recommend him to the Notice of the Governor General and Council, gave him every Reason to hope, that they would be attended with some Advantages to him. He wished not to ask for any Thing but what he conceived he had Pretensions to. His Salary was in no Shape adequate either to the Importance, Responsibility, or Labour of his Offices: He conceived that a Request to grant him an Increase thereto, would not be deemed unreasonable; and with the Consent of the Members of the Administration, he addressed the Board in December 1774.

☞ [(a) Upon these Grounds I move, that the Office of Accomptant General be put on the same Footing as the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records, and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the same Salary and House Rent, as is drawn by the Superintendent of the Khalfah.

Governor General.—I agree.

Resolved, That the Office of Accomptant General be put on the same Footing as the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records; and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the same Salary and House Rent as is drawn by the Superintendent.]

☞ [(b) Governor General.—Among the different Materials which will come before the Board for their Guidance in forming the ensuing Settlement, the accurate and distinct Accounts which are kept in the Office of the Accomptant General to the Revenue will form a considerable Part. These will require to be compared and elucidated with the Accounts which may be procured from the Districts. In this Branch of the Business I am desirous of obviating the Inconveniencies of frequent and formal Applications for Papers to the Accomptant's Office. I wish also to benefit by the Abilities and Knowledge of Mr. Croftes, which have been honoured with repeated Testimonies of the Company's Approbation, and from which, since the Removal of the Khalfah, I have derived essential Assistance; and I therefore propose that the Accomptant General to the Revenue Department be joined to the Gentlemen already appointed to prepare and arrange the Materials for a new Settlement, for the special Purpose of assisting in forming such Accounts as have a Reference to the Offices now under his Charge, and for the general Conduct of the Detail of the new Office, so far as his other Duties will permit.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Agreed, That the Accomptant General be accordingly joined to Messrs. Anderson and Bogle, for the Purposes mentioned in the Governor General's Minute.]

Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings, ☞
Rich^d Barwell.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXIII.

Book 190, Page 259.

Cossimbazar, the 26th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton, }
P. Milner Dacres, } Esquires.
James Lawrell, }
John Graham, }

☞ [Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, lay before the Committee the following Minute, in Support of their Dissent from the President's Proposition for appointing Rajah Goordas Dewan to the Nabob.

Minute of
Messrs Dacres,
Lawrell, and
Graham,
against the
Appointment
of Rajah
Goordals.

The Basis on which we object to the Appointment of Rajah Goordas to the Office of "Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Nabob's Finances," is, because we esteem it in Effect the Appointment of Nundcomar, who, with respect to the various Accusations against his political

(a) Vide supra, Page 991.

(b) Vide supra, Page 992.

Conduct,

Conduct, and the Orders which have been in Consequence received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, stands in such a Predicament, as to preclude, in our Opinion, an Acquiescence in the President's Proposition.] *¶* § ("a) We crave the Patience of the Committee to peruse those Testimonies, faithfully collected from the public Records of our Government, on which we ground this Opinion.

" Extract from the Company's General Letter to their President and Council, dated 22d February 1764.

" Par. 37. From the Whole of your Proceedings with respect to Nundcomar, there seems to be no Doubt of his endeavouring by Forgery, and false Accusations, to ruin Ram Churn; that he has been guilty of carrying on Correspondence with the Country Powers, hurtful to the Company's Interests, and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shazada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry; in short, it appears he is of that wicked and turbulent Disposition, that no Harmony can subsist in Society where he has the Opportunity of interfering. We therefore most readily concur with you, that Nundcomar is a Person improper to be trusted with his Liberty in our Settlements, and capable of doing Mischief, if he is permitted to go out of the Province, either to the Northward or to the Deccan. We shall therefore depend upon your keeping such a Watch over all his Actions as may be * Means of preventing his disturbing the Quiet of the Public, or injuring Individuals for the future."

Extracts relative to Rajah Nundcomar.

* Sic in Orig. §

Extracts from September Consultations 1762.

31st July.—The President having had Information that Nundcomar was assisting in carrying on a Correspondence between the Shazada and the Government of Pondicherry, desires that Monick Chowdry may be called before the Board, and interrogated thereon.

30th September.—The Board being now met to consider and determine on the Subject and Proof of this Accusation against Nundcomar, read the several Proceedings thereon since the Commencement of the Enquiry, whereby it appears to be clearly proved by the Testimony of several Witnesses, corroborating the Declaration of Garicunt Battegee, that he, the said Garicunt, was not in Calcutta at the Time that Nundcomar alledges in his Defence to have given him the Letters from Mr. Law.

Nundcomar being therefore called in, and acquainted therewith, was asked, if he had any Thing else to plead in his Defence, but is found to be able to urge nothing material.

The Question being put—Whether, from the Facts stated, and the Evidence and Depositions taken before this Board, Nundcomar is guilty of the Charge laid against him or not?

The Board are unanimously of Opinion that he is guilty; but

Agreed to defer passing a Sentence upon him, until they are able to form a Judgement on the Subject of the other Enquiry relative to the intercepted Letters.

4th October.—The Board having taken into Consideration the Whole of the Proceedings in the Enquiry regarding the intercepted Letters, are of Opinion, as there are no direct Proofs of the Charge appear in the Course of the Evidence, that they had better defer coming to any final Decision upon the Matter; but as it fully appears, from the Subject and Substance of this Enquiry, that Nundcomar is a Man every Way capable, and inclined to create Disturbances in the Country, prejudicial to the Company's Interest, the Board are of Opinion, that he ought not to be trusted with his Liberty.

Agreed therefore, that he be kept in his own House under so strict a Guard as to prevent his writing or receiving Letters.

N. B. These Proceedings, commencing 27th April 1761, and ending 11th April 1762, and continued from the 31st July 1762, to the Date of the last Extract, contain Charges against Nundcomar of forging the intercepted Letters, with an Intent to ruin Ramchurn, and of being instrumental in conveying Letters from the Shazada to the French Governor General at Pondicherry. He (Nundcomar) was also convicted, in the Course of those Proceedings, of carrying on a treacherous Correspondence with the Burdwan Raja, and other rebellious Zemindars, who were in Arms against Meer Cossim, as appears by the Words of Mr. Vansittart's Minute, recorded the 31st of July 1762: "For the Enmity which Nundcomar had long born against Ramchurn was well known, and had been aggravated just before by Ramchurn's intercepting, by my Order, that treacherous Letter which Nundcomar had written to the Burdwan Raja, and of "which he was fully convicted before the Board the 13th January 1761."

But as those Consultations are voluminous, and as they are at the same Time open for further Reference and Inspection, if necessary, we have contented ourselves with extracting the foregoing Opinions of Nundcomar's General Character; and indeed, seek for Proofs of it where we will for a Succession of Years, we find him uniformly delineated to be a Man intriguing and untrustworthy.

(a) Vide supra, Page 995.

Extract from Meer Ashruff's Narrative, recorded on Consultation the 11th October 1764.

As the Major (Major Carnac) continued pressing me very earnestly, I acquainted him with every Thing that had come to my Knowledge, to the following Purport.

One Day Hajee Abdulla, who fought for Meer Cossim in Patna Fort, and is now with the Army in Rajah Nundcomar's Service, informed me that Rajah Nundcomar had been speaking to him about making an Agreement with Meer Cossim, whereby he (Nundcomar) would engage constantly to send him faithful Accounts of all the Transactions of the English Army, on condition that he would appoint him to the Dewany of the Province of Bengal, &c. Moreover he had set his Seal to a blank Paper, and given it to a Person to carry it to Meer Cossim, and write thereon whatever Engagements might be necessary for his Satisfaction, and deliver it to him. I told Hajee Abdulla I was not a Hircarra, that I should represent this Matter to the Nabob; that Moorly Aurr had the Office of Hircarra, and that he should inform him of these Particulars, that he might represent them to his Excellency. Accordingly Hajee Abdulla acquainted Moorly Aurr with the Affair, whereupon he sent some of his Hircarras to apprehend the People who were carrying the Paper under Nundcomar's Seal; but as Nundcomar's People went away the Day before, the Hircarras could not catch them. Moreover, when Dundyal Missar received the Agreement from you and the Nabob, and was dismissed to Rajah Bulwand Sing, Rajah Nundcomar spoke to him by Night in his Tent in the following Terms: "It is out of Friendship that I give this Admonition; tell the Raja it is unjustifiable and dishonourable for him to revolt from his Master; these Gentlemen here are wavering in their Councils; be sure you fail not to mention this."

Copy of a Letter from Raja Nundcomar to Raja Bulwand Sing, recorded on Consultation the 11th October 1764.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter by the Hands of Dundyaul Missar. A Treaty is now sent you from hence under the Care of the said Missar. I who am sincerely your Well-wisher, and look upon your Prosperity as my own, write you out of Friendship, that your revolting from your Master and Duty, is contrary to the Rules of Honour and Justice. Here, that these Gentlemen are every Minute changing their Councils, and pursue nothing with Steadiness, you should not place any Confidence in their Writings or Agreements. Dundyaul Missar acquainted me fully with the Message you sent by him, and I have sent you by his Mouth the Particulars of my Answer and Advice, agreeably to my Friendship for you; moreover he has seen with his own Eyes; he will inform you of every Thing. You should act conformable thereto, and believe me to be your Well-wisher.

Copy of a Letter to the Honourable President, from Mr. Vansittart, recorded on Consultation, 16th March 1765.

Agreeably to your Orders, I now lay before you what Information I have received relative to Nundcomar's treasonable Correspondence with the Enemy. On my Arrival at Parna, in my Way to Camp, Meer Ashruff, being introduced to me by Mr. Billers, complained much of the Hardships he had suffered on Account of his Accusation against Nundcomar, and begged that I would use my Endeavours to discover the Truth, * the he might be freed from the Imputation of Falshood, and his Business freed from the Obstructions by which it had been long totally put a Stop to. I immediately asked him by what Means he had got Nundcomar's Letter into his Hands; he said, that on the News of Bulwand Sing's having paid a Visit to Suja ul Dowla, and offered his Service to him, he wrote to Ramchurn Pundit, his Gomastah at Benares, expressing his Surprize at this his Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it; his Gomastah, in Answer sent him Nundcomar's Letter, which was given him by a Munshy of Bulwand Sing, and wrote him that was the Reason. In Proof of his Assertion, I made him give me a Copy of his Letter to Ramchund Pundit, and Ramchund's original Answer, which, together with their Translations, I have here enclosed (N^o 1 and 2.) I then enquired what could be his Reason for never having shewn Nundcomar's Letter to General Carnac; he intimated, that looking upon him to be prejudiced in Nundcomar's Favour, he did not chuse to shew it him alone, but said he told him he had further Proofs against Nundcomar, which he would produce in Presence of Messrs. Batson and Billers; but the General would not consent to any Examination in concert with those Gentlemen: Indeed it is difficult to conceive any other Reason for Meer Ashruff's not having produced the Letter, than that which he assigns, as I am well assured it was in his Hands, Doctor Fullerton having told me that he had himself seen it, and actually had it in his Possession at the Time when Meer Ashruff was strongly pressed to sign the Paper testifying Nundcomar's Innocence. When I set out for Benaris, I carried Nundcomar's original Letter with me; and the first Opportunity I had of seeing Bulwand Sing, I produced it to him, and made Enquiry of him concerning the Authority of it: His Evidence on that Subject you will see fully from the enclosed Paper (N^o 3.) From the Manner Meer Ashruff has expressed himself in his Narrative, one would imagine Bulwand Sing had only told him, that there was a Person who betrayed our Secrets, without mentioning his Name; but upon my making Enquiry of Meer Ashruff concerning this Matter, he said, that, after much Solicitation

Solicitation from Shawbazbeg and himself, Bulwand Sing plainly informed them that Nundcomar was the Man. This Account is confirmed by Doctor Fullerton in the enclosed Letter (N° 4.) The Letter of Bulwand Sing, which Dr. Fullerton speaks of, I have not at present by me; but I remember it contains no more than what Dr. Fullerton mentions, referring him for Particulars to Meer Ashruff and Shawbazbeg. N° 5, is a Translation of Part of a Paper, which, I am informed, was in the Hands of Mr. Batson's Moonshy at Patna before the Nabob Meer Jaffier set out from thence for Calcutta; it was copied by Cumber-ul-deen, Sir Robert Fletcher's Moonshy, who says, that he before saw a Copy of the same Paper in the Hands of Byaram Chowdry: Some further Account of this Paper may perhaps be obtained from Mr. Batson's Moonshy and Byaram Chowdree. Anonymous as it now appears, I should not think it worthy of the least Notice, but that it is in some Measure confirmed by the following Information, which I received from Mahomed Gous Hafiz Iftar Cawn, (Meer Cossim's head Moonshy), who came down with me from Allahabad, viz. in the Month of Sawun, (from the 24th of January to the 24th of February) Mahomed Waris Sootaberdar, with Two Hircarrahs, came from Lucknow to Allahabad in their Way to Bengal; they had with them a Letter for Nundcomar given them by Cullun, a favourite Servant of Suja ul Dowla's, and Naib of Hufsum Ally Cawn, with whom (Husseim Aly Cawn) a Vakeel of Nundcomar's has always resided, from the Beginning of the War between Suja ul Dowla and the English, to this present Time. N° 6 is Nundcomar's original Letter to Bulwand Sing. Doctor Fullerton has told me, that he believes he would bring Twenty People who would swear to its being the Hand-writing of a Munthee of Nundcomar's.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. Vansittart.

N. B. The Translation of the original Letter, N° 6, is entered under N° 3.

From Meer Ashruff to Ramchund Pundit, his Gomastah at Benaris, dated 15th April 1764.

You are well acquainted with the Treaty made by Rajah Bulwand Sing; that he promised to act entirely in Conjunction with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn to the English Gentlemen, and continue in a strict Alliance with them: Accordingly a Copy of an Agreement was made out and sent to him. Now that the Rajah, in Contradiction to the Agreement, has joined with Sujah ul Dowlah, and is ready for War, what is the Reason of it? What is become of the Agreement he made with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen? It is requisite you make full Enquiry into these Matters from the Rajah or his People, and inform me thereof, for this Affair surprises me greatly; acquaint me without Delay.

From Rawchund Pundit to Meer Ashruff.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter, wherein you write, that Raja Bulwand Sing entered into an Agreement with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen to act entirely in Conjunction with them; what can be the Reason that in Contradiction thereto he is now coming with Sujah Dowlah, and is ready for War; that I should make enquiry into this Matter, and inform you thereof.—Sir, Rajah Nundcomar has written to Rajah Bulwand Sing, that these Gentlemen are not firm to their Agreements, and this is the Reason of his having joined with Suja ul Dowla. This Letter the Raja has delivered to me; enclosed I send it to you; thereby you will be acquainted with the Particulars: this is the Cause of Bulwand Sing's Departure from his Agreement. Indeed when a Dewan, who has the Management of Affairs, writes in this Manner, how can any one have Confidence in his Master's Agreements?

The 24th of February 1765, Raja Bulwand Sing being on a Visit to Mr. Marriott at Benaras, I took out of my Pocket, in the Presence of Messrs. Marriott, Taylor, and Pollier, and several of the Rajah's own People, the original Letter, which Meer Ashruff accused Nundcomar of having written to the Raja, and presented to the Raja, and at the Time said to him, 'Mr. Marriott and I are desirous of knowing whether, when Suja-ul-Dowlah was preparing to invade the Bengal Dominions, you received this Letter from Nundcomar or not?' After reading the Letter, he replied, 'It would be a Dishonour to me to speak a Falsehood, and speaking the Truth may be attended with ill Consequences to me; but, (says he, addressing himself to Mr. Marriott) I will inform you by and by.' Accordingly, about Half an Hour afterwards, he told Mr. Marriott secretly he had received it: Mr. Marriott asked him if he had written any Answer to it; he said that he had, that he would look for it among his Papers, and if he could find it would send it to him. Immediately after I seated myself close to the Raja, and asked him again secretly whether he had received the Letter or not; he told me that he had: I asked him how Meer Ashruff had got it into his Hands; he told me that he sent it to him: I then said, You must remember, that at that Time there was a Negotiation on Foot between you and the English; Meer Ashruff informed me, that on the News of your having paid a Visit to Suja ul Dowla, and offered him your Service, he wrote to his Gomastah, expressing his Surprise at your Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it; and that his Gomastah in answer enclosed him Nundcomar's Letter, and told him that Letter was the Reason: pray is this Matter of Fact or not? He answered, You are acquainted with all Particulars already, what Occasion is there for me to mention them to you? I repeated my Question, But is what Meer Ashruff told me Matter of Fact or not? He said, It is so

so entirely: I then asked him, if he had received any more of such Sort of Letters from Nundcomar: He told me, that he had received Two or Three, but that Suja Dowla had received Fifty. I asked him, if he had seen any of those Letters which were written to Suja ul Dowla? He said, that he had not; but that being with Suja ul Dowla, he very well knew that he did receive them. I desired that he would let me have those Two or Three Letters that were written to himself; he told me that he would look for them among his Papers, and deliver them to Mr. Marriott.

Banaris,
the 26th February 1765.

(Signed) George Vansittart.

What is mentioned in this Narrative regarding Bulwand Sing and myself I assert to be Fact.
Banaris,
26th February 1765.

Rand^l. Marriott.

Copy of Dr. Fullarton's Letter to Mr. Vansittart.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed, I send you a Letter received from Bulwand Sing about the End of April 1764, in which he plainly shews a kind of Diffidence of our Sincerity in the Manner of our Treating, and that every Thing that passed among us was known to the Enemy; and in this Letter he gives this for Reason, that there was so many People employed in the Management of the Treaty with him, that he was at a Loss to know what to think of it.

About the same Time, at our Camp at Buxar, Meer Ashruff informed me to the same Purpose, with respect to Nundcomar and his Letter to Bulwand Sing, as he hath set forth in his Letter to your Brother.

I am, dear Sir,
with the utmost respect,
your most obedient Servant,
(Signed)

Patna, the 20th February 1765.

W. Fullarton.

N. B. Both Shawbazbeg and Ashruff agreed in their Account that Bulwand Sing had openly impeached Nundcomar of Treachery.

W. Fullarton.

Nundcomar wrote by his Vakeel to Sujah ul Dowla, ' That if he would drive the English out of the Country, he would make him a Nuzarana of a Carore of Rupees, and give up the Patna Province to his Possession; ' But Sujah ul Dowla did not consent to his Desire; he therefore sent Vakeel Syed Roo Olla to Hosun Ally Cawn (Suja ul Dowla's Aruzbeggy), with a Note for several Lacks of Rupees, requesting that he would use his Endeavours to persuade Suja ul Dowla to his Scheme. Hosun Ally Cawn, with a View to enrich himself, made the strongest Representations on the Subject to Suja ul Dowlah, and at Length prevailed upon him; accordingly Syed Roo Olla is still at Suja ul Dowla's Court on this Business.

Extract from Consultations, Secret Department, 16th March 1765.

Letter from the Deputation at Moorshedabad.

Dated 10th March

In a Day or Two we are in hopes of completing such a State of the present Collections and Divisions of the Revenues as may enable us to propose to you the Distribution you direct; but as it has been proposed to place One Branch in the Hands of Nundcomar, we think it necessary before this be fixed to acquaint you, that Mr. George Vansittart, just arrived from the Army, has communicated to us some very corroborative Proofs of the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in April 1764, which may perhaps induce you to alter the intended Partition of Business. The Facts, as attested, must, for the present, destroy all Confidence between us and Nundcomar, and, if fully proved, must expose him to the severest Repentment of our Government.

The President informs the Board, Mr. George Vansittart arrived Yesterday in Town, and that he had desired him to produce the Proofs which the Gentlemen of the Deputation mention him to be possessed of in their last Letter, concerning the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in last April; and he accordingly now lays before them the following Letter from, and Papers therein referred to.

(Here is inserted Mr. Vansittart's Letter and Papers already given.)

Read, the Consultation of the 11th October last.

Read, also, the following Letters from Messrs. Carnac, Batson, Billers, and Swinton, containing the Information they were then called upon to give on this Subject.

The Board taking this Affair again into Consideration, from the Circumstances before them it appears, supposing the Charge to be fully proved against Nundcomar, that it is absolutely unsafe, either

either for us or the Nabob, that he should have any the smallest Share in the Business of the Government, and therefore, as there now appears such corroborative Circumstances against him, it is resolved, that he be immediately called to Calcutta, and the Enquiry into it here resumed. Agreed, therefore, that the Deputies do make a proper Representation on the Subject to the Nabob, and desire, as the Enquiry can only properly be made here, that he will send him down accordingly; that he shall have a fair and candid Examination, and when the same is completed, his Excellency be fully advised and consulted on the Measures still further necessary.—That the President do also address the Nabob on the Occasion, referring him to the Gentlemen for Particulars, and urging his Compliance with the Application to be made to him by them. That Doctor Fullarton as before mentioned, Meer Ashruff, Ramchurn Pundit his Gomastah, be called from Patna, and Hajee Abdulla (mentioned in Meer Ashruff's Narrative to have been acquainted with this and other Circumstances of Nundcomar's Treachery) from Murshedabad, where we find he now is, to give their personal Evidences on the Charge. A Letter is accordingly wrote to the Deputies, with a Copy of the Proceedings for their Guidance, and a Letter to Patna for the Three Evidences. As the Branch of the Revenue intended to be allotted to Nundcomar may suffer greatly by his Absence, it appearing not safe to trust so great a Charge solely to the Management of his Servants or Creatures, while his Character lays under so dishonourable an Imputation, with such particular Proofs of his Delinquency; agreed, the Deputies be desired to urge to the Nabob the Disposal of such Allotment to other trusty Servants, until we have come to a Determination concerning Nundcomar.

N. B. The Nabob for some Time declined complying with the Council's Desire; and upon the Deputies applying for fresh Orders, the Council directed them, (Conf. 25th March) should the Nabob persevere in his Refusal, to seize Nundcomar and send him a Prisoner to Calcutta.

Extract of the First Letter from the Deputies at Moorshedabad, dated 25th February 1765.

We found the Nabob's Mind greatly prepossessed with the Suspicion of our aiming to raise Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Subahship; we soon convinced him how idle were his Fears on this Head, and how needless and absurd the Steps we were now taking to secure him, in the most effectual Manner; in the full and quiet Enjoyment of the Subadarry by the Faith of the most solemn Treaty, if we actually had any such Design. This naturally led us to enquire of the Nabob concerning the Perwanna he had wrote to Mahomed Reza Cawn forwarded in his Letter to the President, under Date the 29th instant, expressly forbidding him to stir from Dacca, notwithstanding he knew the Purport of the Letter wrote by the President, with the Approbation of the Board, desiring him to set out immediately and meet the Deputies here, and after that he had assured Mr. Middleton, that this Perwanna, which was sent sealed up in that addressed for the Governor, should be expressed in the same Terms; this was fully proved to have been dictated by Nundcomar in examining the Munshce in Presence of the Nabob.

Extracts from further Letters of the Deputies at Moorshedabad. One of the 3d of March.

We before mentioned that we thought it not advisable to seat the Nabob on the Musnud till Mahomed Reza Cawn's Arrival. The Nabob himself by no Means expressed his Desire to have it done till he arrived, and has ever since seemed willing to defer it; and it was done this Day at our particular Desire. We could by no Ways account for the Nabob's Backwardness to be seated on the Musnud till this Morning, when Nundcomar came to us with a Perwana to the Nabob, obtained from the King through Shirab Roy, under the private Seal, in consequence of the Application that the Nabob had made on the Death of his Father, promising his Confirmation in the Subahship, and desiring to know whether a Tent should, as usual on such Occasions, be erected without the City, where the Nabob might publicly, and with due Reverence, receive this Perwana of the King.

We went soon after to the Kella, and explained the Impropriety of such a Measure to the Nabob, who was so easily convinced, and so readily acquiesced in receiving the Government only from the Company, that we suppose it a Measure put into his Head by some ill Advisers. If Sunnuds from the King should ever appear necessary, we explained to the Nabob that they were to be obtained through the Board's Application alone. He seemed perfectly happy with what had been done for him, and fully content to rest himself upon the Board's Advice and Protection.

One of the 7th March.

That you may not be surpris'd that we have not yet address'd you on the other Points of your Instruction, it is necessary you should be acquainted, that we find it a much more difficult and more laborious Work than we expected, to acquire such a Knowledge of the Revenues, and their present Arrangements, as is needful, before we can prepare for your ultimate Decision such an Allotment of the Collections as may answer the Intentions of the 4th Article of the Treaty; we are daily busied in this Matter, and have to struggle against every Impediment which Nundcomar and the Muttesuddies under him in his Office can throw in our Way, as few Accounts seem to have been settled since the War with Meer Cossim. It is unnecessary you should be acquainted, that neither Nundcomar, the Zemindars, nor the Officers of the Cutcherry under him, made the usual Acknowledgements

knowledge to the Naib Soobah, though confirmed in that Employment by the publick Interchange of Treaties, till he was absolutely ordered by the Nabob Four Days afterwards on our Representation. Such a publick Opposition to the Board's Measures appears extremely insolent, and has greatly obstructed our Proceedings; and as, in Contradiction to the Article of the Treaty in favour of Mahomed Reza Cawn, he appeared still a principal Adviser of the Nabob, and to be transacting Business, and carrying on Correspondence, which only belonged to the Naib Soobah, we thought it necessary, in Presence of the Nabob, he and the Moonshy should be given to understand the Limits of Nundcomar's Authority, and that that was to be confined solely to the Collections. Such an Intimation was the more expedient, from the Correspondence which had been commenced with the King, and the other Officers of his Court, for procuring the Sunnuds. The Nabob has now acquainted the King with Mahomed Reza Cawn's Appointment, and we have fully made known to both, your Sentiments as to the procuring Sunnuds from the King. Nundcomar has made a very unbecoming Struggle, in Opposition to your Orders, to retain the absolute Power he had assumed; and if a watchful Eye be not kept on his Intrigues, he will certainly embroil the Nabob's Affairs, and resume the Power you have meant to place in the Hands of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as all the People about the Nabob's Person are absolutely devoted to Nundcomar, and Enemies to this Change; and though Men of very low Condition, we have Reason to fear they have a very improper Influence over the Mind of the young Nabob, though he always expresses himself to us perfectly happy in what has been done for him. Of the Affairs of Behar we have as yet no Information, and have been told by Nundcomar that there is no Account hitherto come of those Collections, by which we might obtain a general Idea of the Whole. A Muttisuddy, who was of the Patna Kalsa in Cossim's Time, states the Revenue at above a Crore of Rupees.

Extract from the Letter of the Deputies at Moorshedabad, in Answer to the Board's Orders for persuading the Nabob to remove Nundcomar, and send him to Calcutta.

If the Nabob had the Dependence he ought to have upon the English, he would not, in so warm a Manner, be protecting a Man we must esteem an Enemy to us, nor put his own Honor and the Honor of at least a suspected Traitor to us on a Footing. How shameful must it appear that he shall hesitate to part with such a Man, or propose himself to accompany him to Calcutta. Such a Step on his Part would be placing Nundcomar in the highest Point of View; it is putting his Attachment to Nundcomar and us too much on the Level; and his Presence in Calcutta, on such an Occasion, would so overawe the Witnesses, that the Truth could scarcely be got from them; nor could such a Proceeding but give a very low Impression of him through the Kingdom, and throw the Affairs every where into Confusion; and we doubt not will in every Respect seem as improper to you as it now does to us to admit of it.

After all, supposing that Nundcomar should ever be cleared of that, the Influence, it is manifest, he has over the Nabob, the constant Endeavours he has used to secure his own Power, and thwart the Plan the Board would have pursued, the Resentment he entertains himself, and instills into the Nabob, against Mahomed Reza Cawn, not to mention the very great Abuses there appears, to be in the Management of the Collections, serve only to confirm our Opinion, and that of the Board, how extremely dangerous and improper it is, that such a Person should continue longer to be the chief Adviser and Director of this young and unexperienced Prince.

All these Extracts serve to place in the strongest Point of View the dangerous Character and intriguing Disposition of Nundcomar, as well as his uniform Dissaffection to the Company; they exhibit him accused of Practices tending materially to prejudice the Company's Affairs; and these committed not only when he was out of Place and Employ, but also when a Concurrence of fortuitous Circumstances had elevated him to the highest Pinnacle of Greatness that could be enjoyed by a Subject in these Provinces. In the former Situation, we find him endeavouring, by Forgery and false Accusations to ruin Individuals, guilty of carrying on Correspondence hurtful to the Company's Interests, and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shazadeh and the Governor General of Pondicherry; for all these Misdemeanors, our then Administration unanimously adjudged Nundcomar deserving of perpetual Restraint, and the Honourable the Court of Directors confirmed the Sentence. In the latter Situation, at a Time when Mutiny and Desertion had spread their Infection throughout our Army, and when a most formidable Invasion impended Bengal, and threatened the very Existence of the Company, we again observe Nundcomar, not only counteracting the Views of the Company's Government, to draw off Rajah Bulwant Sing, which must have greatly weakened the Strength of Shuja Dowlah, by advising the Raja against the Measure, and declaring the English an unsteady People, not to be trusted; but also labouring under a strong Suspicion of being engaged in inviting and exciting Shuja Dowlah to commence the War, and in carrying on a Correspondence with the fugitive Meer Cossim. The Board, in consequence of the criminal Light in which they viewed these Transactions, directed Nundcomar to be sent a Prisoner from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, in March 1765, and actually summoned Evidences from that Place, and Patna, in order to his being brought to a Trial. This Trial not having taken Place, we consider as an additional and corroborative Presumption of his Guilt; for notwithstanding

n Orig. * which succeeded the one which removed Nundcomar, was composed of Members who were well

well inclined to him, and disposed to controvert every Act and Measure of their Predecessors, yet even under this Prejudice they did not presume to acquit Nundcomar: But they thought proper to confine him to his House, and entirely exclude him from any Share in the Administration; a Decision which could only arise from an impressed Conviction of Nundcomar's Guilt, had they brought him to Trial. Besides these Circumstances of the highest criminal Nature against a State, it is well known that in the Negotiations the President and Council had to transact with the Nabob Meer Jaffer in 1764, every Artifice was employed, and every Difficulty started by Nundcomar that could tend to retard the Progress of those Negotiations, and to obstruct their being terminated for the Company's Advantage. A similar Conduct is again adopted by him at the Time of the Accession of Nijum ul Dowlah, where we find he strives to thwart the Views and oppose the Influence of the Company in the Nabob's Councils; Circumstances strongly complained of by the Deputation at the City, in their many Letters to the Board above quoted. It may be argued that in these Instances he manifested his Zeal for the Interest of his immediate Masters, but surely it was no Proof of his Regard or Attachment to the Company; and the latter Qualities are directed to be considered as essential Requisites in our present Choice. A Man thus possessed of Talents for Intrigue, and Proneness to exercise them on all Occasions, even to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, we can never esteem a proper Person to be chosen Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Finances of a minor Nabob, especially at a Time when the Situation of our Territories, both with respect to the Designs of the French, and those of the Morattas, render the investing such a Man with the faintest Power, or the most distant Opportunity of doing Mischief, equally dangerous and impolitic. It can never we think be a Maxim either in Prudence or in Policy, to repeat a Trial of the Services of a Man whose bad Principles are so very notorious, and who has been already proved to have repeatedly exerted them to the Injury of our State; and is * it is not refused that the Son of Nundcomar is to act under the Instruction and Influence of the Father, we hope that we shall be justified in withholding from him our Suffrages, knowing that he has neither the Abilities nor the Resolution to dare to contradict his Father's Will.

Mahomed Reza Cawn's Power and Influence in the Country have been on the Decline ever since the Establishment of our Council of Revenue, and Supervisors in the Districts, and with his Dismission from all his Offices we apprehend they have totally expired: But admitting that any Relicts of them do still remain, and that the present Appointment would be attended with the desirable Purpose of effectually eradicating them, we think it would be purchasing this Object at too great an Expence, were we thereby to expose the Affairs of our Employers to the Risk of being involved in fresh Troubles by the Machinations of Nundcomar; more especially as we can fix that Choice upon some other Person who is equally free from every Motive and Consideration the Enemy of Mahomed Reza Cawn; whole Character is fair and unblemished, and who † Loyalty and Attachment to the Company have been repeatedly proved, and never suspected.

We beg Leave to conclude this Minute with declaring, that we differ from the Sentiments of the President on this Point with Pain and Reluctance, sensible of the good Effects which must ever result from Unanimity in the Conduct of the Company's Affairs; but when our Sense of the Duty and Fidelity we owe our Employers, of the express Letter of their past Orders which we have quoted, and our Ideas of those now before us, which direct that we be guided in our Choice by a Regard to the publick Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company; when Considerations, we say, of this Nature influence us to that contrary Way of thinking, we flatter ourselves we shall be justified in dissenting.

Cosimbazar,
26th July 1772.

P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

(Signed at the End of the Proceedings of the Committee)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXIV.

Book 7, Page 1656.

Fort William, the 3d April 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires,
 Philip Francis, }

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute, and requests that one Copy may be sent in Cypher with the Letter written on the Subject, to go over-land to the Court of Directors, and that another Copy may be sent with a Duplicate of that Letter, by the Anson.

The Governor
 General's Minute on his
 Power to dissolve the
 Council.

The Gentlemen of the Majority having set forth in a Minute, dated the 20th instant, that "I have repeatedly claimed and endeavoured to exercise a Power of dissolving this Council in its several Departments, and that I have repeatedly and publicly declared my Opinion, that any Acts done by the Majority of the Council in my Absence, (when I had quitted the Chair in Opposition to the Sense of the Majority) were not the Acts of the Board, nor legal; and having requested that I will communicate to them the Arguments, which induce me to think such Opinions and such Conduct are conformable to the Act of Parliament, which constitutes the present Government;"

I think it proper in the first Place to inform them, that my Opinions and Conduct, and the Arguments on which I ground my Support of both, stand already recorded and fully stated in the Minutes of Consultation of the Public Department, dated the 13th instant, and in those of the Revenue Department, dated the 14th instant.

For the further Information of my Superiors, I shall next relate the Grounds on which this Question arose, and proceed to assign my Reasons at large in support of my Part of it.

On the 10th instant, a Packet containing an English Address to the Board, from the Ranny of Burdwan, with sundry Accounts in the same Language, and a Copy of the former in the Persian Tongue, was brought to the Council of Revenue by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, the Agent of General Clavering. In these Papers a formal Charge was produced against me, of having received, in the Month of May or June 1773, a Present from Bridjoo Kifore Roy, the Dewan of the Rajah of Burdwan, amounting to 15,000 Rupees.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Francis delivered to the Board a sealed Letter from Rajah Nundcomar, containing a specific Charge against me of having, in September 1772, received a Present from Munny Begum of 3,54,105 Rupees, and other Charges of indefinite Sums received by me, as Presents from sundry other Persons, to the apparent Amount of many Millions of Rupees.

On the 13th instant, a Motion was made by Colonel Monson, and supported by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, that Rajah Nundcomar should be called before the Board, and required to produce the Proofs of his Allegations. To this I strongly objected, declaring that I looked upon the Members of the Majority themselves as my Accusers, that they were therefore unfit to sit in Judgment upon me; that I would not suffer the Dignity of the first Magistrate of this Government to be debased, by sitting to be arraigned as a Criminal at the Council Board, of which he was the President, by a Man of a Character so notoriously infamous as that of Rajah Nundcomar; and that I disclaimed their Right, in any Respect, to erect themselves into a Tribunal to judge my Conduct; that I had no Objection, and would consent to their forming themselves into a Committee for the Purpose of obtaining such Information as they required, but would not suffer them to bring such a Business before the Board. They persisted in their Purpose, and I declared the Meeting dissolved: I accordingly departed, Mr. Barwell did the same; the other Members paid no Regard to my Declaration, but continued to sit.

[(a) The next Day, being the 14th, the Council being assembled in the Revenue Department, a like Motion with that of the preceding Day was made by General Clavering, that Bridjoo Kifore Roy, and Roopnarain Chowdry, who was the principal Agent in the Accusation preferred by the Ranny of Burdwan, should be called before the Board for the like Purpose of enquiring into those Accusations. I objected in like Manner, and repeated my Proposition, that a Committee should be formed for these Enquiries, but without Effect; I again declared the Meeting dissolved, and left them; Mr. Barwell did the same.

On the 17th, a Council was summoned, at their Request, for special Purposes expressed in their Requisition; I met them; Mr. Barwell did not attend. Instead of proceeding to the Business for

which they had been expressly assembled, a Motion was immediately made by General Clavering, and supported by the other Members, that Canto Baboo and Kishen Chattje, my principal Servants, should be called before them, for the Purposes of questioning them concerning a supposed Contempt shewn to the Authority of the Board, in having refused to obey the like Summons sent to them by the Majority in their preceding Meetings held after my Declaration of their Dissolution, and of supporting the Authority of the Board. As I had Cause, from the Terms of the Motion, from the Violence of their former Proceedings, and from their Refusal to give me the Assurance, which I demanded of them, of the personal Safety of my Servants, if they appeared before them, to apprehend some disgraceful Treatment of these Men, which in the Eyes of the People of this Country would have been equal to the greatest Personal Indignity offered to myself, I, after repeated Remonstrances, again proceeded to the last, but ineffectual Resource which was left me, and a Third Time declared them dissolved.

How far I was justified in my Suspicion of the Violence which might be intended to be offered to the Persons of my Servants, will best appear from a Motion which was actually made by General Clavering at the Public Council Board, on the 20th instant, to inflict a Punishment on my Servant Canto Baboo, to which none but the meanest of the People are ever sentenced; that he should be put into the common Stocks.]

I have been thus particular in the Detail of the Transactions which gave Rise to the Question now before the Board, because, in whatever Way it may hereafter be determined, by those who are to be the Judges of it, nothing can so effectually justify my Conduct, in proceeding to such apparent Extremities, (for, in effect, they are rather Declarations of a Right than the Exercise of a Power) as the Violence of those who compelled me to it.

I shall now proceed to the Question itself, which I shall take the Liberty to repeat in Words more applicable to the Subject in Debate.

I am called upon to communicate to the Board the Arguments by which I support my Claim to dissolve the Meetings of the Council, and my Opinion that the Acts done by the Majority of the Board, after such a Dissolution, are illegal; and why I think such a Claim, and such an Opinion, conformable to the Act of Parliament which constitutes the present Government.

I answer that my Claim and Opinion are grounded on Reason, and the immemorial Usage of the late Presidency, approved by the Court of Directors, and passed into a positive Law by the Act of Parliament.

The Power of summoning and dissolving the Council must exist somewhere; it is reasonable that it should exist in the First and executive Member of it. The Members of the Council do not possess any Authority, as such, but when they are assembled; they cannot therefore assemble themselves, because that would be to exercise an Act of Authority. The Governor only therefore has the Power of assembling them; it is equally reasonable that the same Power should dissolve them. If this Privilege rested only with the collective Body of the Council, and the President had no Authority to dissolve them, a prevailing Faction in the Council would always have it in their Power to steal in or obtrude Business on the Board, for which the other Members were unprepared, and to impose such Insult and Indignities upon their President, as he could not otherwise avert than by an instant Resignation of his Office, and of the Service; a Case necessary to be strongly guarded against, as the Temptation to force him to such a Resignation * are powerful in a Body whose Number is small, and whose Succession to the first Post in the Government is immutably fixed.

* Sic in Orig.

Our Honourable Employers have an undoubted Right to the Assistance and Advice of every Member of the Board; this they cannot have, unless each Member has an Opportunity of considering and deliberating on each Question before it passes into an Act of the Board. Such an Opportunity cannot be ascertained to them without the Existence of this Power.

The Business to be discussed at each Meeting of the Board, (except the current Business, which is always supposed to be the First in course of Dispatch), ought to be specified in the Summons by which the Council is convened, and, without the Consent of each individual Member, Business, not specified in the Summons, cannot legally be entered upon; but if a Majority, notwithstanding the Reasonableness of the Objection, will persist to go through with such Business, the only Means of preventing illegal Acts from assuming the Sanction of the Board is, that the Governor General, as President of the Assembly, shall dissolve the Meeting. This Power, as he apprehends, is no more than what is incidental to, and universally exercised by the Mayor, or other President, of every Corporation in England.

That this Right, founded in Reason, has been supported by the immemorial Usage of the former Presidency, and of all the Presidencies established by the Honourable Company to this Day, I appeal to the Consultations of this and the other Presidencies; I appeal to the Court of Directors, whether they have not ever understood this to be the Rule. That the Presidents have universally the Right of summoning the Councils is not disputed: That they alone have that Power, and that they have a Power of dissolving the Councils, is equally certain, if there never yet was an Instance of any Council's being either assembled, or of their Meeting continued, in Opposition to the Authority of the President. I firmly believe, that no such Instance did ever occur; if such ever did in this Government since the Time in which I have been acquainted with the

the Service, that is since the Year 1749, it may be easily traced in the Records which are in the Possession of the Honourable Court of Directors, and I am willing to trust to the Issue of such a Search as decisive of the Question.

That the Power which I have described has been confirmed by the Court of Directors, I appeal to the General Instructions of the Honourable Company, written with the Knowledge of the Exercise of such a Power, and not forbidding it.

The Right being reasonable, and having existed in and been exercised by the President of this Settlement, has it been abrogated by the Act of Parliament? No, it has in express Words been confirmed; the First Clause of the Act produced by the Gentlemen of the Majority, though with an Attempt to explain it away, is direct in point to prove it, viz.

“The whole Civil and Military Government of the said Presidency, &c. shall, during such Time as the territorial Acquisitions and Revenues shall remain in the Possession of the said United Company, be, and are hereby vested in the said Governor General and Council of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as the same now are, or at any Time heretofore might have been exercised by the President and Council, or Secret Committee, in the said Kingdoms.”

The Powers are given in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as the same now are, or at any Time heretofore might have been exercised by the President and Council or Select Committee. Such a Power was heretofore exercised by the President; it follows, *reddendo singula singulis*, that it may be exercised by the Governor General, who is substituted in his Place. I am at a Loss to find out why this Clause seems to the Gentlemen of the Majority only to fix and ascertain the Extent of the Powers, when the Words plainly and expressly apply both to the Extent and the Mode of exercising them. Their Construction is forced and unnatural. Had the Legislature meant to confine it to the Extent only, they would have used fewer Words, and by that Means have conveyed their Meaning more clearly; instead of, “In the like Manner as the same now are, or heretofore might have been exercised,” they would have left out “In like Manner,” which plainly refer to the Mode of exercising, and have simply vested such Powers in the Governor General and Council as were vested in the President and Council. They have not been contented with vesting the Governor General and Council with the Powers, but have vested them in like Manner as they were heretofore exercised.

I understand it to be a Rule of Construction amongst Lawyers, that in all Acts of Parliament, or Grants, every Word, if it can, consistently with the general Tenor of the Act or Grant, should have an Effect given to it; and if possible, that no Words should be rejected. By my Construction, the clear and obvious Effect of all the Words is given to them consistently with the Act; by the other, the Words “In like Manner,” which are operative, are totally rejected.

It is by no Means true, as is asserted, that “Our Constitution in India hath been wholly new-modelled.” The substantial Operation of the Act on the Constitution, has only been to annihilate the President and Council appointed by the Authority of the Honourable Company; and to erect, by its own Authority, a new One limited to a less Number of Members in its Stead, to give that Number a greater Permanency in their Offices, and to fix a certain Succession to the chief Office of the Government. The very same Powers, and no others, as far as they relate to the Government of the Settlement, are vested in them, as were vested in the President and Council and Select Committee, and the Mode of exercising them is enacted to be the same. They still remain Servants of the Honourable Company, and are required “to pay due Obedience to all such Orders as they shall receive from the Court of Directors.”

The Honourable Company have considered the Constitution no further altered, as is evident from the 39th Article of the Instructions, in which they treat the new as a Continuation of the old, and clearly intend that the Government should be administered as formerly. They expressly direct, that the Governor General and Council shall strictly attend, not only to the standing Orders of the Company, communicated to their Presidency of Fort William, but to all such Orders and Instructions as the Court of Directors have transmitted to the Governor and Council, or the Select Committee. Had they simply not altered their former Orders and Instructions, I apprehend those Orders and Instructions would have been the proper Rules of Action for the Governor General and Council.

The other Clause in the Act, cited by the same Gentlemen, does not, in my Opinion, apply to the Question; “That in all Cases whatsoever, wherein any Difference of Opinion shall arise upon any Question proposed in any Consultation, the said Governor General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the Opinion and Decision of the major Part of those present.” This is no more than would have been implied had it not been expressed; it is the Law of all Assemblies, except there is an express Provision to the contrary, and no Argument can be drawn from the Legislature simply expressing that which would have been implied. The Reason for introducing it seems to be to give the casting Voice. “All Cases,” must mean all Cases properly before the Board, and which they have a Right of deciding upon. It cannot apply to a Question concerning the Manner of exercising the Powers, the Act having before determined that Point, that it shall be, “In like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as the same, at the Time of passing the Act, were, or might have been exercised by the President and Council, or the Select Committee.” It can give them no Right to change the Constitution of the Council, of which the Power of dissolving

ing is, by the Act, made Part. The Words construed in the Sense of the Gentlemen of the Majority, would give a Power to the Majority of excluding the Governor General, or any Member of the Council, from their Debates, and even from the Service.

If I have proved my Right to dissolve the Assembly, it follows of Course, that after a Dissolution of it by me the remaining Members are no Board; and consequently, such Acts done by them, as require the Authority of the Board, are illegal.

The Case put, of the Governor General alone, or with one Member, continuing to sit after the Majority shall be of Opinion that the Council should be dissolved, does not stand on the same Reasons as my Claim of dissolving it.

I am not apprized of any Usage concerning it, and therefore do not know that it has been confirmed by the Act. Such a Claim might possibly be considered as an Attempt to vest in myself those Powers, which I think illegally claimed and injuriously exercised by the Majority, of compelling the Members to hasty Decisions on Matters they have not been permitted to consider; but the Inconvenience would not be dangerous, for it would be in the Power of the Majority who voted for the Dissolution, by continuing to over-rule the Minority. My Claim is to prevent illegal Acts, not to enforce them. • Sic in Orig.

What the Gentlemen of the Majority have been pleased to advance, concerning the Governor General dissolving the Council, when any Business may come before it which he shall not approve, and by that Means stopping all publick Business, is an Argument drawn from the possible Abuse of the Power, not the legal Exercise of it. There are no Powers which may not be abused, but that is no Argument against the Existence or Propriety of the Power; the Abuse of the Power is illegal. I had not in Contemplation the Powers of the Governors of the American Colonies when I asserted this Claim; I agree there is no Analogy between those Constitutions and this; the Gentlemen might therefore have spared themselves the Trouble of supposing Arguments for the Purpose of confuting them, as they were never insisted on or thought of by me.

I am not apprized of any Instructions sent out by the Court of Directors tending directly or indirectly to counteract the late Statute, and think it as unbecoming as unnecessary to enter into a Discussion, before the Cases happen, in what Instances Obedience is, and in what not, to be paid to my Honourable Masters. I have the same Guide for my Conduct since the Act of Parliament as I had before, implicitly to obey all their lawful Commands. I have not received, nor will presume I shall receive Orders which it may be necessary for me to dispute. I do not see why the Gentlemen have introduced this into their Minute, except their Diligence has found out, that the Right of dissolving the Council by the former Presidents, has its Foundation in positive Instructions from the Honourable Court of Directors, which I think highly probable, though I have not Time to investigate it; or because they expect from the Justice or Necessity of the Claim, to receive Instructions positively confirming it, and mean, by imposing such Construction as they think fit upon the Act, to give Notice of their Intention to disobey them.

That I have been placed at the Head of the new Administration, I shall ever esteem the highest Honor; as it implies a national Approbation of my Conduct. I am told, that the Name of Governor-General is a mere empty Sound; yet I esteem it a Title intended by the Legislature to give additional Dignity to my Station; and cannot be persuaded that the Parliament, at the Instant in which they approved my Conduct, and dignified my Station, if they did not mean to enlarge, intended to abridge those Powers which my Predecessors had enjoyed, which I was then actually in Possession of, and which at this Day are exercised by all the Presidents in the Settlements belonging to the Honourable Company.

I have never asserted that my Presence is on all Occasions necessary to constitute a Council. If by Absence from the Presidency by Sickness, or any other unavoidable Cause, I shall be unable myself to attend, I will, as has heretofore been the Practice, either give Notice of it to the Council assembled by my Orders, and the eldest Member present will of Course take my Place; and in the Case of my leaving the Presidency, it has been the Rule to delegate my Office in Form to the next in Succession, on whom all the Rights of the President devolve of course.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That a Copy be prepared in Cypher, to go over Land, and that another Copy be transmitted by the Anson, conformably to the Governor's Desire.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXV.

Book 210. Page 1034.

Fort William, the 14th March 1775.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honourable Geo. Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Superintendent's Report of his having delivered back the Ranny's Papers.

The Superintendent of the Khalsa Records reports to the Board that, in Obedience to their Orders of the 11th instant, he returned the Papers of Birge Kishore Roy to the Ranny of Burdwan, and took her Receipt for them; which he has delivered to Mr. Sumner, their Secretary.

Read, the following Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President, &c. Council of Revenue, at Fort William.

Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I cannot sufficiently express my Thanks for the Favour you have done me in returning Bridgee Kishore's Papers of Accounts into my Hands. My Paishkar assures me, there are yet many which have been never put into his Hands at all. It will be the Study of my Life, to behave so as to merit the Countenance and Protection of the upright Government under which I live.

I humbly intreat that a Day may be fixed for conferring the Kellowat on me, and my Son, and my Servants, as has always been customary, and which will be received with the utmost Gratitude.

As my Honour is deeply at stake in proving what I have advanced, I must further request, that Roop Narain Chowdry, and Bridgee Kishore, may be brought Face to Face before Council: It will then be seen whether Bridgee Kishore will deny his own Hand-writing and the Countenance of the Innocent will be distinguished from the Countenance of the Guilty. The Innocent, our wise Men say, will look up, and the Guilty will look down: The guilty Man will not stand in the Presence of his Accuser; he will be ashamed.

Calcutta,
the 13th March 1775.

I am, &c.
The Signature of
the Ranny. }



Motion for her Request for a Khelaut being granted her.
Governor General's Information relative to the granting Khelauts.

Mr. Francis.—I move, that the Request of the Ranny, to have a Day fixed for conferring the Khelaut on her, her Son, and Servants, as I understand has been customary, may be complied with.

Governor General.—I beg Leave to inform the Board, that, as far as I understand the Custom, the Khelaut is not usually granted when a Zemindar attends at the Sudder, or Capital, on a Requisition of his own, and not for the Service or at the Summons of Government. The Reason assigned for the Ranny's Appearance in Calcutta was, that she was in Fear of her Life, and desired to come down to Calcutta as to an Asylum; and I think therefore that neither she or her Son are entitled to a Khelaut at their Return.

Mr. Francis's Remark.

Mr. Francis.—I do not pretend to affirm, that the Ranny or her Son are strictly entitled to this Mark of our Regard. I understand the conferring the Khelaut to be a Compliment. A Compliment implies voluntary Grace and Favor. The Ranny, as a Woman of the First Rank, and as a Widow, and her Son the Rajah as an Infant, seem to me to deserve not only a real and effectual Protection from this Government, but Marks of Grace and Favor; particularly those Marks, the Refusal of which, in the Eyes of the Natives, amounts to a positive Disgrace. Of this Nature I understand conferring the Khelaut to be.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion of Mr. Francis's Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—I do not recollect in any of the Proceedings of the Government, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, a Motion such as the present. I have always understood that the Head of the Government was to be held up in that superior Light to the Natives, that a voluntary Compliment to a Person who had no express Right to it, was left solely in his Gift. In Matters that concern the Government itself, it has been the Custom for the President always to propose such honorary Distinctions as were proper to the Occasion; but where the Government is not concerned, it appears to me somewhat strange that a Matter of this Nature should be introduced. It would indeed allow of some Excuse, had it been affirmed, that the Kelaut required, on behalf of the Ranny, was such as she was intitled to, and had been refused by the President.

In

In this Case the Matter would properly have come before the Board; but that the Ranny herself did not think, in the Intimation she gave to the Board of her Intention to leave Calcutta, that she was intitled to this Mark of particular Favor, appears upon the Face of that Letter of Intimation. She appears now to have altered her Opinion, and being taught to shew that Respect to Government which she had formerly neglected to do, concludes her Request of Permission to return with desiring a Kelaut. She condescends to make the Requisition for her Return merely in respect to the Authority of the Board; but she adds to the slighting Insult she has already shewn to the Governor, by deviating in the usual Course of Application in these Cases, and desiring, in Fact, that the President may be ordered by the Board to give her a Kelaut, which she has no Right to claim, but as mere Indulgence and Favor. I cannot therefore give my Voice for granting the Prayer of her Petition in this Particular, as I conceive it would be declaring to the World that it is a Mortification we inflict on the President, for the Gratification of the Ranny of Burdwan, who will more than ever, from the Success and Management of her Applications, be encouraged to look down upon the first Officer in the State, and to hold him merely in the Light of a Pageant. I am therefore, as I said before, against the Board's insisting on the Governor's presenting the Ranny with a Kelaut, and for leaving it intirely with the President.

The Honourable Mr. Monson.—I understand that the conferring the Kelaut is an Act of Compliment. As the Ranny and her Son are People of the first Rank in this Country, I think that Mark of Distinction is due to them from this Government; I therefore am of Opinion that the usual Kelaut should be given to them. Mr. Monson's Opinion.

General Clavering.—I am of Opinion, that a Kelaut could not be refused her without fixing a Stigma of Dishonour upon her and her Son which never could be effaced; I am therefore for the Motion. General's Opinion.

Governor General.—I consider this as a fresh Instance added to the List of Indignities offered to me personally, and therefore I will not consent to it. Governor General's Opinion.

The Majority of the Board are of Opinion, that a Kelaut should be granted to the Ranny of Burdwan and her Son. Board's Resolution.

Mr. Francis.—I move that the Kelaut may be conferred on the young Rajah in Council on Friday next, and that the President be requested to confer it; but that, if it be disagreeable to him, that then the Ceremony may be performed by the eldest Member of the Council, who may happen to be present. Mr. Francis's Motion for a Day being fixed to confer the Kelaut.

Mr. Barwell.—I am against the Motion for Reasons already assigned in the former Question, that it will render the Governor a Pageant. Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

The Honourable Mr. Monson, }
General Clavering, } are for the Motion.

Governor General.—I object to the Motion for the Reasons which I have already assigned, and because it proposes a Change in the Constitution of the Government, against which I solemnly protest. The Resolutions of the Board can be carried into Execution only by their President or by their Secretary, and they have no Right to substitute any other Member of the Board to perform that Office: It is to raise that Member above the President, which I believe to be the Intent of the Board; all their Measures have an evident Tendency to that End. I will not be present at it, nor will I summon a Council for that Purpose; I will meet the Board daily, and Twice a Day, if they will enter upon the Discussion of such Affairs as regard the Interest of the Company, but I will not assist them in a Triumph over myself. Governor General's Opinion.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to ask the Governor General a Question for Information. Whether it is his Opinion that, if he, or any future Governor General, as this Government is now constituted, should resolve not to send out Summons for the Meeting of the Council, there could for that Reason be no Council assembled? Mr. Francis's Question to the Governor General.

Governor General.—Cases may possibly occur, and have occurred in the Course of human Affairs, which have rendered it necessary to break through the most positive Institutions, and the Necessity has been commonly deemed a Justification for the Breach of them. It is the Rule of this Service, that the President only can summon the Meetings of the Board and dissolve the Meetings. I believe I may venture to affirm, that there is not an Instance in the Company's Annals of the Council having either been summoned by any other Authority, or adjourned by any other, and I conceive it to be a Point indisputable, that all the former Rules and Usages of the Service, which have not been abrogated or changed by the late Act of Parliament and the Instructions of the Court of Directors subsequent to it, still remain in full Force. If a Case shall ever occur in which the President shall refuse or neglect to summon the Members of the Council to meet for the Dispatch of real Business, and an evident Loss and Injury is likely to be sustained by the Company during such Suspension, in such Case, the other Members of the Board might be justified in breaking through the prescribed Forms, and in assuming an unauthorized Power for the Interest of the Company. In any other Instance, these Proceedings would in my Judgement be unjustifiable, and even in this illegal, since the Members of the Board do not exist as a Council but when they are legally assembled, and no Individual but the President has a Right to assemble them.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion.

Resolution.

Ordered,

Orders in
consequence.

Ordered, in consequence, that the Rajah be desired to attend by the Secretary on Friday next, to receive the Kelaut for himself and the Ranny, and that the Secretary be ordered to provide Khelauts and the usual Compliments for the Ranny, the Rajah, and such of her chief Servants as usually receive those Marks of Favour; unless the Governor General should think proper to take any other Part in this Ceremony.

§
General Clavering's Motion.

Governor General's Observation on the Question being put.

" (a) General Clavering.—I move that Roopnarain Chowdry may be called in; and that Bridjoo Kiffore, if he is not here, may be sent for; and that they may be brought Face to Face in Council to produce the Account mentioned in the Ranny's Letter of the 10th instant, in order to have the Account N^o. 3, authenticated.

" Governor General.—I beg Leave to remark before the Question is put, that the Ranny has declared that she had the Paper now called for ready to be sent to the Board, whenever it should be required; the Selection of the Paper N^o. 3, from the rest of the Papers transmitted by the Ranny, appears to me in the same Light with the other Motions lately made of imposing a personal Indignity on me: This being the Paper which is directly levelled at myself, I have already proposed to the Board to conduct Enquiries of this Kind in Committee: It will answer the same Effect; and to insist on my being present, can only serve the Purpose of insulting me, and of rendering my Authority still weaker and more contemptible in the Eyes of the People than they have already done it. I have already declared that I will not submit my Conduct to your Judgement; I have already declared that I regard you as Parties in my Accusation, and therefore unfit to be my Judges; and I now declare that on every Occasion in which you shall think proper to reduce me to such a Necessity, I will break up the Council. If you shall think proper to carry on any joint Proceedings by an Authority of your own, I cannot prevent it, but I protest against it." § I must further beg Leave to remark a great Irregularity in the Question. The Ranny has desired that Roopnarain Chowdry and Bridjoo Kiffore may be brought Face to Face before Council, and she says it will then be seen if Bridjoo Kiffore will deny his own Hand-writing. By this I should understand it to be her Intention that all the Accounts should be shewn to Bridjoo Kiffore for his Acknowledgement; but the General has added to a Request of the Ranny a Proposition of his own as the Proposition of the Ranny, but which is neither expressed or implied in her Request.

General's Remark.

General Clavering.—The Account containing the several Sums alledged in it to have been given by Bridjoo Kiffore to the Governor Mr. Hastings, and to the other Gentlemen in Council, is, as I understand, that original Account which the Governor General demanded the other Day, and from which the English Account is a Translation. It appears to me absolutely necessary for the Governor General's Honour, that this Account may be authenticated in the most exact and authentic Manner; and if it shall appear, as I hope it will, that the Account is a supposititious one, framed purposely to calumniate the Governor and the late Administration, I shall be the first to propose that all the Persons who may be proved to have been the Authors of such a Forgery, may receive every Punishment the Law can inflict upon them.

Governor General's Remark.

Governor General.—I am sorry to repeat again, that the General does not understand the Question I repeatedly put in so many Forms on Saturday. This cannot be the Account I demanded; the Papers I demanded were many: If this is amongst them, let it be produced, I have no Objection to it; but this is not the Question before the Board. The Question is, Whether Bridjoo Kiffore and Roopnarain Chowdry shall be brought Face to Face to authenticate the Accounts of the former.

Mr. Francis's Question regarding the Authority of the President in dissolving the Council.

Mr. Francis begs Leave to put a Question to the Board before General Clavering's Question is resolved on.—My Question is, Whether this Board can legally be dissolved or adjourned by the sole Authority of the President, against the Consent of a Majority of the Members present?

Mr. Francis.—I think it cannot.

Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Mr. Barwell.—It has ever been customary and usual; and I find no express Interdiction of the Usages that have prevailed, either in the Company's Instructions, or the Letter or Spirit of the Act of Parliament. The Power of assembling the Council, I conceive, exists in the Chair: The Power of breaking it up of course, I understand, rests in the same Station. I cannot possibly suppose that any Cause, but such a personal one as may compel the Governor, through Necessity, will induce him to adjourn the Board; and, I think, when any such Cause does prevail, the Business and Interest to which our Attention should be directed, is departed from. The End proposed from our assembling not being likely to be answered, the Governor General will stand fully acquitted for adjourning the Board. I do not speak at all to the Powers under which the Members of this Board act, nor will I be led to pass any Opinion upon them. Whenever the Interests of the Public require my particular Attention, I shall communicate those Points to the Knowledge of the Governor General, who will take such Measures, with the Concurrence of his Council, as he may think the Object merits. Without the Governor General's Authority in a public Call for my

Attendance at the Board, it will be in my Option to partake or not in the Councils of the Three other Members. It is my Duty to communicate with them; but I shall deem all such Communications as irregular and unwarranted, and shall therefore look upon them in a private Light, to be subsequently introduced in a more regular Form.

The Honorable Mr. Monson.—I think the Governor General may assemble the Council as often as he shall think proper, but that he must do it twice a Week, or at the Requisition of a Majority of the Members. I do not apprehend the Dissolution of the Board to be in the Governor General solely; the Question of Adjournment should be first put, and if carried, that Meeting is dissolved; for if the Authority of summoning and dissolving the Council was with the Governor General only, his Power would be absolute and despotic, and the Means of conveying Information to our Employers totally precluded.

Mr. Monson's Opinion.

General Clavering.—I agree with Colonel Monson, for the Reasons he has so properly urged.]

General Clavering's Opinion.

Governor-General.—I have already given my Opinion upon this Subject in my Answer to the Question proposed by Mr. Francis, and in the Minutes of the Board in the other Department of Yesterday, and repeat it now, that the Board have no Authority unless summoned by myself, or when the Meetings of the Board are formally dissolved by me. Arguments drawn from the Practice of other Assemblies cannot apply to this. In Instances in which other Assemblies are summoned for Business by any of their own Body, it is in consequence of some positive Law or established Usage. No such Law or Usage has ever prevailed in this Government. A Majority of the Members of the Board have asserted a contrary Opinion; but I conceive it to be useless to collect Opinions on a Subject of this Kind. The Majority may continue to sit by their own Authority, as they did before the Opinions were collected; I will not sit with them, nor acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal. Once more, however, let me repeat the Proposition which I have already made, that any Examinations which have my Conduct for their Object, may be taken by a Committee of the Board. You may certainly obtain by this Means all the Satisfaction which you can receive in a Meeting which I cannot acknowledge to be lawful, and at which I cannot be present. If you have the Honor of your President at Heart, which you have repeatedly, and too repeatedly declared, at a Time in which you are wounding it in the most essential Manner, you will acquiesce in this Proposition; if you reject it, the Court of Directors, and those to whom these Transactions will be made known, may judge of your Motives." §

Governor General's Opinion.

[Mr. Francis.—I think it very necessary that the Court of Directors should be informed, that no Member of this Board, to my Knowledge, has ever expressed a Wish, that the Governor-General should be required to give his personal Attendance at the Board, in any Case in which it would be personally disagreeable to himself to do so.

Mr. Francis's Remark.

The General's Question being read again, Mr. Francis agrees to it.

General's Question repeated. Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

Mr. Barwell.—As the Governor has Objections to Bridjoo Kiffore and Roopnarain Chowdry being called before the Board, I think they ought not to be called; I see no particular Purpose that it will answer, as any Charges exhibited are in Writing, and the Party can reply to it in Writing. If it is merely for the Purpose of certifying a Paper, I think that Bridjoo Kiffore may be called for to the Council House, and the Secretary go to him in the adjoining Room, to ask him the simple Question, Whether the Paper is authentic?

The Honourable Mr. Monson, } are for the Question.

General Clavering,

Governor-General.—I am against it. I think it my Duty to declare, that I dissolve the Meeting of this Board. If the Members continue to sit, I shall not acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal.]

Governor General dissolves the Council.

Governor General and Mr. Barwell withdraw.

Governor General and Mr. Barwell withdraw.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXVI.

Book 7, Page 2165.

Fort William, 9th May 1775.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read, the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Grant.

To Mr. Richard Sumner, Secretary to the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am to request, you will lay before the Board the accompanying Accounts, which are Translations of the Goshwaca of the Persian Accounts transmitted to Mr. R. Johnson and myself, with the Board's Directions, which we have minutely attended to.

I am further to request, you will be pleased to represent the Necessity for my receiving Orders to return to my Station, as the Business of my Office, where I have no Assistant, is fallen much behind Hand.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) James Grant.

Ordered, That Messrs. Grant and Johnson be desired to attend the Board immediately, and that the Accounts sent in with the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

The Governor General.—As the Object of these Informations does not clearly appear, and as I was doubtful myself when they were first delivered to the Board, whether it was a Charge against the late Administration for having paid more to the Begum on Account of Arrears due to the Nabob than was due, by the Difference of Nine Lacks of Rupees, or whether the Charge respected the Adjustment of the Accounts between the Bhegum and the Servants of the Nabob's Household; I desire that the Accomptant General of the Khalsa may be ordered to lay before the Board an Abstract Account of the Sums due to the Nabob, and of the Payments made by him to the 16th of August 1772, and also a Continuation of the same Account brought on to this Time.

Mr. Francis.—I do not understand that these Papers lead to prove that there has been any over Payment on Account of the Nabob's Stipend from this Government. The Question, as I understand it, is, whether the Begum having received the whole Balance due to the Servants at her Appointment to her present Office, has or has not withheld the Sum of Nine Lacks and odd Rupees for her own Use, or whether that Sum is fairly accounted for in the Accounts of the Nizamut? From the Evidence laid before the Board by Mr. Grant and Nuned Roy, it appears to me to be ascertained, that the Accounts now before us are authentic, at least that there is Ground for thinking them so, sufficient to authorize this Board to make a strict Enquiry into the State of the Bhegum's Accounts with the young Nabob, in order that if it shall appear, that the above Sum supposed to be withheld by her has been really so, she may be obliged to refund or account for it. I make no Objection to the Motion made by the Governor General, except that I conceive that the Accounts to be called for can only prove what is not in Dispute.

General Clavering.—I agree with the Governor General's Motion, without having the smallest Suspicion that any Sums have been overpaid by this Government to the Nabob; but as I think they may tend to elucidate the Account between the Bhegum and the Nabob, in which Account, as delivered in by Mr. Grant, there appears to be due a Balance of Nine Lack by the Bhegum; whether it be to the Nabob or to his Servants, I do not yet know; but I think it is proper that this Government should interpose to have the Account examined.

Ordered, That the Account as specified by the Governor General be prepared.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Johnson being arrived and called in; Mr. Grant is desired by Mr. Francis to state to the Board the Observation which he has verbally made relative to the Authenticity of the Accounts.

A. The Mohorers now employed in taking Copies of them for Mr. Barwell, have observed that they are after a true Form, and seem indisputable.

Question by the Governor General to Mr. Grant.—By what Criterion could Mr. Barwell's Mohorers know whether the Accounts were just or not?

A. I should presume from having copied the Accounts from which the Abstract laid before the Board has been drawn.

Q. By what Criterion could they judge whether those Accounts were just?

A. A Question which can be answered alone, by the Mohorers of the Country; I have observed before that a Mohrir at the City told me, they were after a true Serishta or Form.

Q. You were desired to inform the Board what Time it will take to complete the Translation of the Account Particulars, and you promised to reply to it.

A. With proper Assistance, and no intervening Business, in Five and twenty or Thirty Days.

Question by General Clavering to Mr. Grant.—According to this Account, how much do you conceive to be due from the Bhegum, either to the Nabob or to the Servants of the Nizamut?

A. If the Account be a true one, and she is entitled to no Profits or Perquisites, but merely her Stipend for making the Disbursements of the Household, it would appear from the Abstract Account, that R^s 9,67,693 15 6½ are due from her, and 2,69,563 15, besides, dubious.

Messrs. Grant and Johnson are now desired to withdraw.

✧ [(a) General Clavering.—I move, that a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Bhegum with this Information that has been given to the Board, and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bhela, and the Consummance Accounts, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772; and that the Intentions of Government, of investigating these Accounts, may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or the latest Period to which they can be closed.

Mr. Francis.—The Charge against the Bhegum, in my Opinion, comes before the Board with a Degree of Authenticity sufficient to warrant my agreeing to the Motion. The supposed Embezzlement is for a very considerable Sum; and with respect to the dispossessing her of her Employment, I apprehend that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the necessary Lights from the Nabob's Officers to verify this or any other Charge against the Bhegum, while she herself continued in full Power and Authority over the Household.

Colonel Monson.—The Account now before the Board, bears those Marks of Authenticity which I think justifies me in requiring an Investigation to be made into them. The supposed Embezzlement is for a considerable Sum; and I think there is a Possibility, by a minute Inspection into these Accounts, to shew that the late Administration may have been imposed upon in the Balances claimed by the Bhegum, at settling the Account in August 1772; I think it necessary that the Bhegum should be displaced from her present Station, as the Influence she would have by continuing in it, might prevent the Gentleman employed upon this Service from obtaining that Information which is necessary to ascertain the Account.

The Governor General.—I see no Cause to enter into an Examination of the Bhegum's Accounts, and must disagree with the Gentlemen of the Majority in their Opinion of the Authenticity of the Accounts produced by Mr. Grant and Nured Roy; I see not the least Marks of any Authenticity in them, but regard them as simple unsupported Assertions; and even granting that the Accounts were true, I do not see that they can prove any Mismanagement in the Bhegum, unless further Proofs could also be obtained, that the Savings made in the Payments in the Household were secreted for her own separate Use, and not for that of the Nabob, her Ward. I am well informed, that in all Payments made to the Servants and Dependants, not only of the Nabob, but of all other Persons of his Rank and Station, considerable Deductions are always made from the Sums nominally due. It does not appear of what Nature the Arrears are, with which the Bhegum is charged, nor whether they arise from the customary Deductions to which I have alluded; nor can I conceive the Bhegum, who has neither Children or Connections without the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, should secrete and embezzle so great a Proportion of the Money entrusted to her Charge, for the Benefit of the Nabob; nevertheless, I should not object to the Requisition of her Accounts, if it went no farther, believing that the Issue of an Investigation into them, if fairly made, will do her Credit: But I object, and solemnly protest, against the Removal of a Person of her Rank, Character, and Authority, from the Office which she now holds, and her Appointment to which was confirmed by the most complete Approbation of the Court of Directors, without having committed any Crime, or done any Thing which could possibly be imputed to her as a Disqualification.

General Clavering.—If the Accounts which have been produced to this Board are authentic, of which there can be very little Doubt, seeing the Acknowledgment that was made of them by

Akbar Ally Cawn, the Eunuch of the Household, who has, I understand, the chief Management of her Affairs, and the Solitude that both he and the Bhegum shewed to get the Accounts into her Hands, I think it is a sufficient Ground for this Board to proceed on; for every Step that is proposed to be taken, either for the Discovery of the fraudulent Statement that must have been made of the Nabob's Debts when his Accounts were settled, or of the Use which she has since made of the Balances which she must have received: In either Case it is necessary to divest her of her Authority; and if upon Examination of the Account it shall appear, as the Governor General supposes, that she administered to the Nabob's Affairs with Integrity, I shall be as ready to restore her to her Office again, provided that it shall appear requisite so to do hereafter; the Age and Circumstances of the Nabob being considered.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to observe, that Mr. Grant was desirous of confirming upon Oath the Assertion he made to this Board concerning the Application made to him by the Bhegum's chief Eunuch, for the Recovery of the Papers. After what I have heard and seen of these Papers, I can form no Supposition of a Possibility of their being forged.

Resolved, That the Board agree to the Motion of General Clavering, for an Examination of the Accounts therein specified, and for divesting Munny Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that this Examination may be made with the greater Certainty, by the Officers of the Nabob's Household being unbiassed by the Influence she must otherwise have.

Mr. Francis.—I move that Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City, to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Bhegum, with such other Observations as they may think material for the Information of the Board: That they be allowed such a Number of Mohrirs as they may deem necessary to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts, and that Nuned Roy be appointed Chief of the Mohorirs.

Governor General.—I object to the Deputation of Mr. Goring, not understanding what Purpose it can possibly answer.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion of Mr. Francis.

Colonel Monson.—I move, that the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan Rajah Goordas until further Orders.

Mr. Francis.—I agree.

General Clavering.—I agree.

Governor General.—I both object, and protest against it.

Resolved, That Rajah Goordas be accordingly appointed Guardian to the Nabob's Person and Household until further Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Goring be directed to proceed immediately to Moorsheadabad, to execute the Commission above allotted to him; he is therefore instructed as follows.

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you that they have thought proper to depute you to the City of Moorsheadabad, to inform the Nabob and the Begum, that it has been represented to them, that the Sum of R' 9,67,693 : 15 : 6½ appears to be now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob, or to the Servants of the Nizamut; and that the Honourable Board have therefore directed you to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to you the Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhela, and Consummance, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed.

In order that the Intentions of Government of investigating these Accounts may be effectually carried into Execution, the Board have been pleased to divest the Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts.

Of this Resolution of the Honourable Board you are to give Information to the Nabob, as well as the Begum, and acquaint the former, that the Care of his Person and Household is to be delivered to the present Duan, Rajah Goordas, until further Orders; and you will accordingly see these Directions of the Board put into Execution.

The Accounts you are to deliver over to Mess. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, whom the Board have been pleased to appoint to investigate them.

I have further to enjoin you to proceed to the Execution of this Duty with all convenient Expedition.] 41

Resolved, That the following Advice of Mr. Goring's Appointment be sent to the Chief and Council at Moorshedabad, and to the Resident at the Durbar:

To Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to Muxadabad to require some Accounts from the Begum, to divest her of the Charge of the Nabob's Affairs, and to put the Duan Rajah Gourdas in Possession of the Nabob's Person and Household, we direct you to give him all the Assistance in your Power in the Execution of this Trust; and in case that Gentleman should apply to you for any military Aid or Escorts, you must desire the Commanding Officer to furnish them; for which Purpose we have requested the General to issue the necessary Orders.

The same to Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

We are, &c.

Agreed, That the following Instructions be given to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

Having received Information that the Sum of R^s 9,67,693 15 6½ is now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob or to the Servants of the Nizamut, and that there is a further Sum of R^s 2,69,563, 15, of which she has not yet rendered a satisfactory Account we have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to receive the Accounts of the Nizamut Bhela, and Consumance, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed; and on his delivering them over to you, we direct, that you immediately investigate them, and report to us what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum, with such other Observations as you may think material for our Information. We authorize you to employ such a Number of Mohrirs as you may deem necessary, to assist you in the Examination of the Accounts, and direct that Nuned Roy be appointed Chiet of the Mohrirs.

Fort William,

the 9th May 1775.

We are, &c.

Ordered, That proper Letters be prepared from the above Minutes to the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowla, Muny Begum, * Raja Goordas, to be laid before the Board To-morrow Morning.

Signed at the End.

* Sic in Orig.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXVII.

Book 11, Page 33.

Fort William, 8th June 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read the following Four Letters and Inclosures received from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I was in hopes, on my Arrival here, to have found Nonit Roy ready to have given me every Assistance in his Power, to enable me to expedite the Business on which you have been pleased to send me. The inclosed Copy of a Letter to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with their Answer, will inform you of the Cause of my Complaint against him, and the Authority by which he acts. The accompanying Arzee of the Mohurrirs, &c. of the Cutchery, gives me great Reason to think, unless I prevent his making his Appearance there, I shall entirely loose the Authority with which you have been pleased to invest me; for this Reason, therefore, I have addressed a Letter to Raja Gourdas (Copy inclosed * requesting he will no more admit him to the Cutcherry; but on his own Part, appointed a Person of Trust to see no Papers are made away

Mr. Goring,
Four Letters.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

away with. I hope you will approve this Step, as have in vain made use of Intreaties to prevent Nonit Roy taking the Steps he has done.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

Nuned Roy, making use of your Name, has thought proper to send Peons, and seize People whom I neither ever sent for or heard of.

He likewise prevents such People from coming to me who I find necessary to consult with, and will not suffer those I have appointed to conduct the affording the Papers to proceed in their Business according to my Directions.

I have till now put up with his Behaviour, that he may have no Reason to say I have not seized every Paper he thought necessary to prove the Allegation he has made before the Governor General and Supreme Council; and as I flatter myself they put that Confidence in me as not to think me capable of suffering any of them to be destroyed, I must request you will be pleased to order him to the Cutcherry, and interrupt* the Business I am preparing for you, as there is a great deal to go through with, and I wish it to be done with Dispatch.

* Sic in Orig.

I am, &c.

26th May 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of this Day's Date.

We have not authorised Nonet Roy to interfere in any Shape in your Business. The Honourable Governor General and Council have entrusted you with the Charge of procuring the Accounts which are to be investigated by us, and of course we imagine it rests with you to employ such Persons as you may think proper.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Wm. Maxwell.
D. Anderson.
James Grant.

(25th May 1775.)

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you Copies of Eleven Petitions presented me by Tuncaw Holders, whose Pay has for these Three Years past been withheld from them.

These, I understand, are but a small Part of the many who have Claims of a similar Nature on the Nabob.

I before wrote you, his Excellency had not a Rupee in his Treasury. I beg therefore you will be pleased to inform me how these People are to have their just Demands satisfied, as I understand they are in the greatest Distress.

I am, &c.

May 27th 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you several Persian Papers, numbered from 1 to 7, containing an Examination, at my Request, before the Nabob, into a most* iniquitous Transaction, in which it appears the following People have been directly or indirectly concerned, viz. Raja Gourda's, Kishow Khan, Raja Gourda's Aurretzegey, Sheek Dun Ally, and Nonit Roy. These People had prepared an Accusation against me and Raja Perboeram, by the Confession of many Witnesses.

* Sic in Orig.

1st. Futty Jehan Khan, who directly accuses Raja Gourda's as per No. 1. On Rajah Gourda's hearing this, he, in the Durbar, got up and insisted on the Matter's being inquired into.

No. 2. Is a further Confirmation of Futty Jehan's Assertion, as he heard it from Kishow Khan, the Rajah's Auruzbegey.

No. 3. The Deposition of Eleven Witnesses, declaring they signed a long secret Note, which they were not allowed to read.

No. 4. Sheek Dun Ally's Attempt to exculpate himself.

No. 5. Kishow Khan's Declaration, that he got the secret Note signed at the Desire of Nonit Roy, who he desires may be summoned. The Nabob accordingly sends for him.

No. 6. The secret Note which he produced, signed by Twenty-six Witnesses.

No. 7. Mheer Jusad Ally's Answer to the secret Note.

These several Papers, I apprehend, will explain themselves; but I must beg leave to observe, that I apprehend that the Surat Hale is not the original one, for the Two following Reasons: First, The great Care that was is* by the Deposition of the Witnesses to prevent their seeing it. And, secondly, That it does not agree with their Depositions. On the first Intimation I received of

* Sic in Orig.

of this Business, I immediately went to the Nabob, and complained to him of it; and that I heard there, was a Paper of Accusation against me *singing by his Servants. At the same Time, asking both him and Raja Gourdas, if they *know any Thing of it, they both desired *it.—
 I then desired the Nabob would be pleased to inquire into it. The Evidence is inclosed, and there is every Reason to suppose it must have been done with the Rajah's Connivance, the whole Transaction passing in the Dewan Connah in the Face of the World; yet he who has the supreme Command is the only Stranger to it. That this is very improbable, both from the Numbers concerned, and the Station he holds, will, I believe, not be denied; but that I have this further Reason to ground my Suspicion on, my requesting One of the Witnesses to explain his Evidence, he attacked me in a very rude Manner; told me the Nabob was Master there, was my Master, the Council's, and the Company's. I told him, I took notice of what he said, and remained silent.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

In the Course of the Inquiry, Nonit Roy treated me with the utmost Insolence; told me, before the Durbar, that he was vested with the Authority of Council, and was my Equal, and threatened Raja Perbooram, that he would make him answer for the Balance in question. I told him, he had better make me, as I was Perbooram's Master, and he acted by my Authority. He answered, it was equal to him. This being the Case, Gentlemen, I must beg you will be pleased either to remove him or me, it being impossible for us ever to agree. What Sort of a Man he is, his Works declare. He has procured Twenty-six Witnesses to a Surat Hal, which none of them know any Thing of: This Surat Hal is a Transaction of Four Days, Day by Day. Setting aside therefore the Evidence of these very Witnesses, is it reasonable to suppose, that such a Number of People should intrude on my Privacy, without my knowing it? Besides, they are to a Man Servants of the Nuzmut.

As I make no Doubt, Gentlemen, you supposed Nonet Roy to be a Man incapable of doing a villanous Action, when you appointed him to investigate the Papers of the Nizamut, his proving himself otherwise, will induce you to appoint in his Room some Man of Honour and Integrity, who will do justice to all Parties. This, I dare say, is what you wish, and what indeed is but due to all. For my own Part, I beg leave to assure you, the united Malice of the whole Durbar shall not turn me from the Line I have laid down to myself, of doing my Duty by the Company.

As to Raja Gourdas, I leave to you to determine how far he has, and does do his Duty. That there is an immense Balance due from the Nabob to his Servants, is undoubted; I do not know the exact Sum, but this I am clear in, that those who have occasioned it, ought to be made answerable for it.

I am, &c.

The 1st June 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

(a) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 25th May, inclosing Extracts and Accounts relative to the Establishment of the Nizamut; but observe you do not acknowledge the Receipt of mine of the 19th. In compliance with your Orders, to explain the Delivery of the Paper containing an Account of Three Lacks of Rupees, I am to inform you, it took its rise from a Message sent me by the Begum, requesting I would interest myself with the Nabob to have Etwar Ally Khan released to her for a few Hours, having something of Importance to communicate to me, on which she wished to consult him, thinking the Service might be benefited by it. I accordingly desired the Nabob would be pleased to deliver him to my Charge, engaging to return him the same Night; which I did. I heard no more till the next Day, when the Begum requested to see his Excellency and myself, desiring Etwar Ally might attend.

On our first Meeting, she entered into a long Detail of her Administration, endeavouring to represent it in the fairest Light; at last she came to the Point, and told me, my urgent and repeated Remonstrances to her to be informed how the Balance arose, of which I was to enquire, induced her, from Memory, to say what she had herself given, then mentioning the Sum of a Lack and a Half to the Governor, to feast him whilst he staid here; and a Lack and a Half to Mr. Middleton, by the Hands of Bubboo Begum. As I looked on this no more than a Matter of Conversation, I rose to depart, but was detained by the Begum's requesting the Nabob to come to her. A Scene of Weeping and Complaint then began, which made me still more impatient to be gone, and I repeatedly sent to his Excellency for that Purpose; he at last came out, and delivered me the Paper I sent you, declaring it was given him by the Begum to be delivered *me. * Sic in Orig.
 If in this Affair I have exceeded my Duty, I humbly beg pardon; but the extraordinary Confidence you were pleased to repose in me, and the unlimited Power attending it, moved me to exert myself to the utmost, that the Intent of my Appointment might not be entirely fruitless.

I am sorry to acquaint you, from what I have already heard, that the Nabob's Affairs are in a very desperate State; the Sheristadars have delivered me an Account from Memory (the Papers being sorting and under Seal), by which it appears the Nabob is in Debt Ten Lacks of Rupees; the Particulars I hope to transmit you in a few Days.

Inclosed I send you the Begum's Letter, and Account particular of the Three Lacks, under its Cover.

I am, &c.

3d June 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

From Munny Bhegum to General Clavering; inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board of 3d June.

After the usual Forms, Mr. Goring has pressed me on the Subject of the Balances; in answer to which I informed him, that all the Particulars being on Record, would, in the Course of the Enquiry, appear from the Papers; he accordingly received from the Nabob Mobarek ul Doulah a List of Three Lacks of Rupees given to the Governor and Mr. Middleton; I now send you inclosed a List of the Dates when it was presented, and through whose Means, which you will receive.

* Sic in Orig.

Memorandum.

For Entertainment for the Governor Amand ud Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, in consequence of a Request signed by his Highness Rajah Goordas, and other Serishtadars, dated the 11th of Ramzan, in the 14th Sun, One Lack and Half of Rupees was delivered, through the Means of Chiton Durr, a Shroff of the Bahla Treasury, in the following Manner, viz.

On the 23d of Ramzan, to Nurfing Baboo, Cantoo Baboo's Brother,	—	1,00,000
On the 21st of Mohorrum, deposited by Rajah Goordas, through Chiton Durr,		
for Bills drawn in favour of Sobaram Bysack, on the following Houses; viz.		
On the House of Ram Sohâc	—	35,000
On the House of Muttoree Seine	—	15,000
		<hr/>
	Rupees	1,50,000

Dated the 2d Rubbee Assanee, or 2d of June.

Memorandum of Sums given to Mr. Middleton, through Chiton Durr, Shroff of the Bahla Treasury, for which Baboo Bhegum gave a Receipt under her own Seal, dated the 5th of Shaban, of the 14th Sun, in the following Manner; viz.

On the 5th of Shaban, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo, Son-in-law to Santiram Sing	—	1,00,000
On the 19th of Zeikaida, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo	—	25,000
On the 21st of Zehedja, in the 16th Sun, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo		25,000
		<hr/>
	Rupees	1,50,000

Dated the 2d Rubbee Assanee, or 2d June.

Ordered, That the Inclosures in the Letters of the 27th May and 1st of June be entered after Consultation.

The Governor General begs Leave to make the following Remark to the Board.

As neither Mr. Goring's Letter of the 3d of June, nor the Begum's Letter addressed to the General, which was inclosed in it, contain the full Confirmation required in the Letter written by the Board to Mr. Goring on the 25th May, I desire that the following Questions may be proposed to the Begum.

1st. Was any Application made to you for the Account which you have delivered of Three Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor and Mr. Middleton; or did you deliver the Account of your own free Will and unfolicited?

2d. In what Manner was the Application made to you, and by whom?

3d. On what Account was the Sum, One and Half Lacks, given to the Governor General, which you have laid to his Account? Was it in consequence of any Requisition from him, or of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage? I must further request, that these Questions be transmitted to the Resident at the Durbar, and that he be directed to put them, in Person, to the Begum, and to take down her Answers in her Presence.

Mr. Francis.—I agree, provided Mr. Goring be present while the Questions are put; but to be silent, and not to interfere in them.

* Sic in Orig. The Governor General.—I am sorry I am under the Necessity of objecting to Mr. Goring's being present; it was to * pervert the Effect of any Influence which might be exercised by Mr. Goring over the Begum, who is at present under absolute Subjection to his Authority, that I desired the Board to invest the Resident at the Durbar, the only regular official Channel for such a Communication, with this Commission; I must therefore beg leave to obviate any further Proposal for his being present, and hope that Mr. Francis himself, and the Board, will think this a sufficient Reason for my objecting.

Mr. Barwell.—I acquiesce in the Governor General's Request; and as the Reasons which possibly have influenced Mr. Francis, might have Weight with me to embrace his Proposal, that Mr. Goring should accompany Mr. Martin to the Begum, and be present while the Questions were put, I beg the Favour of Mr. Francis to acquaint me with his Sentiments why he has judged it necessary.

Colonel Monson.—I have no Objection, for the Governor General's Satisfaction, that the Questions should be put to the Begum; but I think Mr. Martin an improper Person to do it, as he now

now stands accused, and is said to have received a Sum of Money from Ewaz Ally Cawn for his Consent in the Appointment of a Servant to the Nabob's Household; therefore I deem him a Person who may be influenced in this Enquiry. I would therefore recommend that these Questions be put to the Begum in the Presence of Mr. Goring, Mr. Martin, and any third Person the Board shall think proper to appoint, viz. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, or Mr. Grant. The First Question, in my Opinion, has already been answered by Mr. Goring in his Letter of the Third of June; the Second Question I think unnecessary; for if the Money was given, it is of little Consequence to the Public in what Manner this Transaction has been made known; with respect to the Third Question, we already know on what Account the Lack and Half of Rupees was given; whether it was in consequence of a Requisition from the Governor, or any other Person, or by previous Agreement, is not material, as the Directors will judge how far the Governor's having accepted of such Presents is agreeable to their Sentiments. I have heard that it has been an established Usage for Persons of distinguished Rank, when resident at the Court of Eastern Princes, to have large Sums of Money given them for their Table Expences. The Governor General can himself satisfy the Court of Directors whether he received such an Allowance from the Begum or the Nabob's Household, or whether he has charged any Sum on Account of his Expences to the Company while at Muxadavad.

General Clavering.—I am very willing to agree that Mr. Martin should be present when the Questions are put, together with Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Anderson, the Two Gentlemen of the Council at Muxadavad who are appointed to examine the Accounts; and I think that the Questions should be proposed by Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Goring being present. It would be very improper that Mr. Martin should alone propose the Questions, because he has been accused of taking Money for an Appointment in the Nabob's Household, and the Accusation has been transmitted to us by Mr. Goring; he therefore must be considered as Mr. Goring's Enemy. In regard to the Manner in which the Appointment was made to the Begum, or by whom, seems to be very immaterial: What appears to be most essential to the Governor is, to find out from the Begum's Answers whether the Sum of 1,50,000 Rupees, which the Begum declares she gave to the Governor, was a Part of the Money alledged by Mah Rajah Nundcomar, or whether it was a separate Sum. It appears to me to be equally illegal, whether the Money was given to the Governor in consequence of a Requisition from him, or in consequence of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage, without he had the Authority of the Court of Directors for receiving the Money; and therefore I conceive that it can be of no Manner of Use to him whether that Part of the Third Question be answered in the Affirmative or the Negative.

Governor General.—I do not mean to make the Board the Judges of my Conduct, but have disclaimed their Right of judging me: But even if I had not done it, I have certainly a Right to determine for myself what Points are necessary for my own Justification. I have objected to Mr. Goring, and to him only. I have no particular Desire that Mr. Martin should put the Questions to the Begum; let the Board nominate Mr. Anderson to this Commission, or Mr. Maxwell, if he understands the Language, or join Mr. Martin to both these Gentlemen; I have no Objection to either; but I must object to Mr. Goring, because I believe that if he is present the Begum will answer the Questions under the Dread of his Authority. I once more refer it to the Board to determine whether Mr. Goring shall or shall not be present on the Occasion.

Mr. Francis begs leave to give the following Explanation, agreeable to the Request of Mr. Barwell.

I am at all Times ready to give an Explanation of the Motives of my Opinion to any Member of the Board who may desire it, though strictly I am at Liberty to decline it. The Begum, I observe, is suspected to be under the Influence of Mr. Goring. If, after the Declarations she has made to him, and which, from the above Suspicion, he may be supposed to have extorted from her, she should afterwards be examined by another Person in Mr. Goring's Absence, and vary from her first Declaration, we may expect that Mr. Goring will then complain that opposite Influence has prevailed over her to do so. Let the Questions be put into Writing and read, or delivered to her publicly, and then I think there can be no Ground for a Suspicion of undue Influence of either Side.

Mr. Barwell.—I admit the Justness of the Argument on which Mr. Francis founds his Opinion for joining Mr. Goring with Mr. Martin; but as the Governor's Objections to that Gentlemen * * Sic in Orig. are thought by him to be very material, and I coincide with him in that Opinion, I am against Mr. Goring's being present when the Questions the Governor has desired are put to the Begum. As there are Objections likewise started to Mr. Martin, I am against that Gentleman being present, particularly as there are Two others to whom no Objection has been made.

Agreed, That the Questions proposed by the Governor General be translated into Persian, to be delivered to the Begum in the Presence of Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson, and that the Paper be transmitted to these Gentlemen for that Purpose, with the following Directions.

To Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderfon.

Gentlemen,

Questions to
be delivered
by Messrs.
Goring,
Maxwell,
Martin, and
Anderfon.

We transmit you enclosed a Paper addressed to Munny Begum, containing sundry Questions to which we are desirous of obtaining her Replies. We therefore direct that you cause the said Paper to be delivered to her in your Presence; and, in the Name of this Board, you will at the same Time request to be furnished with her Answers to each Article in Writing, which, when delivered, are to be forwarded immediately to us; but we positively direct that you enter into no Conversation with the Begum, either jointly or separately, upon the Subject, or the Contents of the Paper.]

Fort William, June the 8th, 1775.

We are, &c.

Nund Roy
to General
Clavering.

General Clavering lays before the Board some Persian Letters which he has received from Nund Roy at Moorshedabad; also a Translation of Two Papers contained in one of the said Letters, which is as follows.

* Sic in Orig. Translation of Two Papers enclosed in the Letter from Nund Roy to General Clavering, received 6th June 1775, Particulars of which was * received by the Governor and his Servants from the Information of intelligent Servants of the Nizamut, &c. 7,33,876 3 3, exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton, which will appear from Mr. Goring's Letters, (viz.)

On the Governor's Arrival at Cossimbuzar, and appointing the Begum and Rajah Goordafs to their Offices, from the 17th of Jenmaud ul Owil, the 14th Year, viz.				5,52,000 — —
At Cossimbuzar, by Purfing, Brother to Cantoo Baboo, by way of Entertainment to the Governor on his Arrival there, fixed at 2000 R' per Day				1,50,000 — —
For the appointing of the Begum, given in Calcutta as a Present, viz. One Lack to Cantoo Baboo from the Begum's Private Treasury, and One Lack by Nundcomar, conformably to the Begum's Order of the 12th of Assum 1179				2,00,000 — —
For the Present of Jewels and Cloths, without the Papers it can't be exactly ascertained, about				25,000 — —
For Winter Cloths, viz.				
On the 14th Year,	—	—	R' 18,000 — —	
In the 15th Year,	—	—	12,000 — —	
				30,000 — —
The Entertainment from Yetteramo Dowlah, Meer Sidoo, Primce David, the Seats Mahunmud Erye Chan, is Mahummud Yaz Chan, &c.				1,00,000 — —
To Cantoo Baboo on the Begum's Appointment to the Management of Affairs				47,000 — —
On the Appointment	—	—	40,000 — —	
By a Kellaut, Pearls, Elephant, &c.	—	—	7,000 — —	
				5,52,000 — —
Received by Santee Ram,				1,52,876 3 3
Viz. On the Begum's Appointment,	—	—	40,000 — —	
The Fourth Part of the Advance to Mootugheel, at different Times, and in different Sums			92,876 3 3	
For Winter Garments,	—	—	20,000 — —	
For a Present to Behevannee Meter and Nien Sook (Ameens to the Governor and Mr. Middleton), on their Departure, (viz.)				
The Present from the Nauab,	—	—	17,000 — —	
Ditto, from the Servants of the Government,			12,000 — —	
				29,000 — —
Total,				R' 7,33,876 3 3

Translation of the Second Paper.

Particulars of the Profits of Munnee Begum, from the 1st of Jemmaud ul Sanee of the 14th Year, to the 15th of Ribbi ul Awel of the 16th Year, from the Information of intelligent Persons and Accountants, viz.

Two Months Wages, as Present from all the Sepoys and Domestic Servants,	1,33,250	—	—
Viz. For Jemmaud ul Sanee of the 14th Year,	66,625	—	—
For Ribbi ul Sanee of the 15th D°	66,625	—	—
By Reduction of Servants Wages, conformably to the Advice of the Governor at different Times	2,59,754	4	2
By Presents received for continuing the Superintendants and Accountants in their Offices, and Two Months Wages received from others	96,000	—	—
By Profit on the Batta of Gold Mohurs and Rupees, and by the Purchase of Jewels, &c.	1,50,000	—	—
Viz. By Batta or Rupees, &c.	75,000	—	—
By Purchase of Jewels, &c.	75,000	—	—
By a false Charge in the Account of Private Expences of Money laid out	20,000	—	—
By D° for Presents made in the Years 14 and 15,	25,000	—	—
N. B. 30,000 R° are charged, Five of which are expended.	25,000	—	—
By Salams received during her Administration,	25,000	—	—
Received by Yitbar Ali Chan, viz.			
By affixing his Seal to Papers,	10,000	—	—
By Knavery in the preparing Buildings,	40,000	—	—
By Cash converted to his own Use in the daily	14,000	—	—
Pay to the People at Mootiegeell			
	64,000	—	—
Total,	7,73,004	4	2

Ordered, That the Letters from Nuned Roy to General Clavering be sent to the Persian Office to be translated.

The Governor General.—The General will excuse my taking notice of an Irregularity which I think it the Duty of the Board to put a stop to, in the Letter addressed to him by the Begum, on a Subject on which she was desired to give her Answer in Writing to Mr. Goring; and therefore, as an official Paper, it ought either to have been addressed to Mr. Goring, in consequence of the Letter sent to him, or to myself, as the only Person authorized to correspond with the Powers and Princes of Indostan, among which the Begum has always been ranked. I therefore move, That the Begum be acquainted, that, in all her future Communications with the Board, on public Business, she is to address herself to the Governor.

Irregularity in the Begum's Address.

General Clavering.—The Letter I received from the Begum came inclosed in a Letter addressed to the Governor General and Council, from Mr. Goring. It was sent to me by the Secretary of the Board; I brought it with me to the Council the next Morning, pursuing in this Step the same Rule which I have followed when I have received Letters from the King Shaw Alum and the Nabob of Arcot. I have never answered any of these Letters, excepting that of the Nabob of Arcot, by Permission of the Governor General, returning to him the Present which he sent me. As I think that the Governor General stands now in a different Predicament with regard to the Begum, that * he would have done had he not been accused by her of taking Presents, I am of opinion that no such Application should be made to the Begum at present. It appears by a Letter entered in the Persian Correspondence from the Begum to the Governor General, that she expressly applied to him for his Leave to write to the Members of the Board, desiring that he would send her our Names, and acquaint her to whom it would be proper to write, saying, that she should forward her Letters inclosed to the Governor, who, she said, was dearer to her than Life, for his Perusal; after which she desired they might be delivered to the said Gentlemen in whatever Manner he might think proper.

* Sic in Orig.

The Governor General.—The Proposition made to me by the Begum was, that Letters of Compliment should be written from her to the Gentlemen of Council on their Arrival; and it is certain that I desired her instantly to write such Letters, conceiving them to be necessary Forms of Civility; but I do not conceive that my Acquiescence in this Instance can in any Construction be applied to authorize an official Correspondence contrary to the express Orders of the Company in their original Instructions. The General has quoted an Expression of the Begum's Letter to me, which may throw a Ridicule on the Character of the Writer in the Judgment of those who are not acquainted with the Style of * Oriental Writer. Whatever Sense these Words were meant to convey, I am certain that they were not written from any Motives of particular Kindness; if they

* Deest in Orig.

they were, it appears that I have lost my Title to them, since I find precisely the same Words made use of in the Letter now before the Board to the General.

General Clavering.—I refer to the Begum's Letter, entered upon this Day's Consultation, and cannot find any Expression which conveys the Sense of that Kind of Relation which is mentioned in the Letter to the Governor General.

The Governor General.—I am sorry to bear a Share in swelling the Consultation with a Subject which appears to me to be so very unimportant; but as the General has thought it of Consequence, I desire the Translation of the introductory Paragraph of the Begum's Letter to the General may be inserted in this Place.

To the General, high in Dignity, eminent in Rank, dearer than Life, whom God preserve, after presenting you with my Prayers, which are innumerable for your long Life and Prosperity, be it revealed to your enlightened Mind.

Mr. Francis.—I do not think the Begum, who is a Subject of this State, can properly be considered as one of the Princes or Country Powers of India; but setting that Question aside, I am of opinion that the barely receiving a Letter from any of the Indian Princes does not amount to the carrying on a Correspondence with them, which we are restrained from by our Instructions: Such Letters should be immediately laid before the Board, and if they appear to require an Answer, it should be made in the Name of the Governor General. It is not probable that any Indian Prince will continue to write Letters to Gentlemen who decline returning Answers to them.

Mr. Barwell is for the Motion of the Governor General.

Colonel Monson.—I do not look upon the Begum, in her present Situation, or at the Time she wrote the Letter to General Clavering, to come within the Description of those Powers with whom we are restrained by the Court of Directors to correspond. The General having received a Letter, cannot be deemed holding a Correspondence with any Person; for it is impossible for him to prevent being addressed by Letter. The General presented the Begum's Letter to the Board on the first Consultation which was held after his receiving it; and the Board have not authorized the Governor General to give any Answer to it. The Governor General, I apprehend, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, is under the same Restrictions as any Member of the Board with regard to his Correspondence with them, for he is only to write such Letters as may be approved of by the Board, and to lay before them such Answers as he may receive. I think it unnecessary to acquaint the Begum, that in her future Communications she is to address the Governor General only.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to acquaint Munny Begum, that in all her future Communications with the Board she is to address the Governor General.

General Clavering.—I move that a Request be made to the Governor General, to declare whether, conformably to the second Article of the Company's Instructions, he has laid before this Board all the Letters which he has written to the Begum since our Arrival.

The Governor General.—This is a new Mode of producing Accusations, to which I shall not give my Assistance. If the General knows of any Letters which I have written to the Begum, let him produce them. I have many Reasons for not answering this Call at the Board; but there is one particular one which I will mention; that I cannot point out with Certainty all the Letters I have written; some containing mere Matters of Compliment, or Subjects of no Importance, may have been dictated to any Moonshy who was present, and perhaps no Translations of them made; but I will endeavour to collect the whole of my Correspondence with the Begum, if there is any Part of it not entered in the official Copy; and will certainly at a proper Time transmit it to the Court of Directors.

General Clavering.—As the Governor General acknowledges he has written Letters, or may have written Letters, which he has not communicated to the Board conformably to the precise Instructions of the Court of Directors, I move that a Letter be written to Mr. Goring, to acquaint the Begum that she do deliver up to him all the Letters which have been written to her from the Governor General since the Commencement of this Government, or by his Banyan; because I have seen in one of the Begum's Letters to the Governor, that she refers him for further Particulars to Cantoobaboo.

The Governor General.—I have no Objection to the Motion, provided the Demand is made by some other Person than Mr. Goring. But I desire that it may be added in the Instructions, that she be requested to communicate all the Letters received from General Clavering.

Mr. Francis agrees to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell had retired before this Motion was made.

Colonel Monson has no Objection to it.

Agreed that the following Letter be now written to Mr. Goring.

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,
We have received your Letters of the 26th and 27th Ult^o, and 1st and 3d Instant, with the several Inclosures to which they refer.

Mr. Goring
to demand
the Letters
received by

We

We direct, that on Receipt of this you apply to the Begum, to deliver up to you, for the Information of the Board, all the Letters which she may have received from the Governor General, from General Clavering, or from Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan, since the Date of the Commencement of the present Administration; and that you transmit the same to us without Delay.

We are to observe, in Reply to your Letters of the 26th Ult^o and 1st Instant, that Nuned Roy being only appointed Head of the Mohrirs, to assist Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, in their Investigation of the Accounts of the Nizamut, his Duty has no Connection with the Business for which we have deputed you to the Nabob's Court, nor yours with that of his Appointment; you will therefore receive the several Accounts, agreeable to our former Instructions, and after having fulfilled the Objects of those Instructions, and delivered them over to the above Gentlemen, you will return to the Presidency.

Fort William,
8th June 1775.

We are, &c.

The following Letter from Mr. Justice Le Maistre, and Mr. Justice Hyde, having been received, is now read.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

We have received your Answer to our Letter of the 10th Instant, refusing to comply with our Requisition to be furnished with Copies of any Minutes entered on your Proceedings, in which our Names may have been mentioned, and which may relate to the Exercise of the Authority vested in us by his Majesty's Charter; and which Minutes, we have Reason to imagine, have been sent home to England, without our having had any Opportunity of controverting the Facts which may be there contained.

Messrs Le
Maistre and
Hyde, Judges
of the Su-
preme Court.

You will please to observe, that we did not give you any Reason why we required to be furnished with those Minutes, and desire to be understood, that it was not with any View of condescending to controvert those Facts before your Board, but the Meaning we intended to convey was, that we considered your not having offered us Copies of those Papers (the Facts contained in which we might controvert, if we thought proper, at Home) as an uncandid Proceeding, and a considerable Aggravation of the secret Injury which we conceive to be intended to us by those Minutes.

We apprehend, that in a Matter which concerns our own Honour, we are the properest Persons to determine what are and what are not such Facts as we deem necessary for the Purpose for which we require them. It seems sufficient for our Requisition, that we are concerned in the Contents, and upon that Ground we must beg leave to renew that Requisition, as a Matter of Decency due to our Stations, and which was not denied to the Under Sheriff on his Examination, against whom we do not find there either was or could be a direct Charge properly cognizable by your Board. With regard to that Examination we say nothing more, because he was prudent enough previously to ask, and had our express Permission to attend on your Board, without which we should have deemed it great Misconduct in our Officer to have given to you any Account of our Warrant, or of any Orders we thought proper to give in the Execution of it; and his Attendance on your Summons is to be considered as his voluntary Act, as he was by no means compellable to obey your Orders. The Copy of this Examination of the Under Sheriff, which we have seen, and the Admission in your Letter of the 22d Instant, which we have before us, leaves us no Room to doubt that you have thought proper to assume to yourselves a Right of enquiring into our Conduct, and a Liberty of corresponding thereupon with your Superiors, the Court of Directors, both of which we deem highly improper, as it tends to weaken that Independence without which it is impossible to administer impartial Justice.

• Sic in Orig.

The Characters of superior Magistrates are much too sacred to be a Subject of your Correspondence, and more particularly for so public a Correspondence as yours is for the Court of Directors, which immediately after its Arrival necessarily becomes of public Notoriety; and should any Insinuation or Reflection on the Characters of such Magistrates appear upon the Face of that Correspondence, we conceive it to be an Offence of a very high Nature, much more illegal and unwarrantable than a direct Charge, and a much more serious Injury to the Individual, not any wise justifiable, as we apprehend, by the general Powers invested in you by the Act of Parliament, and much less so by the Instructions of your honourable Employers, who seem carefully to have avoided any Interference with our Authority. In support therefore of the Dignity of the Stations in which we are placed by his Majesty's Authority, we think it incumbent upon us to protest in the strongest Manner against any Right you may usurp to make our Conduct either individually or collectively the Object of your Enquiry or Animadversion, either by formal Proceedings at your Board, or by Words or Writings to any Person or Persons whatsoever, declaring that we hold ourselves totally independent of any Control, Check, or Superintendence, of your Board, at all Times, and in all Cases and Circumstances whatsoever; and should there appear upon your Minutes, when they come to be made public, any Insinuation or Reflection which may throw an Imputation upon our, or either of our Characters, and which tends to weaken that

Respect

Respect which we ought to have in the Eyes of the Public, we shall hold every Individual at your Board, who joins in such Defamation, as personally responsible to us to the utmost Extent of the Law of England.

It would have been in vain that the Legislature had abolished the Mayor's Court, as having been too liable to the Influence of the late President and Council, if the Members of the new Administration should at any Time presume, upon their Weight of Interest at home, to intimidate the Judges from daring to act contrary to the Wishes and Inclinations of the Council, under the Terror of secret and partial Representations of their Conduct, sent home under colour of Information to the Court of Directors, but in fact intended to prejudice them in the Opinion of his Majesty's Ministers, before whom those Proceedings must necessarily be produced.

Just and tenacious of the great Purpose for which it was his Majesty's Pleasure to send us to this Country, neither the tumultuous Clamour of the Multitude, nor the angry Frown of Authority, shall ever move us; and whatever Party-Warmth may at any Time disturb this Settlement, it is our Inclination as well as our Duty to preserve the most dispassionate Neutrality, strictly confining ourselves to the Exercise of our own Powers, and directly pursuing the straight Path of our Duty without swerving to the right Hand or to the left.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
25th May, 1775.

(Signed) S. C. Le Maître,
John Hyde.

Proposed Answer. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, propose, That the following Answer be written to Mr. Justice Le Maître, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

To Mr. Justice Le Maître, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 25th Instant. In our Answer to it we shall not imitate the Style in which you have thought proper to address this Board, but shall adhere strictly to that Moderation which becomes our own Dignity, and which ought to be observed in all the Proceedings of public Bodies, and of Individuals in high and public Stations.

We beg leave however to inform you, that our Reply to your last Letter is not so much intended for your Satisfaction, as for the Clearance of our Conduct and the Information of our Superiors.

1. We did not express or intimate an Expectation that you would condescend to controvert any Facts contained in our Minutes before this Board.

2. The Paper granted to the Under Sheriff was only a Copy of his own Examination. The Minutes entered on our Proceedings contain the several Opinions of the Members of the Council on the immediate Subject of Debate. They are taken for the Information of the Honourable Court of Directors, in consequence of a particular Instruction which we apprehend the Law obliges us to obey. We do not think ourselves at liberty to grant Copies of such Minutes to any Persons who, from loose and uncertain Reports, may conceive themselves to be interested therein, and demand a Communication of them.

3. We now understand for the first Time that the Under Sheriff is your Officer; we had before apprehended that he was appointed by the Sheriff, from whom he receives his Salary; that he was removable at the Sheriff's Discretion; and that he was not a sworn Officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

4. Whether or no "the Characters of superior Magistrates are much too sacred to be a Subject of our Correspondence," is a Question we need not enter into with you, as we have not made your Characters the Subject of our Correspondence, neither will we suppose a Case of such violent and illegal Proceedings in the Judges, collectively or individually, as might make it the indispensable Duty of the executive Power to endeavour to check them. At all Times, however, you may assure yourselves that we shall observe your Conduct as Magistrates with an attentive Eye, and that we shall not be deterred, by the Menace which you are pleased to hold out to us, from making a due Representation to our Superiors of every Occurrence which may appear to us to affect the Welfare and good Government of these Provinces—If we should neglect this Duty, we know not by what Means his Majesty's Ministers can be informed of any Irregularities which may hereafter be committed in the Exercise of the Powers vested in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and which, according to the Doctrine laid down in your Letter, might be carried to the most dangerous Excess, without the Possibility of any immediate Restraint or future Remedy.

We have only to add, that we wish to decline any farther Correspondence with you on the present Subject.

We are, &c.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

The Governor's Minute.

Whatever may be the Resolution of the Board concerning the Requisition repeated in the Letter from Mr. Justice Le Maître, and Mr. Justice Hyde, dated the 25th ultimo, I think it incumbent upon me to offer my particular Sentiments upon it.

I have already given my Opinion, that the Requisition ought to have been complied with when it was first made and proposed: That such Parts of the Consultation of the 8th ultimo, to which it necessarily alluded, as contained the Names of these Gentlemen, or related to the Exercise of the Authority vested in them by his Majesty's Charter, should be copied and transmitted to them, with an Omission of the Names of the particular Members by whom the several Minutes stood recorded. This would at once have afforded *to the* * to the Judges all the Satisfaction which they had a Right to require, and removed the only Objection which could have been properly made to such a Communication; namely, that it would involve the individual Members of the Board in personal Diffensions, and affect the Freedom of Sentiment which is necessary for the Discussion of Points intended for the Information of our Superiors. • Sic in Orig.

The Examination of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, relative to the Commitment of Raja Nundcomar, unavoidably implied a Doubt entertained of the Legality of the Conduct of the Judges who committed him; and as these Doubts must have been expressed in the Resolution for calling on those Officers, or in the Minutes on which the Resolution was formed, I conceive, that the Judges have an undoubted Right to know what those Doubts were, since they had all the Effect of criminal Charges until they were removed, and the Judges could not know that they were removed; nor if they did, was it to be expected that they could be contented with their Acquittal, in Terms which were not communicated to them, of Charges with which they were all acquainted.

It is certain, that the Cause for which the Sheriff and Under Sheriff were sent for before the Board, and examined by them, was to enquire whether the Commitment of Raja Nundcomar was legal. The Minutes of Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis strongly imply a Doubt of its Legality, and their Belief that it was the sole Act of Mr. Justice Le Maistre exceeding the Terms of the Warrant of Commitment. The Words of these Minutes to which I allude are as follows:

Extract from Colonel Monson's Minute.

"I do not understand that he was committed to Prison by the Authority of the Judges, but by Two of the Judges acting in their Capacity as Justices of the Peace: That the Warrant of the Justices of the Peace to the Sheriff was for him to take custody of Nundcomar's Person: That these Justices, after having signed the Warrant, went to the House of the Chief Justice, from whence a Note was wrote by Mr. Justice Le Maistre to Mr. Tolfree, Under Sheriff, acquainting him, that it was their Opinion, meaning the Opinion of the Chief Justice, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Le Maistre, that Nundcomar should be sent to the common Jail, to which Mr. Tolfree immediately committed him without waiting for the Orders of the Sheriff, to whom he had sent a Messenger, and who arrived a few Minutes after he was committed."

Extract of Mr. Francis's Minute.

"I beg leave to inform the Board, that I understand the Raja Nundcomar, since his Commitment to the common Jail, in consequence of the Opinion of Mr. Justice Le Maistre exceeding the Terms of the Warrant of Commitment, has taken no Sustenance, &c." We cannot take the Prayer of the Raja's Petition into consideration, until we are regularly informed by what Authority he is committed to the common Jail. If it should appear, that the Warrant does not express a Commitment to the common Jail, but that such Commitment has arisen solely from the extrajudicial of Opinion Mr. Justice Le Maistre, I then think it may legally be within the Power of this Board to prevent the Death of the Rajah, by relieving him from the vile Confinement under which he has been placed in the same Prison with all the Felons of Calcutta, and securing him in some other Manner under the safe Custody of the Sheriff; this, I conceive, may be done without any Infringement of the Authority of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

It does not appear to me that more would be necessary for the Satisfaction of the Judges, than to inform them, that the Commitment of Maha Raja Nundcomar did appear to some of the Members of the Board, from Circumstances communicated to them, to have been not according to the strict Form of Law, and that it was for this Purpose the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff were summoned to attend the Board, and to report the Particulars of Nundcomar's Commitment in those Points, which had been represented irregular. I cannot myself see any Impropriety or Objection to the Information which the Judges require being given to them in these Terms. For the sake of Peace, and the Maintenance of the good Understanding so essentially necessary between the Council and the Supreme Court of Judicature, I wish the Board to make some satisfactory Reply to the Letter from Messrs. Le Maistre and Hyde. For the sake of common Justice, I wish this Opportunity given them to acquit themselves of the Imputation standing against them.

Mr. Barwell agrees to the Opinion of the Governor General.

Resolved, That the foregoing Draft be copied fair, and dispatched to Mr. Justice Le Maistre, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

No. 1.

The humble Petition of Siliiah Khanim, setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months to the End of Rabeussany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Bhegum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice. Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the *of the* * Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Bhegum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26th May 1775.

No. 2.

The humble Petition of the Wife of Ally Murdan Cawn, Widow, setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months to the End of Rabeussany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Bhegum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice; her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Bhegum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth is alone represented.

26th May 1775.

No. 3.

The humble Petition of Wagy Heenissal Khanim, Widow, &c. &c. The following Words the same as the two foregoing Petitions.

No. 4.

The humble Petition of Khyrunissah Khanim, Widow, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 5.

The humble Petition of Acramonissah Bhegum, setting forth, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 6.

The humble Petition of Tyzunissah Khanim, Widow, setting forth, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 7.

Arzy of Fakeer Mahomed, Sid Dewal of the Top Khanah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and Officer of the Top Khanah. Atwar Ally Cawn, under Promises, frivolous Pretences, has, for Three Years, withheld from me 1310 4 Rupees, the Arrears of my Allowance at the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26th May 1775.

No. 8.

Arzy of Loll Sing, Jamadar of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and 6371 Rupees of my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, has * been withheld by the different Mutasuddees under frivolous Pretences; of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to, &c. &c.

No. 9.

Arzy of Merzah Aboo, Talib of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut. Atwar Ally Cawn, for Three Years, under Promises, and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me R' 6866 : 1, the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

Arzy of Mahomed Mackoo, Archer Shaggeed Paishah Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and the different Mutasuddees, under different and frivolous Pretences, have withheld R' 366 : 12 of my Arrears to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

Arzy of Wajid Oolah, Jamadar Guard Shagud Paishah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut. Atwar Ally Cawn, for Three Years, under Promises and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me R' 1816 : 6, the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of sundry Papers inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board of the 1st June 1775.

No. 1. (Signed) C. G.

An Extract of a few Particulars contained in the Saurut-hal, drawn up by Rajah Goordafs, which was given into my Hand Yesterday, being Saturday the 26th of Rubber-ul-Awrel (27th of May), between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, by Kishwar Cawn, Rajah Goordafs, Azurbeg, that I might witness it. It is therein written, that the Contents are literally

literally true, that the English Council having come to a Resolution to divest the Bhegum of her Authority, and to give the Administration of all Affairs to the Nabob; and Rajah Goordals had sent Instructions for that Purpose by Mr. Goring, who arrived at the City on such a Day, and waited on the Nabob on such a Day, with whom he remained some Time in private, and afterwards the Hokumnama was read before all the Officers of the Government, and the Directions contained therein were put in execution: That Mr. Goring then went into both the Mahuls (or Apartments of the Women), and came forth some Time afterwards into the Prefence Chamber, and sat down, and caused Meer Javad Ally to place his Seal on all the Papers and Records: That Noonda Roy was also present: That the Third Day after his Arrival, Mr. Goring, of his own Accord, put Yatebar Ally Cawn under Confinement, and Two Days afterwards released him of himself: That the Muttsoodies of Debee Persaud, and others, stole a Number of Papers: That Mr. Goring also would not suffer Noonda Roy to interfere in the Examination of the Papers, but sent him away. As the Contents of this Paper were very long, what I remember of them I have committed to Writing.

(Signed) Futta Jung Cawn.

The last of these Papers was not concluded or dated, that if any Thing else occurred it might be added, dated the 27 Rubbee-ul-Awul (28 of May).

No. 2. (Signed) C. G.

Copy of a Memorandum under Signature of Mahomed Futta Jung Cawn.

I Futta Jung Cawn declare, and give this written Testimony, That the Account which I delivered to Mr. Goring is agreeable to the Contents of the Sourut-hâl, except the Expression "that it was drawn up by Rajah Goordals," which I heard from Kishwor Cawn, Auruz Beg to the said Rajah. I did not receive it from the said Rajah; I did not hear from him that he drew it up, nor did I see it in his Hand; God is witness to the Truth of this, but when Kishwor Cawn pressed me to affix my Seal to it, I inquired of him, Whose Paper is this? Who drew it up? He then made use of the Rajah's Name, and told me to seal it without any Apprehension. It was in consequence of what he told me, that I asserted in my former Relation, that Rajah Goordals was the Author of this Paper; the Remainder of my Relation was agreeable to the Sourut-hâl. This may be depended on; I have written and given this as my Deposition, to be made use of, if it is necessary, to prove the Truth of this Affair, dated 27th of Rubbee-ul-Awul (28th May).

Mark of the Signature of Futta Jung Cawn.

Seal.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Meer Doolah declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him, and obliged him to set his Seal to a Paper; the Contents of which he is entirely ignorant of, and to which the Seals of Koub Ullah, Beg-Sedee Muffoud, Merza Abdullah, Beg Sheik Mahomed, Ashuk Smaum, Buksh Cawn, and Ally Mahomed Cawn were affixed.

Meer
Doola.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mahomed Ashuk declares, That Kishwor Cawn brought him a Paper containing some Writing, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he asked Kishwor Cawn the Contents of it, who replied, The Nabob and the Rajah have directed, that you should set your Seal to this Paper. They know nothing of this Matter.

Mahomed
Ashuk.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Sedee Massfaoud declares, That Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper (producing a long Paper in which something was written): That Deen Ally then took his Seal from him, and affixed it to the said Paper: That when he asked Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally the Contents of the Paper, they replied, You shall be informed of them, or a Copy shall be given to you. Are you faithful or disaffected?

Seddy
Moffaod.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Miaram Commandant declares, That he was sitting in his own House when Kishwor Cawn sent one of his People to him, who said to him, The Maha Rajah has sent for you; come to him:

* It does not appear from the Original, whether this Sentence is Part of Kishwor Cawn's Reply, or an Assertion of Mahomed Ashuk's. J. H. D.

That when he arrived in the Audience Chamber, Kishwor Cawn said to him, the Maha Rajah did not send for you; come with me, and set your Seal to this Paper; there are other Seals to it; Jaffier Beg has affixed his Seal to it: That he enquired the Contents of the Paper, and was answered, that Mr. Goring was arrived, and that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, and the Begum deprived of Authority: That that Paper being sealed was to be sent to Mr. Goring: That he then set his Seal to it.

Mearam.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Imaum Bukh and Ally Mahomed declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to them and said, Set your Seals to this Paper (producing one in which something was written); the Seals of others are already to it: That when they enquired the Contents, Kishwor Cawn said to them, It contains the following Particulars: That the Nabob is invested with the Administration of Affairs; Rajah Goordas is Dewan; the Begum suspended from her Employment; and Yateban Ally Cawn had been imprisoned and released at the End of three Days: That Nooda Roy, who lately arrived, set his Seal on all the Papers; and that Rajah Purbooram had opened them all: That they then gave their Seals to Deen Ally, who affixed them to the said Paper.

Imaum
Bukh
Mahomed.

Ally
Mahomed.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Khoub Ullah Beg declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to him, and asked for his Seal, and that Deen Ally took a Paper in his Hand, and set down by him, and said, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied he had not his Seal with him at that Time: That Deen Ally told him to send for it: That he did so, and gave it into his Hands; and that Deen Ally affixed it to the Paper: That when he enquired of Deen Ally the Contents of this Paper, he answered, Others have set their Seals to it, do you do likewise.

Khout
Ullah
Beg.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Jaffier Beg declares, That he was sitting in a private Part of the Audience Chamber, and Kishwor Cawn, who was in the public Part, sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied, Give me the Paper, that having examined it in conjunction with others, I may set my Seal to it: That Kishwor Cawn answered, What Business have you with this Paper, affix your Seal to it: That he did not at that Time comply; but going in the Evening to the Rajah's House to pay his Compliments, Kishwor Cawn again told him to set his Seal to the Paper, which was to be sent to the Gentlemen, not mentioning to him the Name of any particular Gentleman: That he told him the Paper contained, that Mr. Goring had * bought Instructions from the Council, and had invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, and had released those Persons whom he at first put under confinement, and had opened the Papers which had been sealed up: That he heard these Particulars from Kishwor Cawn, but the Paper was not read to him: That he gave his Seal into the Hands of Kishwor Cawn, who affixed it to the Paper: That Mr. Goring enquired of him, if he had voluntarily affixed his Seal to it, and that he replied to him, in the Presence of the Nabob, that it was not a voluntary Act.

* Sic in Orig.

Jaffier,
Defender of the
Mahomedan Faith.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mr. Goring asked the Nabob the following Question: I learn from Jaffier Beg, that Kishwor Cawn says that I released the Persons whom I myself had put under confinement; did I do so or not? The Nabob replied, I imprisoned; and I also released them.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mahomed Jewren and Mahomed Villâet declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber when Kishwor Cawn brought a Paper containing some Writing, and told them to set their Seal to it: That they replied, We have not read it, and are not acquainted with the Contents; inform us of them: That they told their Vackcel to read it, but that Kishwor Cawn would not give it to him; and expressed great Anger against him: That he gave them this Account of the Paper: That it contained the following Particulars: That Mr. Goring had brought a Letter from the Council; that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, the Begum displaced, and the Rajah was Dewan; that Yatebar Ally Cawn, having been put under confinement, recovered his Liberty at the End of Three Days; and that Rajah Purbooram had broken the Seal

Seal

Seal of Rajah Noonda Roy, which had been affixed to the Papers, and opened them: That having heard this, they set their Seals to the said Paper.

[Mahomed Jewren.]

[Bunda Durga.
Villaet Cawn.]

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Kouda Buksh Dufteerbund declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him into the Audience Chamber, and said to him, Have you your Seal about you? That he replied, his Seal was at the Office: That he afterwards brought his Seal to Kishwor Cawn, and gave it into the Hands of Deen Ally: That he enquired what were the Contents of the Paper, and was answered by Deen Ally, that it was a Mahuzzar Nâmmâ to which the Shiristaders had set their Seals; and that he must also set his to it: That he accordingly set his Seal to it.

[Bunda Durga.
Khoda Bukh.]

No. 4. (Signed) C. G.

Sheik Deen Ally declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, in Company with several Gentlemen, when Kishwor Cawn, taking a Paper in his Hand, went to Jewan Cawn and other Jemautdars, who were sitting there, and caused them to put their Seals to it, and that he enquired of him where Bahadre Ally was, and desired that he would procure his Seal to the said Paper: That he answered, that Mahomed Ally, having paid his Compliments, was returned to his House: That Kishwor Cawn replied, Set your Seal to it: That, as he had Occasion for his Spectacles to enable him to read, he sent for them: That Kishwor Cawn said to him, the Substance of the Paper is, that Mr. Goring is come here by Order of the Governor and Council, and has invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, made Rajah Goordas his Dewan, and displaced the Begum: That Yatebar Ally Cawn, who was put under confinement, recovered his Liberty, at the End of Three Days; and that Noonda Roy, who sealed up all the Papers, had been displaced by the Presence; and that a Mohurreer, on the Part of Rajah Peerbooram, and another on the Part of the Rajah, have been and opened the Papers. These are the Contents of the Paper; put your Seal to it: That, as he had no Seal, he set his Hand to it. Dated 28th Rubbee-ul-awul (29th May).

(Signed) Sheik Deen Ally.

No. 5. (Signed) C. G.

Arzee from Kishwor Cawn.

As Noonda Roy has long entertained Friendship for me, in Consideration thereof he sent me, by one of his own People, a Rukka, under his Seal, accompanied by a Souruthâl, under the Seals of Ten or Twelve Persons. The Chit was as follows: I am at present forbid to enter the Killah; I therefore send you a Souruthâl, under the Seals of Ten or Twelve People. You must procure the Seals of Five or Ten of the Nizamut Officers to it, and return it to me; by which you will do an Act of Friendship, and confer the greatest Obligation on me. Out of Friendship for Noonda Roy I shewed this Souruthâl to the Officers of the Nizmut, and desired them, that if they thought proper, and had no Objection, they would affix their Seals to it: Accordingly, having seen the Souruthâl, and the Seals of the Witnesses, they all voluntarily set their Seals to it. Having conformably to Noonda Roy's Desire procured Seals to the Souruthâl, I sent it back to him by his Servant. You are the Ruler of the Country: I am therefore hopeful that you will lend for Noonda Roy, with the Souruthâl, to your Presence; and do Justice.

B. Signature, which I imagine to be the Nabob's, in token of his having perused and agreed to it.

J. H. D.



No. 6.

A true Account of what happened on the Arrival of Mr. Goring at Moorshedabad of the investing the Nabob and Rajah Goordas with the Administration of Affairs, and of the displacing the Begum, and Yatebar Ally Cawn, in consequence of Orders from the Governor and Council for the Regulation of the Company's Affairs, from the 13th Rubbe-ul-Awul or 14th May of the present Year. All such as are acquainted with these Circumstances are requested to give Evidence to the Truth of the following Particulars:

On the 13th of Rubbee-ul-Awl, or 14 May, Mr. Goring arrived at the House of Mirza Zineul Abdien, in the City of Moorshedabad; on the 15th, Mr. James Grant carried Noonda Roy, and introduced him to Mr. Goring, who received him in the most gracious Manner, and told him to remain near him, and conduct the Company's Business. Mr. Goring informed Mr. Grant, that on account of the Fatigue which he had suffered from his Journey, he could not go to the Killah that Day, but that he would go and visit the Nabob on the Morrow, and act agreeable to his Instructions from the Board. On the 16th, Mr. Goring accordingly went with his

his Instructions to the Kellah, and waited on the Nabob; and opening his Instructions in the Presence of all the Officers of the Nizamut, he made every one acquainted with their Purport. About Three Quarters of an Hour after his Arrival in the Kellah, he went with the Nabob and the Rajah to the Munny Bhegum, and informing her of the Purport of his Instructions, divested her of the Administration of Affairs. Mr. Goring then came singly into the Audience Chamber; after a few Minutes, the Nabob and Rajah joined him, when he sent for Noonda Roy, and giving his own Seal into the Hands of Meer Jowad Ally, the Nabob also giving his to Salla Mooteelal, they directed him to take possession of all the Papers and Records, and to affix the Seals to them; afterwards, taking Ten Hircarrahs from Ungnoo Sing, they appointed them to attend on Noonda Roy, and gave him the strictest Directions to place Mohuffils on all the Officers and Recorders, and to take from every one of them a regular Machulka to this Purport, that all the Papers from the Beginning of Suffeer of the 6 Sun, to the 16th of Rubbee ul Awul of the 16th Sun, are under the Seals; and that if other Papers shall come to light they are liable to Punishment for it. In consequence of this Order, Mohuffils were placed upon, and a Machulka to the above Effect was taken from every one of the Keepers of the Records. Mr. Goring remained in the Kella all that Night, and in the Evening of the same Day, he sent a Chubdar to bring Khothaul Chund, Yatebar Ally Cawn's Peishwar, who formerly, and till the 13th Sun, held the Office of Serishtadar to the Sirah under the Nizamut: In about an Hour and a Quarter the Chubdar returned, and informed his Master that he had brought Khosaul Chund; on this Mr. Goring charged Noonda Roy, in the strongest Terms, not to permit Khosaul to depart out of his Custody till he had given up all the Papers of his former and present Offices, that they might be put under Seal, and also a Machulka in the customary Forms. Noonda Roy accordingly sent him to Yatebar Ally Cawn. The Peishwar and Chubadar soon after returned with Eight large Parcels of Papers loaded on a Dooly, and deposited them under the Seals in the Cutcherry, and also gave a Machulka in the usual Forms; afterwards Rogoonaut Pundit, Treasurer; Munfuram, his Gomastah; and Ramnarain, his Peishwar, took all the daily Accounts of the Treasury from thence, and carried them to the House of the former at Punditpore. This being reported to Mr. Goring, he immediately dispatched Four Sepoys under the Conduct of one of Meer Juwad Ally's People, to Noonda Roy, directing him immediately to place the Sepoys as Mohuffils on the Treasurer; to get possession of the Papers, and put them under the Seals, and not to withdraw the Sepoys till he had received the Papers. In little more than an Hour afterwards, the Treasurer delivered up the Papers, which were deposited under Security of the Seals, and gave a Muchulka in the Form above specified. On the 17th of May, Mr. Goring employed himself from Morning till Evening with the greatest Assiduity in the Prosecution of the Company's Business, and then went to Terrabaug and remained there all Night. On the 18th, in the Morning, Noonda Roy went there to pay his Compliments; immediately on his Arrival, Mr. Goring directed him to place Mohuffils wherever they were necessary, and to procure, without Delay, such Papers as still remained, and to take Machulkas; and told him, that he expected Rajah Purbooram in Two Days, when they must conjointly exert themselves in the Prosecution of the Company's Business; Noonda Roy replied, That they would conduct themselves in the Manner most advantageous to the Affairs of the Company and the Nabob. On the 19th, in the Evening, Rajah Purbooram arrived, and immediately waited on Mr. Goring. On the 20th, in the Morning, Mr. Goring came to the Kellah, accompanied by the said Rajah, and introduced him to the Nabob, desiring of him, that no Step might be taken in the Business of the Cutcherry without the Knowledge of the said Rajah; afterwards the Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Goordas, being assembled in the Europe Chamber, sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn, and the Officers of the Meerfamennee and Bahlah; all those Officers proved on Yatebar Ally Cawn the Receipt of 15,000 Rupees collusively from Ally Cawn, for his Appointment to the Office of Meeslaman, in the Room of Nussur Ullah Cawn. Mr. Goring immediately placed a Guard of Sepoys over Yatebar Ally Cawn, and Collicherrun, the Keeper of the Bahlah Records, and Baugwut Durr, the Treasurer's Gomastah. The 21st was employed in the same Business, and Mr. Goring continued at Ferrah Baug. On the 22d, from about Five in the Evening till Nine at Night, Rajah Peerbooram, accompanied by Ungnoo Sing, were with the Munny Bhegum employed in accommodating Matters, and afterwards went to Mr. Goring at Ferrabaug. On the 23d, about Ten in the Morning, Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Purbooram, coming to the Kellah, * *Rajah Goordas spoke to the Nabob for the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn; a few Minutes after which he was set at Liberty.* The Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Peerbooram, taking with them Yatebar Ally Cawn, then went to the Munny Bhegum. On the same Day, Ten Mohoreers came into the Cutcherry from Rajah Peerbooram, and published Mr. Goring's Orders: That the Papers which had been taken into Charge should be opened,

* I think it necessary to remark, that this Sentence is by no means clear in the Original; I have translated it literally; but what precedes and follows it, leads me to think that it was meant to be expressed, that Mr. Goring and R. Peerbooram spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Goordas for the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn; but the Omission of the Conjunction *and* makes the Sense as I have translated it.

endorsed, numbered, and regularly placed. On this, Noonda Roy represented to Mr. Goring, that it would be proper to give notice of the Opening of the Papers to Mr. Maxwell, and the other Three Gentlemen appointed by the Council to examine into them. Rajah Perbooram enquired of Mr. Goring his Resolution in consequence of Noonda Roy's Representation. Mr. Goring, on hearing this, flew into a Passion, and said, I shall act agreeable to my Instructions; if Noonda Roy does not come in to the Cutcherry, you are nevertheless to prosecute the Business. Noonda Roy, apprehending the Displeasure of the said Gentleman, went immediately, accompanied by Five Mohoreers, to the Cutcherry, where all the Officers of the Nezamut were assembled, and began to indorse, number, and to place the Papers in Order. In the Course of the whole Day, and till Nine at Night, 4,737 single Papers were finished. On the 24th, Rajah Perbooram and Ungnoo Sing brought about an Accommodation between the Munny and Baboo Bhegums, under the Sanction of Oaths, on the following Terms: That they should both agree in their Relation respecting any Matter that should be brought to light by the Researches of Noonda Roy. On the same Day, 14 Mohoreers on the Part of Rajah Perbooram, and 10 on the Part of Noonda Roy, went to the Cutcherry, and applied to the taking an Account of the Papers. In the Afternoon, Debeersaud, a Serishtadar, took a Bundle of Papers from a Heap, and examined them separately, and took from amongst them Two Papers relative to false Entries in the Account Collections, and laid them near his left Thigh. Bulram a Mohurer, who was sitting behind Debeersaud, with great Art bent himself forward, and slyly took away these Papers. This being seen by Noonda Roy's Mohurrers, they opposed his Design, asking him where he was going to carry those Papers. On this Munnear Sing, a Mohurrer of the Dewanny, with the greatest Expedition took the Papers out of Bulram's Hand, and replaced them in the Bundle from which they had been purloined. Jaggernaut Auharje, one of the Perbooram's Mohoreers, took Three Papers relative to the Receipts of the Khalfah out of the Hand of Debee Persaud, and set himself secretly to make Copies of them, but being discovered and prevented by Noonda Roy's Mohurrers, immediately tore what he had copied, and put it in his Cumberbund. Debee Persaud instantly replaced them amongst the others. The Business of indorsing, &c. was stopped that Day. As these are the Records of a noble House, there are probably Two or Three Crores of distinct Papers which would take at least Two Years to indorse, &c. in the Plan now commenced. How are they then to be examined into? On the 25th Noonda Roy, apprehensive of incurring the Displeasure of the Council, went to Rajah Goordas and Rajah Perbooram, and gave them an Account of the Indorsement, &c. of the Papers, and represented that the Mohoreers would be employed from Morning till Night for the Space of Two Years before they could finish them, and that the Company undoubtedly would not pay them their Allowances during all that Length of Time; that he never saw or heard of such an Undertaking; that after Two Years Delay, when the Account of the Papers should be transmitted to the Council, they would gain no Credit by it, besides that if all the Papers of the Nabob's Sircar should remain under Charge for Two Years, the Business could not possibly be conducted. In consequence of this Representation Rajah Goordas sent for Three or Four Serishtadars, and asked them in what Manner it had been customary to indorse the Papers; they replied that it had been usual to put a Seal on every large Parcel and to write on it to what Department it belonged, but they never saw or heard of an Instance of indorsing and numbering the Papers separately; Rajah Goordas accordingly directed them to proceed in the indorsing of Papers in the usual Way, that the Business of the Company might not be stopped. Rajah Perbooram, being greatly disheartened, took leave of the Nabob and went to the Apartments of the Munny Bhegum, and remained Two Hours in private Consultation with her: During this Period he sent a Chubdar to call Sumboonaut Keeper of the Bahlah Records; Noonda Roy made an Excuse for his Non-compliance, saying that the Instructions from the Council forbade any Serishtadar or Mohoreer to have Admission to the Bhegum till the Examination was brought to a Conclusion, and that it would be improper to act in opposition to them; that when Rajah Perbooram came to the Cutcherry he would send Sumboonaut there, that he might make what Enquiries of him he thought proper. On this Rajah Perbooram went from the Kellah to Mr. Goring, and made use of a great deal of abusive Language against Noonda Roy. At Seven in the Evening of the same Day he sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn to Ferrabaug, and when he arrived they consulted together and presented an Arzee from Debee Persaud and other Serishtadars and Mohoreers against Noonda Roy to Mr. Goring, with a View to hurt the Affairs of the Company, and to prevent an Examination into the Papers. They also sent a Copy of the Arzee to Rajah Goordas for his Information. On the 26th, Rajah Perbooram accompanied Mr. Goring into the Kellah, and caused the said Gentleman to give an Order to Rajah Goordas to prohibit Noonda Roy from entering into the Kellah. The Rajah made answer, Noonda Roy gave in a List to the Council of Ten Lacs of Rupees more or less, and was sent here, how can I forbid him to come into the Kellah? it is at your Option. Afterwards Mr. Goring changed the Subject, saying that he would appoint Moharreer on his Part, and that the Rajah should likewise appoint one who should carry on the Business. The Rajah replied, Without Noonda Roy, I will never on any Account go near the Papers. Rajah Perbooram afterwards caused Baugweat Durr, Gomastah to Chiton Durr, the Bahlah Gomastah, who was put in Confinement with Yatebar Ally Cawn, to be released, and then went home. Mr. Goring continued in the Kellah, and Rajah

Gourdafs went to the Havellee of Hussen Couly Cawn; Noonda Roy continually cried out on the Council and Company for Justice, and said, all the former and present Officers, against whom the Embezzlements are to be proved, are protected by the Influence of Rajah Perbooram, which is the Cause of great Disadvantage to the Company's Affairs; I am therefore no longer answerable for the Sums embezzled, the Charge devolves on Rajah Perbooram. On the 27th at Noon Rajah Gourdafs received a Note from Mr. Goring, desiring him to appoint some confidential Mohoreer to attend at the Cutcherry on his Part, that the Papers might be adjusted in his Presence. The Rajah wrote an Answer to this Purport, You are the Master, whether I appoint a Mutsuddy or not, is of no moment. Afterwards Rajah Perbooram, attended by his own Mohoreers, coming into the Cucherree, gave Orders to each of the Serishtadars to open the Parcels of Papers which had been taken charge of. The Parcels containing the Records of the Dewanny, the Papers of the Serah Bukshy, and of the Servants of the Nizamut, were accordingly opened. The former and present Serishtadars and Managers of Affairs of the Nizamut, &c. who have fraudulently embezzled large Sums and made false Entries in the Accounts to enable them to hurt the Affairs of the Government, by secreting the Papers, procured an Order from Rajah Perbooram that no Person should be present at the Cutcherry whilst the Examination was carrying on, except his own Mohoreers and the former and present Serishtadars. About Seven in the Evening Mr. Goring came into the Kellah, and sent for Rajah Perbooram and Rajah Ram Sewick, and the Papers remained open from Noon till Eight at Night. Whoever is acquainted with these Circumstances, let them witness to the Truth of them by signing this Paper, or giving Permission to others to sign for them, and they will be praised by Men and rewarded by God.

Kishwor Cawn presented an Arzee in his own Name to the Nabob. In consequence of a Request contained therein, the Nabob sent for Noonda Roy, who presented him with a Paper. The Nabob said "I knew nothing of this Paper." The Rajah also said, "I know nothing of it, I saw that it was presented to the Presence."

(30th May.)

Dated the 29th Rubbee-ul-Awul.

Names of the Witnesses.

Villaet Khaun, Meer Khorum Ally, Gunga Durr, Kullunder Khaun, Davy Dofs, Hur Pershaud, Pungaul Roy, Natial Chund, Mahomed Jummal, Mahomed Hiat, Mahomed Jewun, Koub Ullah Beg, Ally Mahomed, Imaun Buksh, Mahomed Meer Doola, Sheik Voolce, Ullah Jemautdar, Bhola Naut, Sheik Deer Ally, Mier Khire-Ulla, Khada Buksh, Dufurbund, Momen Beg, Miaram, Mohomud Ashuks, Mahomed Jaffier Beg, Seedy Mussaoud Gungaraw.

No. 7.

I Meer Jawred Ally, an Associate of Mr. Goring, and a sincere Well-wisher to the Company's Government, depose as follows.—Mr. Goring, in pursuance of the Council's Instructions, arrived at Moorshedabad on the 15th of Rubbee-ul-Awul (16th May), and read his Instructions in the Presence of the Nabob in the Durbar; after which Mr. Goring, the Nabob, and Rajah Gourdafs, went to the Munny Bhegum, and read the Instructions to her, and then returned to the Audience Chamber. Mr. Goring proposed to the Nabob, that he should intrust his Seal to some of his Officers, and that he himself would give his Seal into the Hands of one of his Associates. The Nabob accordingly delivered his Seal to Rajah Goordafs, and Mr. Goring delivered his to me. Rajah * dafs afterwards gave the Nabob's Seal to Moteeram, his own Serishtadar. Moteeram and I then took charge of the Papers, and affixed the Seals to them, for the greater Security. Mr. Goring then directed Noonda Roy to go to the Cutcherry, and take Muchuleas from the Sherishtadars to the following Purport, that if any Frauds or Embezzlements should appear against them, they were guilty both to the Company and Nabob, and liable to Punishment. Noonda Roy, myself, and Moteeram, were employed till Midnight of the 15th, and Two Days afterwards, in this Business. Three or Four Days afterwards, Rajah Peerbooram arrived at the City, and Mr. Goring desired him to appoint a Mohoreer to attend the Cutcherry on his Part, who might jointly with Noonda Roy be employed in the Adjustment of the Papers. This was by no means agreeable to Noonda Roy; nor could he bear to submit to the Association of the Rajah's Mutsuddy with him, but began to act with great Perverseness and Malignity, and entered into continual unreasonable Disputes with the Mutsuddies of the Nizamut, and accused them falsely of purloining the Papers: He also, by his own Authority, placed Hircarrahs, Peons, and Sepoys, as Mohussils, on whomsoever of the Serishtadars he pleased. The Mutsuddies went and complained of this to Mr. Goring, telling him that they were respectable Characters, and that no one of the former Mutsuddies had ever spoken harshly to them, or brought such false Accusations against them: That it was contrary to Custom to leave the Papers under the Direction of the Person who had given the Information, but that it was usual to appoint an Aumeen between the Accuser and the Accused, to hear both Sides, and to determine agreeable to the established Customs of the Country: That Noonda Roy was evidently their Enemy, and that their Characters would be ruined if they were left at his Mercy. Mr. Goring, hearing these Complaints, explained to Noonda Roy that this Severity, without having proved the Crimes on the Mutsuddies, was highly improper, and that he must desist; and that he had no Orders from the Council to authorize such Severity. Noonda Roy, from the Shallowness of his Under-

* Deest in Orig.

standing, gave a very improper Answer to Mr. Goring, who did not, at that Time, make any Reply, but wrote to Mr. Maxwell, desiring to know the Reason that Noonda Roy took on himself so much Authority, and acted so perversely, in the Names of the Gentlemen. Mr. Maxwell wrote in Answer, that he and the other Gentlemen had not said any Thing to Noonda Roy on the Subject; and that Mr. Goring was at full Liberty to enquire into the Papers, how and in what Manner he pleased, and thought most advisable. On this Mr. Goring wrote a Letter to Rajah Goordas concerning the Perverseness of Noonda Roy, and of the Authority which he had taken on himself; and also sent him Mr. Maxwell's Answer, and desiring that, in consequence of such Conduct, Rajah Goordas would suspend him, and appoint an intelligent Mutsuddy on his own Part. Rajah Goordas accordingly appointed a Mutsuddy, who, jointly with the Mutsuddies of Rajah Perbooram, set about adjusting the Accounts with the Mutsuddies of the Nazamut. Further, on the 25th of Rubbee-ul-awrel (26th of May), a Person came to Mr. Goring, and informed him, that Kishwor Cawn, Aruz Beg to Rajah Goordas, had procured the Seals of the Nabob's Officers to Two or Three long Papers, containing many false Accusations, and mentioned the Names of several Persons whose Seals were to these Papers. On hearing this, Mr. Goring went immediately to the Nabob, and made Inquiries of him concerning this Affair. The Nabob replied, That he was not acquainted with these Circumstances. Mr. Goring then said to Rajah Goordas, I have been informed that Kishwor Cawn, your Aruz Beg, is the Person who has done this; do you know any Thing of it? The Rajah answered, I know nothing of it. Mr. Goring replied, It is very surprising that a confidential Servant of yours could sit in your own House, and cause Seals to be affixed to Papers without your Knowledge. Mr. Goring then sent for Two of those whose Seals were to the Paper, the one named Mohomed Ashuk, Darogah of the Nabob's Stables, and the other named Meer Doolah, the Daroga of the Kitchen, and made Inquiries of them. They replied, Kishwor came to us, and brought a long Paper in his Hand, and said, It is the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, that you affix your Seals to this Paper. Hearing the Names of the Nabob and Rajah, we put our Seals to it, but knew nothing of the Contents. Hearing this, Mr. Goring immediately had their Depositions written down, and their Seals affixed thereto. Every one of those whose Seals were to the Paper gave different Accounts. Mr. Goring caused all their Depositions to be written, and their Seals set to them, and sends them down, by which you will clearly comprehend the Circumstances.

A Paper delivered in to this Office, on the 15th, for Translation, entitled, "A Paper transmitted to General Clavering by Nonindoroy, from the City, containing a particular Detail of his Trans-actions there," is exactly the same as No. 6. beginning at the 12th Page of this Book, except in the following Particulars:

The Paragraph on which I have remarked, in Page the 18th, is, in this latter Paper, cleared up, and runs thus: "Rajah Perbooram came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, and spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Goordas, concerning the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn, a few Minutes after which he was set at liberty."

In Page the 20th, towards the Bottom, in the First Paper, it is said, "That the Mohurrers would be employed from Morning till *, for the Space of Two Years, before they could finish them." In the latter Paper, it runs thus: "Forty Mohurrers would be employed, &c."

*Sic in Orig.

In the latter Paper Mohomed Kere Ullah, one of the Witnesses to the former Paper, is omitted, and Two others, Md. Ismael, and Bechin Sein, are added.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly, Assist. P^r T^r.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
R^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXVIII.

Book XI. Page 716.

Extract of Secret Consultation, 31st July 1775.

Fort William, the 31st July 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
 Monday.

✧ (a) "Mr. Francis proposes, that the following Paragraph may be inserted in the General Letter after the Subject of the French Claims.

"The Mention of these Differences with the French, leads us to request your serious Attention to that Part of the Opinions of the Judges delivered upon another Occasion from the Bench, in which the Sovereignty of the Nabob Mobareck ull Dowla, as Soubah of these Provinces, is denied. These Opinions, so publicly delivered, and of such Authority, will, we conceive, preclude your Governor and Council from any Use of the Soubah's Name, or of the Authority of this Country Government, in any future Differences with the French and other Foreign Factories. We do not take upon us to assent to or condemn the Doctrine avowed by the Judges, in respect to the Rights which may belong to the Soubah, but we hope that the Difficulty in which the Declaration of it may involve this Presidency, and which may ultimately affect the Peace of Europe, will be duly considered by you; and if it should be determined by you, that the Soubah's Government is annihilated, that you will instruct us in what Form the Government of the Provinces is to be administered for the future."

The Governor General.—"I object to the Motion, because I do not apprehend that the Declaration of the Judges, respecting the Nabob's Sovereignty, will involve this Government in any Difficulties with the French or other Foreign Nations.

"How little the Screen of the Nabob's Name has hitherto availed, will appear in the frequent and inconclusive Correspondence which has been maintained with the Foreign Settlements, the French especially, since the Company have thought proper to stand forth in their real Character in the Exercise of the Dewanny. From that Period the Government of these Provinces has been wholly theirs, nor can all the Subtleties and Distinctions of political Sophistry conceal the Possession of Power where the Exercise of it is openly practised, and universally felt in its Operation.

"In Deference to the Commands of the Company, we have generally endeavoured, in all our Correspondence with Foreigners, to evade the direct Avowal of our possessing the actual Rule of the Country, employing the unapplied Term Government for the Power to which we exacted their Submission; but I do not remember any Instance, and I hope none will be found, of our having been so dissingenuous as to disclaim our own Power, or to affirm that the Nabob was the real Sovereign of these Provinces.

"In effect, I do not hesitate to say, that I look upon this State of Indecision to have been productive of all the Embarrassments which we have experienced with the Foreign Settlements. None of them have ever owned any Dominion but that of the British Government in these Provinces. Mr. Chevalier has repeatedly declared that he will not acknowledge any other, but will look to that only for the Support of the Privileges possessed by his Nation, and shall protest against that alone, as alone responsible for any Act of Power by which their Privileges may be violated, or their Property disturbed. The Dutch & the Danes have severally applied to this Government as to the ruling Power for the Grant of Indulgencies, and the Redress of their Grievances. In our Replies to all we have constantly assumed the Prerogatives of that Character, but eluded the direct Avowal of it. Under the Name of Influence we have offered them Protection, and we have granted them the Indulgencies of Government. Under elusive Expressions, sometimes applied to our Treaties with the Nabobs, sometimes to our own Rights as the Dewan, sometimes openly

Deest in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1072.

[6 U]

declaring

declaring the virtual Rule which we held of these Provinces, we have contended with them for the Rights of Government, and threatened to repel, with Force, their Encroachments on it. We, in One or Two Instances, have actually put these Threats in Execution, by Orders directly issued to the Officers of Government, and enforced by Detachments from our own Military Forces. The Nabob was never consulted, nor was the Pretence ever made that his Orders or Concurrence were necessary. In a word, we have always allowed ourselves to be treated as Principals; but we have contented ourselves with letting our Actions insinuate the Character which we effectively possessed without asserting it.

"For my own Part, I have ever considered the Reserve which has been enjoined us in this respect as a Consequence of the Doubts which have long prevailed, and which are still suffered to subsist, concerning the Rights of the British Government and the Company to the Property and Dominion of these Provinces, not as inferring a Doubt with respect to any Foreign Power. It has, however, been productive of great Inconveniencies: It has prevented our acting with Vigour in our Disputes with the Dutch and French. The former refuse, to this Day, the Payment of the Bahar Peishcush, although the Right is incontestably against them, and we have threatened to enforce it. Both Nations refuse to be bound by our Decrees, or to submit to our Regulations. They refuse to submit to the Payment of the Duties on the Foreign Commerce but in their own Way, which amounts almost to a total Exemption. They refuse to submit to the Duty of 10 per Cent. which is levied on Foreign Salt, by which (unless a Stop can be put to it by a more decisive Rule) they will draw the whole of that important Trade into their own Colonies; and even in the single Instance in which they have allowed us to prescribe to them, namely, the Embargo on Grain on the Apprehension of a Dearth, I am myself persuaded that they acquiesced from the secret Design of taking the Advantage of the general Suspension, by exporting Grain clandestinely, under Cover of their Colours, which they knew would screen them from the rigorous Examination of our Officers.

"We are precluded from forming many Arrangements of general Utility, because of their * Want of Control over the European Settlements; and a great Part of the Defects which subsist in the Government and commercial State of the Country are ultimately derived from this Source.

"I have not the slightest Suspicion, that a more open and decided Conduct would expose us to worse Consequences from the European Nations. On the contrary, we have the worst of the Argument while we contend with them under false Colours; while they declare they know us under the Disguise, and we have not the Confidence to disown it. What we have done and may do under an assumed Character, is full as likely to involve us in a War with France, a Nation not much influenced by logical Weapons, if such can be supposed to be the likely Consequence of our trifling Disagreement with them, as if we stood forth their avowed Opponents.

"To conclude: Instead of regretting, with Mr. Francis, the Occasion which deprives us of so useless and hurtful a Disguise, I should rather rejoice (were it really the Case) and consider it as a Crisis which freed the Constitution of our Government from one of its greatest Defects: And if the Commands of our Honourable Employers, which are expected by the Ships of the Season, shall leave us uninstructed on this Subject, which has been so pointedly referred to them in the Letters of the late Administration, I now declare that I shall construe the Omission as a tacit and discretionary Reference of the Subject to the Judgment and Determination of this Board, and will propose that we do stand forth, in the Name of the Company, as the actual Government of these Provinces, and assume the Exercise of it in every Instance, without any Concealment or Participation.

"Though I have thus fully declared my Opinion with respect to the Effects of the Decision of the Judges, upon the Plea of the Nabob's Sovereignty, I think it incumbent upon me to remark, that even on the Supposition that their Decision was replete with the most dangerous Consequences, it would be uncandid to reproach them with it. They were bound by their Duty and by their Oaths to give Judgment on the Plea which was brought before them according to Law and Truth, regardless of any Consequences which might attend it. The Gentlemen of the Majority, who were under no Obligation to bring a Plea before the Court, which they must at least have known to be liable to such a Decision, are alone accountable for the Effects of it; and it is not easy to see how they could have expected any other Decision, while they declare that they consider the Nabob's Name as a political Screen to cover the Acts of our Government.

(Signed)

"Warren Hastings."

"Mr. Barwell.—I entirely agree with the Governor General, that the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla is dependant on the English Government in all respects, and wholly independant of the French, Dutch, and other Foreign Nations. That he acts by a Commission from the Court of Delhi in the Administration of the Provinces; and that the Moorish Polity being judged necessary to the Welfare of the People, the Company's Government have allowed it to prevail, and support the Exercise of it in the Nabob's Person, and the Officers of the Nizamet Phouzdarries, with Checks and Modifications to regulate any Abuse of Power. The Company's Government cer-

tainly

tainly have a Power to annihilate the whole Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction established in the Country; but it does not follow that they ought to exercise that Power because they possess it, and introduce Anarchy and Confusion in the Place of Order and Justice; or because they decline to exercise it, that they tacitly or avowedly declare an independent Sovereignty in a mere Officer of the State. While the Jurisprudence of the Mogul Government is allowed of, the Person who holds the Mogul's Sunnuds will of course be permitted to exercise the Functions of his Office; and the Company have ordered him a Stipend equal to the Support of the Rank and Character he is honoured with. Lastly, I cannot conceive that the English Government, allowing a coercive Power to the Mogul Jurisprudence, does, in any respect, authorise Foreign Nations to dispute it, or to oppose the Mogul's Officer acting with its Concurrence and Support. In short, I do not comprehend what Difficulties are apprehended by Mr. Francis to our Intercourse with Foreign Factories; by the Judges Opinions delivered from the Bench, that Duty will not allow any Individual to screen himself from the English Law by assuming a fictitious Character, under a Plea of the Soubah's Rights to vest him with one (a).

(Signed)

" Rich^d Barwell."

" Agreed, that the Paragraph proposed by Mr. Francis be accordingly inserted."]



General Clavering delivers in the following in Reply to the above of the Governor General.

The Minutes of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell having been inserted on the Consultation of the 31st July, without being communicated to me; and the whole Consultation being afterwards signed by those two Gentlemen to be sent to England, with an apparent Intention to preclude my answering the Objections made by them to the Paragraph proposed by Mr. Francis in the general Letter, I think it proper to dissent to so unfair a Proceeding, desiring, that the following Arguments may be entered at the End of that Consultation. That the Treaty made between the Governor and Council of Fort William, and the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla, on the 21st March 1770, engaging to secure to him the Soubahdarry of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, did confirm the former Treaties made with his Father, and his Brothers, the Nabobs Nudjum and Syef ul Dowla. That by those Treaties, not only the Rights of Sovereignty are reserved by those Nabobs, but the actual Exercise of them was preserved, by their granting special Plenipotentiary Powers to Lord Clive and Mr. Cartier to treat for them. That the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend without his Consent, is no Proof that the Company meant to take from him the Rights which they had acknowledged to be in him. They considered themselves as his Guardian, and in that Capacity did appropriate a Part of his Stipend, during his Non-age, towards the Payment of Debts which had been made chargeable to the Nabob's Account, expressly declaring, that the Overplus should be applied to the Defence of the Country.

That the Claim of Privilege urged by the Governor General and Council, in favour of Roy Radachurn might have been dismissed by the Judges, without discussing the Question upon the Nabob's Sovereignty, which, as well as I remember, was prudently avoided by Mr. Justice Chambers.

That the concealing from the Honourable Court of Directors, and the King's Ministers, through them, our actual Situation, and the Consequences we apprehend from it by this Declaration of the Judges, would be highly criminal in the Governor General and Council, seeing that neither the Treaty of Paris, nor the different Acts of Parliament which have passed since that Treaty, have either directly or indirectly taken the Sovereignty from the Nabob, or vested it in the Crown of Great Britain.

That it appears from what the Governor General himself says, that it was by the Command of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the Correspondence with the Foreign Companies should be transacted through the Medium of the Country Government, evidently to avoid, with great Prudence and Policy, treating the Differences between them and the Company as national Quarrels.

That so far from joining the Governor General in seizing this Crisis (by which I suppose he means the Judges Declaration) to free the Constitution of this Government from the Defect he supposes it had by the double Government, I declare I will, as far as my Voice will operate in the Council, support it and the Treaty with Mobareck ul Dowla, till I receive the Orders of my Superiors to break it.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXIX.

Book XI. Page 509.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 10th July 1775.

Fort William, 10th July 1775.

Secret Dep^t.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

(a) [The Assistant Secretary begs leave to acquaint the Board, that whilst he was attending the Supreme Court on Friday Evening, in obedience to a Subpœna which he had received for that Purpose, he was called by the Chief Justice, who delivered him the following Papers, and desired that they might be laid before the Board at their first Meeting, in the Name of the Court, as the Resolutions of the Court, in respect to the Claim made for Roy Rada Churn, on account of his being Vakeel of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowla.

Opinions of
the Chief
Justice and
Judges on the
Claim for
Rada Churn.
Chief Justice.

* Sic in Orig.

Chief Justice to Roy Rada Churn.

You are hard pressed to make use of that Argument; the Company will not thank you for stating the Right to be in Mobarek, for if it is, the Exercise of the Power must be a * Usurpation in the India Company; but I do not take it to be so, for the Treaty which you have produced is a Surrender by him of all Power into the Hands of the Company.]

In the Decision of this Question, it will not be necessary to enter into the Common-place Learning concerning the Rights of Ambassadors, nor in what Manner they have been sanctified, not only by the most polished, but even by the most barbarous Nations: All Nations who have had Intercourse with others have held their Characters sacred. The Rights of Ambassadors, as far as they relate to the Question before us, the *Jus revocandi Domum*, are clearly established by all the Writers on the Subject. Nor will it be necessary to decide whether the East India Company have or have not a Right to receive public Ministers, upon whom all the Rights of Ambassadors will attach. They are authorised to make Treaties, War and Peace, with the Country Powers in India; it is most certainly necessary that they should receive Agents from those Powers for the Transaction of their public Business; I do not absolutely say that it is a Consequence, that those Agents should be put in the Situation of Foreign Ministers at European Courts, nor would I by any means be understood to put a Negative upon it; it is not necessary in this Case, and perhaps no Case may ever arise wherein it may be necessary to determine it: I give no Opinion about it, and I desire that may be clearly understood. Therefore, however this Case may be determined, the Dignity, Honour, and Powers of the Government of this Settlement are safe, they are not affected by it; the Court will always support them when they are fairly, openly, and legally exercised: There is enough and enough to determine this Claim without entering into that Question.

But though the Rights themselves are clearly established, it will be proper to consider the true and substantial Reason that has induced that common Consent of Nations, which is called the *Jus Gentium*, and gives Sanction to them. One Reason, and a common one assigned is, that they represent the Person of their Prince, and carry his Majesty about them, and therefore their Persons must be sacred: This is rather a captivating and dazzling than a substantial Reason; it is a Fiction. No Nation was more civilized than the Romans, no Nation (with very few Exceptions) were more attentive to the Privileges of Ambassadors; yet mere Sacredness of Person did not among them protect from Justice; the Vestal Virgins, the Tribunes of the People, the high Priests, the *Pontifices maximi* (unless actually officiating), and all others who had nothing to protect them but the Sanctity of their Persons, were subject to the Courts of Justice. I do not recollect any Claim made simply on that Ground, but the Exemption claimed by the Popes for the Romish Clergy, *Persona enim quantumvis sancta, sola in Jus Vocatione non violatur*. There is another Fiction, that Ambassadors are not considered as within the Territory of the Prince to which they are sent: This, and what I before mentioned, are not properly Reasons, but Fictions formed to satisfy the Reasonings on the municipal Laws of the Countries to which the Ambassadors are sent; the true and substantial Reason is derived from the Necessity of protecting Persons sent on material Business in which the Public is concerned; it is ne ab Officio suscepto Legationis avocentur, ne impediatur Legatio, ne prohibeantur Publico Munere fungi: The main great Business which chiefly operates to give this Right is, that of making Treaties, more especially such as concern War and Peace, quia Pacis et Foederum sunt Nuntii et Proxenetæ, et sine his Gentium Societas et amica Quies salva esse nequit. Among Powers capable of making real Treaties, and of making War and Peace, it is absolutely necessary there should be intermediate Agents, whose Persons should be protected even from the Laws, lest the Laws should be made the Instrument of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1075.

defeating

defeating Negotiations, which might be of the utmost Consequence to the State; otherwise Nations must live in eternal War or in insidious Peace; for if there were not Persons, Harbingers of Peace, who could with Safety come to the opposite Party to propose Peace, and the Terms on which it should be held inviolable, though the contending Powers were each peaceably inclined, the Horrors of War must continue, and when they were tired out, an insecure Armistice would take place, to last no longer than till one of the Parties had recovered Strength and Spirits sufficient to renew Hostilities. [(a) It is from the real Business to be transacted between Nation and Nation, not from any Representation of supposed Majesty, that their Rights are substantially founded. Is Mobarek ul Dowla, or was he ever, a Prince, in a Situation of transacting any public Business of Consequence with this Settlement? Is he, from the Evidence before us, capable of making War and Peace with this Settlement? If not, though there may remain in him a Shadow of Majesty, I think no Sanctity of Person can be derived to his Vakeel, which will be sufficient to give him the Rights of an Ambassador. For this Reason, I threw out, when this was before mentioned, what I thought would be necessary for the Governor General and Council to make out before they could support this Claim; I did it, that if they could not make it out, they might have an Opportunity of relinquishing a Claim, which I was fully aware must embarrass them; they have chosen to persist in it, and to force the Court to a Determination on a Question which their Counsel states to be political, and that to protect a Man charged (whether properly or no will appear when the Indictment is tried) with a Conspiracy against the first Man in this Settlement—the Governor General. Whatever my Opinion may be, the Gentlemen of the Council must have been clearly convinced of the Justness and Indispensability of the Claim, or in such a Case I am sure they would not have made it.

We had said it would be necessary that the Governor General and Council should verify by Affidavit that Mobareck-ul-Dowla was a sovereign Prince, in a Situation to make War and Peace with this Settlement; that he was sui juris, that he appointed his own Ministers, that he performs all Acts of Sovereignty independently and without the Control of this Government, that he is in all Negotiations treated as a Prince sui juris; that a Vakeel is a public Minister, having the *jus revocandi domum*, that the Governor General and Council have always treated Roy Rada Churn as invested with the Rights which they claim for him, and that they do not consider him subject to the Order and Control of this Government. No such Affidavit has been made, I should have been much surprized if there had; but the Reason given for the Want of the Affidavit is not the true one, namely, that the Facts would not bear them out; the Reason given by their Counsel is, that the Governor General and Council could not make the Affidavits required, *because they are a Corporation*. I cannot imagine from what Confusion of Ideas this Notion has sprung: In fact they are no Corporation; if they were, could it enter into the Mind of any Man, that it was sufficient for a Corporation merely to make a Claim without supporting it by Proof? to fling a Claim or Paper into Court, and leave it to establish itself without Evidence? Though a Body Corporate quia Corporate cannot make an Affidavit, yet each Individual that composes it can; in fact, the Governor General has:—The Individuals, if the Facts would have bore them out, might, and I have no Doubt would have made the Affidavits, especially as the Court had informed them, if they did not, the Negative of the Questions put would be taken for granted.

They have not even sworn or given any Evidence, that they themselves do now, or ever have, treated Roy Rada Churn as a Person invested with the Rights they claim for him from us; nor that they do not consider him subject to the Order and Control of this Government.

Is he then to be treated as a public Minister merely to elude Justice, and in no other respect to be so treated? I have little Doubt but that this Man was originally appointed by the Influence of the late Administration, and am not surprized that those who form the Government of this Presidency, which undoubtedly exercises Authority over the Master, cannot swear that they do not think the Servant liable to the Control of the Government of this Presidency.

What has been produced in Support of this Claim? A Paper which has been called a Treaty with Mobarek, a Sunnud of Meer Jaffier Ally Kawn, the Affidavit of Roy Rada Churn, and two Letters to the Governor General, which are called the Credentials.

The Treaty, indeed, by its first Article nominally guarantees to him the Possession of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; but by the other Articles, all Power whatsoever is taken from him, nothing is left him but an empty Title and 31,31,991 Rupees annually; even that Sum is appropriated, all but 16 Lack, to his Household; and it is expressly stipulated, that the remaining 16 Lack should be expended by the Officer named in the Treaty, in maintaining the Peons, &c. of his Swamy: He is therefore obliged to keep up the Ensigns of Power, and maintain the outside Pomp of a Prince, by the very Instrument which is an actual Surrender of his Sovereignty, if he was, which is not in Proof, ever possessed of it.

It was stated by the Counsel at the Bar, to induce the Court to believe that the military Power, that substantial Evidence of Royalty, was in his Hands, that he kept an Army on Foot. What does it turn out to be? a mere Swarry, to keep up ostensible Pomp, and make him appear what he is not. It is a miserable Attempt to impose on the Court.

As to the Sunnud of Meer Jaffier, that is produced to shew that Mobarek has a Right to a Mint, another Mark of Sovereignty; does it prove it?

(a) Vide supra, Page 1075.

It proves that the East India Company had exercised the Right of coining Money, and what they possessed before is confirmed to them by this Grant of Jaffier; by what Authority the East India Company claimed it before this Grant does not appear; it does appear they exercised it. But though Meer Jaffier might be a Sovereign, how is Mobarek connected with him? No Title has been attempted to be derived, nor any Succession proved, from Jaffier to Mobarek. Is there any Proof that Mobarek ever coined Money *in his own Name*? All this is mere Colour, and so faint, that I can hardly induce myself to think, that the Gentlemen who made the Application do themselves believe what they are desirous the Court should believe.] (a) The Credentials, as they are called, instead of supporting the Claim, prove expressly that Roy Rada Churn was not Vakeel to Mobarek, either at the Time the Offence charged in the Indictment was committed, nor at the Time the Matter was enquired into, and Roy Rada Churn bound over by the Judges to appear at the present Sessions. He was appointed two Years ago; on the 22d of May 1775 the last Letter was received by the Governor from Mobarek ul-Dowla, informing him, that as Roy Rada Churn had been a very idle Person, and that he considered his having a Vakeel as an useless Expence, he had therefore dismissed him from the first of Saffier, which corresponds with the second of April: The Fact complained of, and the binding over, was all in April; he is reinstated on the 30th of May. The Grounds on which he was discharged are worthy of Observation. I cannot help feeling for Mobarek, who by that Letter seems to feel his own Situation; he thinks the having a Vakeel, or, as he is affected to be called, a public Minister, was needless, and the Expence unprofitable. So it was: Had he any Affairs of Consequence to negotiate here? Could he make War or Peace? Why was Rada Churn dismissed? Because he was an idle Person, and because he was chargeable to the Nabob; he is discharged for good Cause. Is any Reason given why he was restored? Had he become less idle? Had Mobarek more Business to transact? The saving his Salary could not be great during his short Dismissal: Was the Nabob grown richer? Why then was he restored? The true Reason is too obvious; Roy Rada Churn had got into a very disagreeable Scrape, Mobarek was desirous of protecting him from it; though the Idea of protecting in this Manner was by no means Asiatic. I will not suppose that any Influence, other than the personal Interest of Roy Rada Churn, was exerted over the Nabob on this Occasion.

We next come to Roy Rada Churn's Affidavit. I think the Person who drew that Affidavit, and suffered him to swear to it, is most highly to be censured. What is he made to swear? that he now is, and for two Years last past has been, resident in Calcutta, as the *public Minister* or Vakeel of Mobarek, except for about the Space of ten Days in May last, and in no other Character; and that he has been charged with conducting and transacting his Affairs with the East India Company and others at this Presidency; and that there is not any other public Minister or Vakeel of the Nabob Mobarek resident in Calcutta, as he verily believes. This last is, I have no Doubt, perfectly true, and he might, I dare to say, have safely added, nor at any other Place whatsoever. The Letters to the Governor General are not Credentials for transacting Business *with the East India Company and others*. But what I chiefly blame is, the suffering him to swear what is not true; that he resided as a public Minister or Vakeel, when he was not a Vakeel. It is said that he did not know, till these Letters were shewn him, that he had been dismissed; why then did he make an Exception to ten Days in May? He must have known it when he swore the Affidavit; if he did not, the Affidavit might have been amended; if it was not amended, at least it should have been explained to the Court when the Affidavit was read. I called upon the Counsel, when the Letters were read, to acquaint the Court whether the Facts charged on Roy Rada Churn, and the Enquiry into them, was during the Time of his Dismissal, but could receive no Answer. He that drew the Affidavit must have known it. He swears he was in the Character of Vakeel for two Years last past, except ten Days in May; if that had been true, he would have continued Vakeel till after the Time he was bound over. He thought, or rather those that drew the Affidavit thought, the Time material. It is plain this could not be Accident. He is either made to swear what is not true, or to prevaricate most abominably.

But there is another Circumstance in which the Drawer of the Affidavit is most highly culpable. He is made to swear to what he could not understand; the Term *public Minister*: It conveys Ideas that are hardly to be explained to the Natives of this Country: And for what Purpose? Could it be expected that the Court would only attend to the Sound of Words? Could it be thought he was nearer proving himself a public Minister, on whom the Rights of Ambassadors could attach, by using those Words, than if he had simply sworn himself Vakeel? There is no Affidavit of the Place of Residence of Roy Rada Churn before his first Appointment; but it turns out from the Affidavit, that he was resident here before his last Appointment, and therefore subject to the English Laws; if so, he is answerable here; for an Ambassador, any more than another Person, is not to commit Crimes with Impunity; he will be subject to that Tribunal, to which he was subject before he was invested with his public Character. If he was a Subject of the Prince who sent him, he will be subject to his Courts of Law; if he was amenable to the Courts of Law of another Prince, he must be called upon in that Prince's Courts; if he was

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1077.

before subject to the State in which he was employed, which is the present Case, he will still be amenable to the Courts. For if before the Embassy he was not subject to the Prince in whose Employ he is, the sole Act of making him Ambassador will not make him liable to his Courts, except perhaps in Matters which relate to his Embassy. There are Differences of Opinions on this Subject, as I stated the other Day; but I take the Reason and Weight of Authorities to be on this Side. I then stated why Wicquefort was a strenuous Opposer of this Doctrine. Bynherstock is firm in this Opinion.

(a) [Thus it stands on the Evidence in support of the Claim, it is mere colourable Evidence; but when the Affidavits on the other Side are read, that Colour immediately vanishes.

The Governor General swears, that the late Administration, by their own Authority, appointed Munny Begum to be Guardian to the Nabob, and Raja Goordas Dewan of his Household, allowing each of them large Salaries: That the same Administration planned and constituted Criminal and Civil Courts by their own Authority, without consulting the Nabob or requiring his Concurrence: The Civil were made dependent on the Presidency solely, and the Criminal, though held in the Name of * Nabob, are in fact under the Control and Inspection of the servants * Deest in Orig. of the East India Company: That the Management of the Revenues (the Sinews of War) are entirely in the Hands of the East India Company and their Representatives, without the smallest Participation of the Nabob: That in consequence of Orders from the Court of Directors, the annual Stipend which was allowed him was reduced from 31,31,991 Rupees to 16,00,000.

By what Authority did they appoint a Guardian? The Company had no natural Connexion by Blood with Mobarek: By what Authority did they appoint the Dewan of his Household, and allow them large Salaries? It could only be done in their political Capacity, by that Authority which they exercise over him. If the Treaty given in Evidence was in the Nature of a real Treaty with a Sovereign Prince, when there were mutual Agreements and Considerations, how came this Stipend, for so it is called (a Word hardly applicable to an independent Sovereign Prince), to be reduced to 16,00,000 Rupees? By what Authority did they erect the Courts of Law, and superintend the Administration of Justice, without any Communication with him?

Had he himself an Idea he was a Sovereign? Does he complain of the Reduction of his Stipend, or the Infringement of Treaties? No; he considered himself what he really is, absolutely dependent on the Company, and was willing to accept any Pittance they would allow him for his Maintenance: He claims no Right. Does he complain that the Administration of Justice is taken into the Hands of the Company? No; by the Treaty the Protection of his Subjects is delivered up to the Company; and he well knew, whoever is held up as the ostensible Prince, the Administration of Justice must be in the Hands of those who have Power to enforce it.

The Governor General, who, I suppose, had a Delicacy to state more than what has before been made public, closes his Affidavit with saying, That all he has deposed to he believes to be publicly known, as it is particularly set forth in the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons. I knew it was there, and was therefore surprised at this Application: It is so notorious that every body in the Settlement must have known; when I say every Body, I mean with an Exception to the Gentlemen who apply to the Court: The only Reason I can give for their applying, is the little Time they have been in the Country, and the Want of Knowledge of former Transactions of Government, and the Customs and Manners of the People. I wish the Governor General had pointed out this Passage to them, for if he had, it ought, and I have therefore no Doubt would have prevented this Application.

The Governor General's Affidavit proves the Revenues, their Collection, the whole Administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, and even the appointing of the Officers of his Household, to be in the Company; Mr. Lane, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Vansittart, all Members of the late Council, depose, that the Military is so likewise: They swear that the whole military Power of the Province is, and has been for several Years, entirely under the Control of the Company, and of their Representatives; they swear that he performs no Acts of Sovereignty independent of, and without the Consent of the Representatives of the East India Company: Nothing, therefore, is left to Mobarek but an empty Title. This has been said to have been a political Question, and that the Determination of it against the Right of the Vakeel might be productive of Quarrels with foreign Nations, especially the French. I think it can have no such Effect; for whether the territorial Acquisitions belong to the Crown or the Company, if either of them have a Right to execute Sovereignty here, and chuse so far to postpone their own Dignity as to set up another Person, through whom, and in whose Name, they will exercise the Power, I don't know that any foreign State has any Right to complain. Nor do I think this Determination can effect the Legality of the Courts established in this Province: All that is determined in this Case is, that Mobarek ul Dowla, who surrendered his Power entirely into the Hands of the English Company, cannot himself, nor can the East India Company in his Name, protect Delinquents, subject to the Jurisdiction of this Court, from being punished by the Laws of Great Britain: That the Agents of the East India Company cannot, by making him the Instrument, do indirectly what they would not assume to do directly. It cannot be a political Question of a

serious Nature, in the Opinion of the Gentlemen making the Claim; had it been so, they would not have pressed a Decision on it in this very unfavourable Case: It is no Right claimed by the Nabob; both he and his Vakeel, as the Vakeel as to himself candidly confesses in his Memorial, were wholly ignorant of the Rights and Privileges to which he was entitled by the Laws of Great Britain, as an Ambassador or public Minister: If any material Consequences follow from it, the Gentlemen should have been backward in forcing us to a Decision; for we must give such an Opinion, whatever may be the Consequences, as we think founded in Law.

They were to judge of the Politics; they have thought it Right to have it determined; the Evidence is before us, we cannot determine contrary to it: We must judge by Law, not by Politics. Perhaps this Question might have been determined merely on the Dates of the Letters to the Governor General; but as the Council have made the other a serious Question, I should not have thought that I had done my Duty, if I had not given a full and determinate Opinion upon it; I should have been sorry if I had left it doubtful, whether the empty Name of a Nabob could be thrust between a Delinquent and the Laws, so as effectually to protect him from the Hands of Justice (a).] Had this been allowed, I don't know how far it might have been carried. The Rights claimed extend not only to the Ambassador, but his Family and Servants. It is proper that the Public should be relieved from the Anxiety they must necessarily be under from such a Doubt; it is proper that Mobarek should be informed of our Opinion, that he may not make the same Attempt in future.

The Rights of Ambassadors, as we have been treating of them, are founded on Reasonings upon the *jus gentium* in Europe: It is by no means clear, that precisely the same Ideas rule in this great Peninsula of Hindostan, where the Laws, Customs, and Manners of the Natives that inhabit it, are as dissonant from those of the Nations in Europe, as the Country is far removed from it. We know by History, that the Character of an Ambassador of a certain Rank is held as sacred here, or perhaps more so than in any Part of Europe: But does it follow, though in Europe the Rights of Ambassadors are given to all public Ministers of whatever Denomination, that it is so in this Country? Has there been any Proof of it? There is to the contrary. Mr. Hurst, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Vansittart, who have resided long in this Country, swear they never understood that a Person residing under the Denomination of a Vakeel, was a public Minister entitled to the Rights of an Ambassador; but that they conceive such a Person is liable to the local Jurisdiction of the Courts Civil and Criminal where he resides: What is there to oppose this? In Europe there was a Time that these Rights were at some Courts denied to Agents and Residents. As I have been informed that one of the Gentlemen of the Council has served in the Character of a Public Minister, I will not suppose him not acquainted with the Laws of Nations on this Subject.

I do not go so far as to say that Mobareck-ul-Dowla might not have a public Minister here, but I think the Minister, in the highest Character in which he could send him, cannot have any Pretensions to the full Rights of an Ambassador sent from a sovereign independent Prince. The highest Light such a Minister could be received in, would be (which is carrying it a great Way) that of the provincial or municipal Ambassadors sent to Rome in the Time of the Roman Empire; they were considered rather as *Mandata Viri*, or *Procuratores*, and were amenable to the Courts at Rome for Offences committed during their Embassy. This Country does appear to me in some Measure in the Nature of a Province. I would observe, what has been before observed by several Authors, that the Distinction of Ambassadors from foreign Princes, and those Ministers who were sent from the Provinces and Towns subject to the Empire, clears up that which otherwise in the Roman Law seems contrary to the *jus gentium*, as now understood concerning the Rights of Ambassadors. Whatever is said derogatory to those Rights, is where they are treating of provincial and municipal Ministers; of the Rights of those of foreign Powers no Nation entertained in general an higher Reverence, or acted with greater Delicacy. In the Infancy of Rome, when the Ambassadors of Tarquin conspired with some of the Roman Citizens to restore him, Livy says, L. 2. C. 24. "*Proditoribus extemplo in vincula conjectis, de legatis paululum addubitatum est, et quamquam visi sunt commississe ut hostium loco essent, jus tamen gentium valuit.*" They acted exactly conformably to the present Idea of the Law of Nations.

I am glad I am reminded of the Application for Punishment; it would not have escaped me, I was on the Point of coming to it. It was demanded in the Memorial, in the Letter from the Council, and it is again repeated from the Counsel at the Bar: That is indeed treating this Affair with a very high Hand. In my Opinion the Application is indecent and unjust. Who are the Persons to be punished? the Prosecutor, and those who served the Process. Who is the Prosecutor? the Governor General, the first Magistrate in the Settlement. The very Persons who apply to have him punished, very well know no Punishment can be inflicted on him by the Court; the calling for it is indecent to the greatest Degree. A Punishment can only be inflicted for a Crime; it must be known both to the Counsel and his Clients, that, except in Cases of Treason and Felony, the Governor General and Council are exempt from the criminal Justice of this Court. Those who served the Process did it by express Command of all the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1078.

Judges: Is it decent to apply to have them punished? It is not like taking out a Process in a civil Suit, which is the voluntary Act of the Party, under no Coercion of any Order from a Magistrate. Is it just that any one should be punished on this Account? The Vackeel says, he was ignorant of the Rights now claimed for him when he was bound over; he had no Apprehensions he had such Rights: Could it be supposed that those who served the Summons, and acted under the Order of the Judges, could be apprized of those Rights that Roy Rada Churn himself was ignorant of? On what Idea of Justice then can a Demand be made to punish innocent Men, acting expressly under the Order of all the Judges, for violating Rights which they never heard of, and which in fact do not exist? But was it a Case for Punishment, I should be of opinion that a Punishment should be devised similar to the one inflicted at Naples on one of the principal Officers of an Ambassador from an Italian Prince; it was the Pope's Nuncio. His Reverence had been found by the Officers of the Police in a public Brothel; they hurried him away to the Magistrates, who declared that the Sanctity of his Character exempted him from their Jurisdiction. The Reverend Father complained to his Reverend Excellence, who complained to the Viceroy. The Viceroy was incensed at the Indignity which had been put on so high an Officer of the Nuncio, and resolved to punish it with all the Severity due to so gross an Outrage on the Law of Nations. He condemned the Officers of the Police to this infamous Punishment; that they should be carried through all the Market-streets and public Places in the City, with this scandalous Label on their Backs: "These Men are exposed to Shame, because they would not suffer the reverend Father, first Minister and Confidant of his reverend Excellency, the Nuncio of our Holy Father the Pope, to indulge himself in the innocent Recreations of the Sews."

The more I consider it, the more I am scandalized at the Affidavit made by Roy Rada Churn. I do not so much blame him as I do the Drawer of the Affidavit. It is scandalous, it is flagitious, to let him swear to his being a public Minister; an Idea which is almost impossible to be explained to him; to make him swear to what is not true, as it turns out, that he was a public Minister or Vackeel for upwards of two Years, with the Exception only of ten Days: Those who made that Exception for him must have known he was without that Character for a longer Time. If I again see an Affidavit of this Nature sworn to by a Native, I will enquire who drew the Affidavit, and the Court will animadvert most severely upon him. It is not to be endured, that the Consciences of the Natives, swearing in a foreign Language, should be thus ensnared.

I consider this to be an Attempt of Mobareck (for I desire it to be understood clearly, that I do not suppose any Influence exerted over him in this Case) to see how far the Court would suffer him to interpose himself between Criminals and Justice; an Attempt the more bold, as the Party intended to be screened was actually under Prosecution before the writing of the pretended Letters of Credence.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—I agree with my Lord Chief Justice in Opinion, that Roy Rada Churn is not entitled to Exemption from this Prosecution, and that the Indictment ought not to be quashed; though, in delivering the Reasons of my Opinion, I may not perhaps expressly and entirely assent to all the Positions from which his Lordship has deduced that Conclusion.

Mr. Justice
Chambers.

In considering this Subject, I shall nearly follow the Method observed by the Advocate who made this Motion on the Part of the India Company, and shall shortly examine,

1. The Right of the India Company to receive Ambassadors.
2. The Privileges of Ambassadors so received. And,
3. Whether in fact Roy Rada Churn is now, and was at the Time when the Offence was committed, actually invested with the Character of an Ambassador, by having been duly appointed and duly received.

1. That the East India Company has, in India, a Right to make War and Peace, will not, I believe, be denied: And I agree with my Lord Chief Justice, that the Right of making War and Peace is the chief Ground of sending and receiving Ambassadors. That Law, by which the Person of an Ambassador is secured from Violation, is universally observed, because universal Reason has demonstrated, that of War there could be no End, unless some Man might safely propound Terms of Peace; and that a Cessation of Hostilities, produced by mere Lassitude, could not long continue, unless an Ambassador might safely offer Conditions for its Continuance. The Power, therefore, of receiving Ambassadors, does not appear to me to be such an Incident to the Right of making War and Peace, as may or may not accompany its Subject; it seems rather to be an essential Property, without which the Subject cannot exist: Without such Power it could not be a Right of making War and Peace, but a Right of making War without Possibility of End; a Right, which every sound Moralist will allow that Man can neither possess nor confer.

Many Instances might be given of Viceroys and Generals, who, by virtue of a delegated Power to make War, have sent and received Ambassadors. In the present Case, as the Power of making War, delegated by the Crown to the India Company, is confined to the East Indies,

their Reception of Ambassadors must, I conceive, have the same Limits, and an Ambassador to the India Company may be received in this Settlement by the Company's Representatives the Governor and Council.

2. The Privileges and Exemptions of Ambassadors so received must, I conceive, be the same which they might lawfully claim if they had been received in England by the King himself. The East India Company can neither wage War, nor receive an Ambassador, by any intrinsic Authority of its own; it does both by the Authority of the King of Great Britain, and under Sanction of his Sovereignty. The Minister, whose public Character is acknowledged by virtue of this delegated Power, may be considered as acknowledged by the King himself, and may therefore expect from the King's Court the Immunities due to that Character. I have already said, that the first great Immunity of an Ambassador, the Security of his Life, depends on natural Law universally observed; and it may not be improper to add, that it is observed by Mahometan Princes, even towards Christian Enemies, not merely by Imitation, but as a religious and moral Duty. *Quæ sine peccato committi nequeunt.* I say this on the Credit of Relandus, in his Treatise *De jure militari Mohammedanorum contra Christianos bellum gerentium*: But I mention it rather as a Matter of Curiosity than of Importance to the Question before us, because he says nothing of other Privileges that pass beyond personal Security; and also because I take it to be clear, that in England the Ambassador of the most inconsiderable Mahometan State is entitled to the same Exemption from civil and criminal Jurisdiction, which is allowed to the Minister of the most powerful Prince in Christendom.

3. It is of more Importance, in the present Case, to inquire what the Facts are on which Roy Rada Churn founds his Claim to be exempt from Prosecution: He states himself to have been for above two Years "Vackeel or public Minister of Mobareck ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, &c. and charged with the conducting and transacting his Affairs and Concerns with the Honourable East India Company, and others, at the Presidency of Fort William." This is by no means a clear and sufficient Description of an Ambassador; and it is certain that our Ideas of an Ambassador are not necessarily comprized in the Term Vackeel, which generally means no more than *Agent*, and is frequently applied to very low People employed by private Men in the Management of their Affairs. It is true, that if he be really a public Messenger, sent by a Sovereign with Authority to represent his Person to a Foreign Power, he must be entitled to the legal Privileges and Exemptions of an Ambassador, by whatsoever Title or Denomination he is distinguished; but we know that the Term *Elchey* is as much appropriated to the Office among Mahometans, as *Ambassador* is in Europe; and it has not been proved, that a public Minister either of the first or second Order, is ever called a Vackeel; neither, if proved, would it in any Degree avail Roy Rada Churn, who appears on Examination not to have been in fact employed by Mobareck ul Dowla, either at the Time when the Offence with which he is charged is sworn to have been committed, or at the Time when the Enquiry into it was set on foot. The Nabob says, in one of the Letters now given in Evidence, that he had dismissed Roy Rada Churn from the 1st of Suffer, that is, from the 2d of April last, and the subsequent Letter, replacing him, was not received by the Governor General and Council, till the 30th of May, during which Interval both these Events happened. This, in my Opinion, entirely puts an end to his Claim of Exemption; for surely no one will say, that his second Appointment as Vackeel ought to put a stop to a Prosecution already commenced for an Offence committed while he resided here as a private Man. In the last Century, Wicquefort, a Native of Amsterdam, who had an Employment, with a Salary, under the States General, was appointed by the Duke of Lunenbourg to be his Resident at the Hague; while he remained there in that Capacity, he was tried by the Court of Holland for revealing by Letters some Secrets of the Republic, which it was his Duty to have concealed, and was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment and Forfeiture of Goods. Of this Treatment, as of a Violation of the Law of Nations, he complained in a Work which he published soon after, intituled, "Memoires touchant les Ambassadeurs:" While those who defended the Decision of the Dutch Court of Justice insisted, that if a Native, or settled Inhabitant of any Country, is appointed by a Foreign Prince to be his Ambassador in that Country, he continues subject to the same Jurisdiction as before. This has been among the Writers of natural Law a disputed Question ever since; and to avoid the Necessity of determining it, for the future both the States of Holland and the French Court have resolved, that they will not hereafter receive a Subject of their own as an Ambassador. But had Wicquefort's Offence been committed and the Prosecution against him been commenced before the Duke of Lunenbourg made him his Minister, I believe no one would have dreamed that his new Character could stop the Course of Justice, and exempt him from Punishment.

Being for this Reason clearly of opinion, that the Indictment against Roy Rada Churn ought not to be quashed, I think it unnecessary to determine whether the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla is a sovereign independent Prince, who can give to his Messenger the Privileges and Immunities of an Ambassador. Were there no Objection to his Sovereignty and Independence but his nominal Subordination to the Mogul, I should not perhaps hesitate to say, that if he and his Ancestors, Subahdars of Bengal, have exercised the Power of making Peace and War, they have as good a Right to receive and send Ambassadors as the Princes and free Towns in Germany, which

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owe a nominal Obedience to the Emperor and to the Laws of the Empire. But the Difficulty which I feel is greater in itself, and more perplexing on account of its Consequences : On the one Hand it appears, that by a solemn Treaty very lately executed, the English East India Company have guaranteed to the Nabob the Possession of the three Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixá, with the Title of Subahdar ; on the other Hand it is manifest, partly from the same Treaty, and partly from the Depositions of the Governor General and other Gentlemen, that he has no military Force, no Revenue, except a Pension from the Company ; and no Share in the Distribution of Justice throughout the Country, except a nominal Superintendence over the criminal Courts.

In this State of Things (the Cause before me not calling for such Determination) I should not think myself obliged, whatever might be my private Opinion, unnecessarily to decide that the King my Master is not Sovereign of these Provinces ; and to decide that he is, I would chuse likewise to avoid, because the Parliament seems cautiously to have avoided it, by founding the Jurisdiction of this Court over those who do not reside in Calcutta or the inferior Factories, on personal and not on local Subjection ; and because such a Decision might engage us in Quarrels with the French and other European Nations who have Possessions in Bengal.

Mr. Justice Le Maître.—I desire to testify my Acquiescence to every Part of my Lord Chief Justice's learned and ingenious Argument, and desire to be understood as giving no precise Opinion as to the Question, whether or no the East India Company can or cannot send and receive Ambassadors or public Ministers, upon whom the Rights of Ambassadors, or public Ministers (as acknowledged in Europe) will attach ; at the same Time I cannot help declaring, that I am very far from acceding to my Brother Chambers's Opinion, that such Right actually does exist in the East India Company, as a necessary Incident to that limited Right of making War and Peace, which they have from his Majesty's Charter for the Protection of their Settlements. I think it a Question of great Consequence, and which will admit of a considerable Degree of Doubt, and that which ought not to be determined rashly without solemn Argument, and upon mature Deliberation. Every Definition I have met with in the Books of Ambassador, or public Minister, is a Person sent from one Sovereign to another, with Authority, by Letters of Credence, to treat upon Affairs of State. I cannot admit any Sovereignty in the East India Company ; in every Charter granted to them by the Crown, there is an express Reservation of Sovereignty to the King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors ; and I am inclined to think, by some of the late Charters granted to the East India Company, that their Rights under former Charters have been very strictly construed, and that no more *Jura regalia* have been ever allowed them, as incidental to any Power they derive from their Charter, beyond what expressly appears upon the Face of such Grants or Charters.

Mr. Justice
Le Maître.

When the East India Company had taken Plunder, it was doubted if that Plunder could be vested in them without the King's Grant ; a Charter was therefore applied for and granted for that Purpose.

When they were inclinable to conclude a Treaty of Peace, they had considerable Doubts how far they could give up any Forts or Places, the Sovereignty of which was vested in the Crown ; Application was made for a Charter to this Purpose, which they likewise obtained.

Surely the having the Property in Plunder, and the Right of surrendering Forts and Places taken by their Forces, are as necessary Incidents to a Right of making Peace and War, as the receiving Ambassadors ; and if the King's Law Officers doubted as to these Points, and did not consider them as incidental to the Powers granted by former Charters, I think the present Matter full as doubtful, and deserving of Consideration.

¶ [(a) With regard to this Phantom, this Man of Straw, Mobareck ul Dowla, it is an Insult on the Understanding of the Court to have made the Question of his Sovereignty.

But it came from the Governor General and Council ; I have too much Respect for that Body to treat it ludicrously, and I confess I cannot consider it seriously.]

28th June 1775.

This is what I said in Court ; but as my Brother Chambers's Opinion varies materially from what he there said, and is less decisive upon the principal Point in which I differed from him, and more enlarged upon others ; and as there are many Things in the Opinion which he has now sent us in which I have the Misfortune to differ from him ; what I then said cannot, and I desire may nor, be considered as an Attempt to give an Answer to those Positions, and some Things which were adapted to meet his former Opinion, are now without the Application intended.

7th July 1775.

Mr. Justice Hyde.—I am happy to find I agree in Opinion with my three Brethren, that Roy Rada Churn is not entitled to the Privilege claimed for him by the Governor General and Council, not claimed by him. Mr. Justice Hyde.

My Brother Chambers seems to differ, but does not really differ from my Lord Chief Justice ; for no Opinion was declared by his Lordship on the Right of the Company to receive Ambassadors.

My Brother Chambers has declared his Opinion that the Company have such a Right. I desire to be understood to give no Opinion on the Subject, whether they can or cannot receive Ambassadors, who will be entitled to all the Privileges annexed to that Character. It is unnecessary to decide the Question in this Case, because the Situation of the Person sending is sufficient for the Decision; but whenever it does arise, it will be a Question of great Consequence, and will deserve much Consideration; the Safety of this Town may depend on it. If it shall be understood that public Ministers, with the vast Retinue which the Custom of this Country requires to attend them, are exempt from any legal Restraint, it may be attended with great Inconvenience; even the Possession of the Town may be hazarded.

The substantial Reason for the Privileges of Ambassadors is, that Persons may with Safety come to treat of Peace or War; but it does not appear to me necessary for that Purpose that they should be exempt from all legal Restraint. When the Question comes before us, it may be necessary to be informed, and to consider, what Rights are understood in this Country, in Indostan, to be conferred on Ambassadors, and whether the Customs of this Country do not make a Distinction in the Degree of the Person sent, giving to one styled Elchey, Privileges which are not given to a Vackeel.

(a) [By the Treaty which has been read, it appears, Mobareck ul Dowla deprives himself of the great Ensign of Sovereignty, the Right to protect his own Subjects; he declares that shall be done by the Company.]

The Act of Parliament does not consider him as a Sovereign Prince. The Jurisdiction of this Court extends over all his Dominions, to such Persons as are Servants of the Company, or of any British Subject, and to every one of his Subjects who chuses to submit himself to our Jurisdiction, and exempt himself from that of his Courts, by making a Contract above 500 Rupees in Value; and declaring any Dispute on it shall be determined in this Court only; so that, if we allowed this Claim, his Vackeel would be the only Person in his Dominions to whom he could extend the Arm of Protection.]

Roy Rada Churn has not produced his Instructions, which ought to have been done to shew he came on public Business, such as is the proper Subject of Treaty between Sovereign Powers; for what appears, if this were a proper Place for it, his Business as a Vackeel might be to buy Horses.

On the whole therefore, I am of opinion, the Defendant is not entitled to the Privileges claimed for him, because I think the Situation of the Person sending him is not such as will enable him to confer the Character of Ambassador.

(b) [The unanimous Opinion of the Court delivered by the Chief Justice in consequence of a Letter signed J. Clavering, Geo. Monson, and P. Francis.]

The Opinion
of the Court.

It is with the deepest Concern we find the Council still persist to address the Court by Letter on Subjects pending in Court, or on which the Court have given their Opinion; and that notwithstanding the frequent Declarations and unanimous Opinion of the Court upon the Impropriety of that Mode of Address; for it is a gross Mistake, if it is thought that Mr. Justice Chambers was of a different Opinion; he has declared the contrary publicly in Court.

We expressed our Apprehensions, that if the Court and Council did not exactly agree in Opinion, it would lead to Altercation, the least ill Consequences of which would be lowering both the Council and Court in the Eyes of the Public: Affailed as we have been on all Sides both in and out of Court, nothing shall provoke us to depart from that Equality of Temper and Sobriety of Sentiment which is peculiarly necessary to our Stations in these Times.

We have asserted the Impropriety of this Mode of Application. No Attention is paid to our Representations or Respect to our Opinions; they still persist, there is no Power here to decide between us: Nothing but absolute Outrage, which we are sure will never happen, and therefore we may say nothing will provoke us to appeal to his Majesty, or make any Representations to the East India Company, on the Conduct of their Servants. We will not increase the Embarrassment which his Majesty's Ministers must be under on account of Indian Affairs, nor will we add to the Distress of the East India Company.

All the Proceedings must be sent to England; our Conduct shall speak for itself without a Comment.

In the mean time we must steer between creating Confusion and departing from our Dignity.

We shall ever be for furnishing the East India Company with every Light and every Assistance judicially or extrajudicially, which we think we legally may, be the Application ever so improper, or the Conduct of their Servants ever so exceptionable.

(c) [The Letter from the Council incloses one of a most extraordinary Nature from the Nabob Mobarek. His Age, his Situation is such, that there is no Man either in England or India will believe he would be induced to write such a Letter, was it not dictated to him by the Agents of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1078.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1078.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1079.

those who rule this Settlement, or unless he was perfectly convinced it would be agreeable to and coincide with their Sentiments. We always have and always shall consider a Letter of Business from that Nabob the same as a Letter from the Governor General and Council. He says in that Letter, that if Complaints against his Vakeel are to be admitted in the Court, it will reflect the greatest Disgrace and Indignity on him.

Such an Idea never entered into the Head of an Indian Nabob with respect to his Vakeel. What does the Vakeel think of it? He has no such Ideas. By his Memorial he claims it only as a new Right given to him by the Laws of England, of which Right he was wholly ignorant. That is not all: I have an Affidavit in my Hand made before me by Roy Radachund for a different Purpose; he says, "I never heard of the Word Public Minister, I understand the meaning of Vakeel; but what the meaning of Public Minister is I know not. Vakeel is one thing, Eluhee is another. I never before imagined I should have been exempted from Punishment because I was a Vakeel. People every where respect the Vakeel of the Nabob. I never before heard that if the Vakeel of the Nabob, or even of the King himself, should commit a Crime, he would be exempted from the Punishment established for such a Crime; perhaps if the Nabob or King was to write a Letter, the Vakeel might be forgiven."

We will order a Copy of this Affidavit to be delivered with the Minutes of the Opinion of the Court, as it will give great Lights into this Matter.

Can any one after this believe that the Nabob really entertained the Sentiments which he adopts in the Letter? The Counsel or Attorney for the Company should have enquired into the Vakeel's own Opinion of the Rights belonging to a Vakeel, and it would have been but candid to have laid it before the Court.

But the Close of the Letter is really alarming; it is addressed to the Governor General and Council; and speaking of Complaints being received in Court against his Vakeel, he says, "You, Gentlemen, I hope, *will not approve* of such a Proceeding, but *speak in such Terms to the Gentlemen of the Court*, as will prevent my Affairs from being impeded or disgraced." These are the very Words made use of in the Translation transmitted to us. Did the Nabob ever before write in this Style to the Governor General and Council? This Letter is transmitted to us after our Opinions have been given, if it is the real Opinion of the Nabob that we can be spoke to *in such Terms* as to influence our Judgments, and that it is necessary our *Proceedings should be approved* by the Council; from whence did he collect it?

We have a Right to demand and do demand from the Governor General and Council, that in answer to that Letter they do acquaint him that our Judgments do not require *their Approbation*, and that it is highly derogatory both to the Honour of the Council and the Court to entertain any Idea that the Council would attempt to speak to us *in the Terms* he desired, and if they did, that the Opinions of this Court could be in the least influenced thereby.

As there is a Possibility that a contrary Idea may prevail, we think it necessary on this Occasion to assert that there doth not reside in the Governor General and Council any Authority whatsoever to correct or control any Acts of the Judges either in or out of Court, be those Acts ever so erroneous, and that no supposed Necessity whatsoever can authorise any Check or Control over their Acts.

If the Governor General and Council should assert such a Right, they make themselves Judges of the Necessity, and they and not the King's Justices would administer the Law in this Country.

We could have hoped that the Governor General and Council, instead of transmitting this insulting Letter to the Court, desiring an Interposition so illegal, would have acquainted the Nabob how highly criminal it would be in them to comply with his Solicitations.

I cannot help observing a small Circumstance. I have since the Claim made by the Counsel for Roy Radachurn, received two Letters from the Nabob directed to myself, and an original Letter from him directed to the Governor General and Council to the Court. Though improper, we took no Notice of that Letter. I had before received Letters from him; they had the usual Alcob, the same that is given to the first in Council. The Letters to me since the Disputes, to give him a higher Air of Consequence, make the Alcob much inferior. The same Artifice is made use of in that sent to the Governor General and Council. The Alcob sent to the Governor General and Council is infinitely inferior to that formerly sent to the first in Council and myself; they best know whether at any other Period they would have admitted a Letter from him with that Alcob; they best know whether the Company in future is to be treated with the same Inferiority. This Observation will not be so striking to those who are not conversant with the Customs and Ideas of the Natives, and do not know how tenacious they are of that Address.

With respect to the Letter from the Council, if our Opinions are carefully examined, we think no Doubt can arise as to the Question of signing Warrants for the Execution of Criminals; but lest they may have taken their Idea of our Judgment from loose Notes and partial Representations; the Judges have written their Opinions, which were delivered on the late Question, and will transmit them to the Governor General and Council with the present Opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Chambers having taken no Notes of what he said, has delivered his Opinion from his Recollection and such Notes as the Chief Justice was able to furnish him with; this I mention at Mr. Justice Chambers's Desire. The Opinion of the rest of the Court was as near

as may be in the very Words they were delivered ; but lest any Doubt should after that remain, and to prevent any possible Occasion of impeding or obstructing the Justice of the Country, we explicitly declare, that there is nothing in the Opinion of the Judges which ought to prevent the Warrants being signed as usual by the Naib Nazem, who is paid out of the Khalsa Treasury ; nothing is decided by that Judgment, but that neither the East India Company nor their Servants, both being subject to the Laws of the King of Great Britain, can, by interposing the Name of the Nabob, screen any Criminal from the Justice of this Court.

We have expressly said, that our Opinions did not affect the Country Courts established in this Province.

How far Mobarek is a Sovereign with respect to the Company in the Opinion of these Gentlemen, is apparent by putting the Question how *they* are to act with respect to the signing of Warrants for the Execution of Criminals ; it is plain we do not differ in Opinion upon that Question. Nobody either in India or in England will impute to the Chief Justice the making use of Arguments because they have been used by the French ; nor can it be thought that Arguments are weaker because they have occurred to others. What the Chief Justice said, was not simply his Opinion ; if it was not in every Circumstance the Opinion of the whole Court, it was that of the Majority of the Bench, had he not been there ; but in fact neither the Chief Justice nor any of the Justices made use of the Arguments attributed to them. They never asserted there was no double Government in this Country. All that a Negative is put upon is, the illegal Exertion of the Powers of a double Government to defeat the King's Laws ; they were far, very far, from drawing the Consequence imputed to them, namely, that the Proceedings of the Courts of Dewanny against the French who reside without those Places that are assigned to them by the Treaty of Paris, are direct Attacks of the English Nation upon that of France ; we never thought of the Treaty of Paris ; we think the Position itself, as stated by the French, not true, and are astonished to see it asserted as our Opinion ; we have affirmed the very contrary, I have *frequent* * desired, to prevent partial and malicious Representations, that the Company would employ a Person able to take down the Opinions of the Court correctly.

• Sicin Orig.

I can foresee no political Consequences from our Decision ; but be it remembered with what Reluctance we entered into the Question ; we flung out what it was necessary for the Council to maintain, and told them the Consequences of not maintaining it. We did it to save the Honour of Government. We did it that they might not persist in a Claim which I feared it would be impossible for them to support. They were Judges of their own Politics. They urged us to a Decision we wished to avoid ; we were obliged to judge from the Evidence before us of the

• Sicin Orig.

Legality of the Claim *not* * political Consequences. If (which I do not believe) any ill Consequences follow to the State, they who unnecessarily urged us to the Decision, not we who are bound to decide according to Law, are answerable for them. Did they expect that we who must administer Justice according to our Oaths should, contrary to Evidence, determine that which, though within their own Knowledge, they would not take upon themselves to swear to ? I do not know a worse Character than a political Judge ; I do not know a more dangerous one. Can any one believe this strong Struggle with the Court is simply to protect Roy Radachund. Is it dignus vindice ? It is clearly to serve other Purposes, which, for fear of prejudicing the ensuing Trial, I will not mention ; but the Attempt is a mistaken Principle.

The Rulers of a State should be very reserved in bringing on political Questions of real Importance, except they are sure the Law on the Subject is with them. They must not expect Complaisance from Judges. We must execute stern Justice. Were Judges to look to political Consequences, they must be dictated to by those who hold the Power of the State.

It was necessary to determine that Question in this Case. Mr. Justice Chambers indeed avoided it, and hinted something like what is advanced by the Counsel ; but the other Judges could not rest their Opinion simply on the Dates of the Credentials. As Mr. Justice Chambers was of opinion that an Ambassador, a Subject of the Estate * in which he is employed, is not amenable to the Courts of Justice where he resides, Radachund, now being a Vackeel, so accepted by the East India Company, if that should give him the Rights of an Ambassador, on those Principles ought not to be amenable to this Court, though the Offence was committed when he was not an Ambassador. The Chief Justice, though of a different Opinion, advanced what he said on that Head with a Degree of Diffidence, and only gave his Opinion on which Side the Weight of Authorities lay. The other Justices likewise thought the same. As to the Question put concerning the Right of the Sovereignty of this Country, it seems to us as if it was meant to draw us into a Dilemma ; but we were never less embarrassed.

• Sicin Orig.

As to the State of Mobarek, we have before declared it is not altered by this Decision. As to the Question between the Crown and the Company, it is of a very delicate Nature ; both the Crown and the Company have been anxious to avoid bringing it to a Decision.

We therefore are much surprised that the Servants of the Company should press an extrajudicial Opinion upon it : Nor, if given, do we believe it would operate upon their Conduct. We should be much concerned if they brought a Case before us which would make it necessary for us to determine it. We would avoid it if we could ; if it became absolutely necessary, we would not retract from giving our Opinion, but we would not give it till we had heard every Thing that could be said on either Side, nor until we had obtained all the Lights and Information

tion that could be obtained on the Subject: But we must decline precipitately and wantonly giving an extrajudicial Opinion of so much Consequence, especially as such high Offence was taken, that the Court had tried an Indictment, in which a Robbery which was committed here was charged to be committed on the King's Highway; it being erroneously understood, that the Court thereby had taken upon itself to determine the very Question now proposed to the Court, though it had been, and must have been, the Form of the Indictments when the President and Council were Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery. We will not enter into any Argument on a Matter of Law with the Gentlemen, much less break in upon their Province to decide upon a Matter of Politics.

We should have declined taking any Notice of this Letter, had we not feared that Occasion might have been taken, from our Silence, to put a stop to the criminal Justice in the Provinces. I take this Opportunity to declare, that the Establishment of this Court hath made no Alteration in respect to the Administration of criminal Justice, except only in this Town, and the Factories subordinate to this Settlement. We declare it, that if there is a Stoppage of Justice, it is not occasioned by this Court. My Brother Chambers has pointed out to me a Passage in Roy Radachund's Affidavit, which I had neglected to make any Observation upon. He says, "He thinks he is obliged to obey the Orders of the Council; and that they may summon him; and that in fact he was called to appear before the Council when these Gentlemen who make the Claim for him were present. He said, in his Instructions for the Affidavit, it was not left to my Pleasure whether I would come or not; it was said, Come. What then was the Sense of these Gentlemen as to his having the Rights of an Ambassador? Is he not to be considered merely to elude the Justice of this Court?"

Translation of the Affidavit made by Roy Radachurn, before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, on the 4th July 1775.

I knew nothing with respect to the Rights of a Vakeel, or Elchee, till Mr. Farrer asked me, What was my Employment? to which I answered, that I was a Vakeel of the Nabob. When Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret were together, I mentioned to them, that I had been the Nabob's Vakeel for near three Years; and they caused an Arzee to be written, which I signed. I imagine that it was necessary for me to obey every Order issued to me by the Council, and that I must attend upon them in conformity to any Summons they may send to me. I was one Day called to appear before the Council, or Committee, and attended accordingly. The Governor General, the General, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, were present. Cummauldun Cawn had before that presented some Papers to Mr. Fowke. The Gentlemen of the Council asked me if he had given the Papers to Mr. Fowke to keep, or with the Intention that they might be presented to the Council. Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret caused a Paper to be written out in the English Language, to the Truth of the Contents of which I swore before Mr. Hyde; but they never explained the Words, Public Minister, to me; they only mentioned the Word Vakeel; I knew nothing with respect to my having been dismissed from the Service of the Nabob for ten Days. The Nabob never wrote any Thing of it to me. Perhaps Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret may have heard it from Report. Mr. Farrer said to me, "You was not in the Nabob's Service for ten Days;" and said nothing more. He probably heard this from others; I never heard any Thing of it from any one. Mr. Farrer never told me that I had been dismissed from the Beginning of the Month of Suffer.—One Day I went to the House of Colonel Monson, who said, Perhaps you was dismissed for some Days from the Service of the Nabob: Do you know any thing of it? I answered, I knew nothing of it. This Conversation passed after I had made the Affidavit before Mr. Hyde.—I never heard the Words, Public Minister; I understand Vakeel, but what is the Meaning of Public Minister, I do not know. Vakeel is one Thing, and Elchee is another. I never before imagined that I should have been exempted from Punishment because I was a Vakeel. People every where respect the Vakeel of the Nabob. I never before heard that if the Vakeel of the Nabob, or even of the King, should commit a Crime, he would be exempted from the Punishment established for such a Crime.

Perhaps if the Nabob or King was to write a Letter, the Vakeel might be forgiven.

Mr. Farrer said to me, I heard that you was dismissed from the Nabob's Service for ten Days. This was after I had made the Affidavit. I never before had heard a Word of it.

(Signed) Radachurn.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

Roy Radachurn's Affidavit.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXX.

Book LXXVI. Page 567.

Secret Dep^t.
Monday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d February 1778.

Fort William, the 23d February 1778.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheeler, }

(a) [“ The Governor General desires that the following Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah may be read :

“ From the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah. Received 12th February.

Letter from
the Nabob
Mobareck ul
Dowlah.

“ I have already address'd repeated Letters to your Excellency, stating very fully the Trouble and Uneasiness I suffered from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan's being invested with the Office of the Naibship of the Nizamut, with the Management of the Affairs of the Country, and of the several Offices of my Household, the Administration of the Business of the Adawlut and Phouldarry within the Soubahs, and of all the Affairs of the Nizamut, as well as of my domestic Concerns, and the Superintendence of myself and Family; because the said Nabob, regarding only his own Benefit, and the Increase of his Greatness in future, pays no Regard or Attention to my Interest or Advantage.

“ The Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan is neither connected with me by the Ties of near Relationship, nor of sincere Attachment; that he should therefore be invested with such a Degree of Power is highly oppressive and dishonourable to my Family. I am now, by the Favour of God, come to the Years of Maturity, and to that Age when, by the Precepts of our Holy Law, and the Usage of Mahomedanism, I ought to take Charge and Management of my own Affairs; and by the Blessing of the Almighty, I am not so devoid of Understanding as to be incapable of conducting them. I am therefore hopeful, from your Favour and Regard to Justice, that you will deliver me from the Authority of the aforesaid Nabob, and give your Permission that I take on myself the Management of the Adawlut and Phouldarry of the Soubahs, as well as of my own Household, and the Business of the Nizamut, which is my Right.

“ The Company, who have acquired so great Authority in this Country, and raised themselves to their present Degree of Greatness and Dominion, are indebted for the Advantages solely to the warm Support of my Ancestors; and you well know what Degree of Authority I am at present possessed of. I therefore ask nothing more than my Right; and should the Company, disregarding the Situation and Rights of this Family, refuse their Approbation to my Request, which is perfectly just and right, it will be highly inequitable.

“ I am hopeful, that maturely weighing this Matter, your Excellency will give me the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, of my own Household, and the Offices attached thereto, together with the Administration of the Adawlut and Phouldarry within the Soubahs, which are my Right. This will be an Act of the highest Justice in the Gentlemen, and will engage my Gratitude, and that of all the helpless Dependants of this Family.]”

“ Governor General.—I move that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the above Letter shall be complied with or denied? It is late, nor would I wish the Board to form any decided Resolution upon a Subject of this Nature, without the fullest Deliberation. I desire therefore, that the Secretary may send the Letter and Question round to the different Members of the Board; their Opinions may be taken at the next Meeting of Council.

“ Ordered, That the Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah be accordingly circulated with the above Question to the Members of the Board, for their Opinions thereon.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheeler.”

(a) Vide supra, Page 1081.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXI.

Book LXXVI. Page 595.

Extract of Fort William Secret Consultations, 5th March 1778.

Sect. Dep^t.
Thursday.

Fort William, 5th March 1778.

At a Council ; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Edward Wheler, }

(a) [Governor General.—I move that the Resolution passed in the last Consultation, to wit, That the Nabob's Letter be referred to the Decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that no Resolution be taken here on the Subject of the Requisitions contained therein, without their Special Orders and Instructions," be repealed; and that the Question proposed by me in Consultation 23d ultimo, namely, that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter recorded in that Day's Proceedings shall be complied with or denied, may be reconsidered.]

I must here observe, that the preceding Question was in a special Manner referred to the Consideration of every Member of the Board, and that Mr. Barwell's Opinion upon it had not been received at the last Consultation, in which the preceding Resolution was passed. I desire my Minute in which the Original Question was proposed may be entered in this Place.

Governor General.—“ I move that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the above Letter shall be complied with or denied? It is late, nor would I wish the Board to form any decided Resolution upon a Subject of this Nature, without the fullest Deliberation; I desire therefore, that the Secretary may send the Letter and Question round to the different Members of the Board. Their Opinions may be taken at the next Meeting of the Council.”

Governor
General's
original
Question.

Mr. Wheler.—As the Governor General has assigned no other Reason for bringing this Question again before the Board, except the Absence of one of the Members, which might have been urged and accepted as a Motive for deferring the Question to the Time proposed by Mr. Francis; I am against rescinding the former Resolution and reconsidering the Question now.

Mr. Francis.—It is not affirmed or suggested, that the Resolution taken at the last Consultation was not regular in point of Form, or valid in point of Law; neither has it been affirmed, that sufficient Time was not given to the Members of the Board to form their Opinions upon the original Question, or that the Consideration of it was brought forward by either of those Gentlemen whose Votes constituted the Resolution. We had a Week to consider it; the Day was fixed by the Governor's own Motion, and the Debate was introduced by the Secretary's reading the Nabob's Letter with the Governor's Consent and Approbation; and without any Motion from Mr. Wheler or me. After Mr. Wheler's Opinion and mine were read, we proceeded to other Business, and waited above two Hours in Expectation of Mr. Barwell's Arrival. From these Facts I presume it follows, that the Objection now made to the Resolution on the Score of Mr. Barwell's Absence is not in any Sense valid, and the Governor General suggests no other for repealing that Resolution. I am left therefore without any Arguments proposed to counterbalance those on which my Opinion was founded. But if Arguments are even now offered against the Propriety of the Resolution itself, I shall be ready to enter into the Consideration of them. When no Arguments whatsoever are offered to justify the rescinding of a solemn Act of Government, I should think myself not only highly criminal, but as a Man acting blindly, and without Reason, if I consented to repeal it.

Mr. Barwell.—Could I regard the Resolution of the 2d Instant as a solemn regular Act of Government, I should decline including my Opinion at this late Period; but when a Question has been proposed to be decided upon the Sentiments that may be delivered by every Member of the Council (and the Right of every Member to deliver his Opinion is not only acknowledged by the unanimous Admission of the Mode in which the Question was proposed, but by such Admission each Member is bound to deliver his Opinion, and each to allow the Weight carried by a Majority of such Opinions); I have no Option; nor can I submit to be excluded from a Right which the unanimous Reception of the Question in the Form it appears the 23d February gives me. No subsequent Resolution could deprive me of the Privilege of a Vote on the present Subject, nor no Resolution independent of that Vote, I apprehend, can be an Act of Government,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1083.

[7 A]

while

while two Members only, without the Concurrence of one or both of the other Members under such Circumstances, are pleased to call their Votes an Act of Government. The Manner in which the Question was proposed and left for Decision, I must again observe in this Place, precluded a Decision, if any Difference of Opinion prevailed among the other Members without mine being also delivered. For these Reasons, I approve the Governor General's present Motion, as regular and proper to restore to me those Rights on the present Subject which were given me on the First Admission of the Question by the Board, and cancelled by the Resolution of the 2d Instant.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to call upon Mr. Barwell for an Explanation of those Words in which, as I understand, he affirms or intimates that a Resolution taken by the major Part of the Members present in Council on Monday last, is not an Act of Government. The Meeting of that Day was summoned by the Governor General, and the Law declares, "That in all Cases whatsoever, the Governor General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the Opinion and Decision of the major Part of those present."

Mr. Barwell.—I really am at a loss to express my Meaning in Terms clearer than those in which it already appears; I pretend not to deny that a Majority of the Council General constitutes an Act of Government; I simply point out that the Admission of a Question for my Opinion allows not the Council an Option to cancel the Privilege such Admission conferred, nor leaves it in my Power to decline a Vote on the present Subject. If any further Explanation is necessary, I must refer to the Company what I have already said, and flatter myself they will judge it both clear and explicit.

Mr. Francis.—I submit it to the Judgment of our Superiors, whether the Words used by Mr. Barwell do or do not amount to a Denial of the Legality of the Resolution passed last Monday, from the Principles on which he now votes for repealing it. I apprehend it would follow, that any Member of this Board might, by absenting himself from Council in parallel Circumstances, prevent the Decision of any Question whatsoever.

Mr. Barwell.—I apprehend Mr. Francis is wrong in construing my Denial of any Vote precluding my Opinion under Circumstances such as I have already described, to amount to an Affirmation that the Votes of a Majority do not constitute an Act of Government; so far from it, that if it affirms any Thing, it is the contrary, that a Minority of any Question may not assume the Appearance of a Majority.

(a) [Resolved, That the Resolution passed in the last Council, viz. "That the Nabob's Letter, recorded 23d ultimo, be referred to the Decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that no Resolution be taken here on the Subject of the Requisitions contained therein, without their special Orders and Instructions,"] be repealed.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave in this Place to enter my Dissent and Protest against this Resolution, for the following Reasons:

1st, Because it reverses a regular and formal Resolution of a former Board without any one Argument being urged against the Propriety of that Resolution.

2d, Because it deprives the Court of Directors of their Jurisdiction over a Question of the utmost Importance to their Affairs, and to the good Order of this Government, without any one Reason why the Decision of that Question should be pressed at this Time, and not referred to their Judgment.

Mr. Wheler.—I likewise beg leave to enter my Dissent for the Reasons already assigned by Mr. Francis.

(b) [The Second Question contained in the Governor General's Motion being put; Agreed, That the Question proposed by the Governor General, 23d ultimo, viz. That the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter recorded on that Day shall be complied with or denied? may be reconsidered.

Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis having given their Opinions on the original Question in the last Consultation,

Mr. Barwell proceeds to deliver his Sentiments as follow:

Mr. Barwell.—I am of opinion, that as the Nabob is pleased to demand and assert the positive Rights of his Office as Nazim of the Provinces, and as he has been invariably acknowledged such by the Company and this Government; I do not see upon what Ground we can deny his Request. A Reference at this Time for the Orders of the Company would be an Evasion reflecting on their Honour, and unbecoming the Justice of the Government.

Governor General.—The Nabob's Demands are grounded on positive Rights, which will not admit of a Discussion.

He has an incontestable Right to the Management of his own Household.

He has an incontestable Right to the Nizamut. It is his by Inheritance; the Dependants of the Nizamut, Adawlut, and of the Fowldarry, have been repeatedly declared by the Company and by this Government to appertain to the Nizamut.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1083.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1083.

For these Reasons I am of opinion that the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter, entered in Consultation 23d ultimo, ought to be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—Since it has been resolved, that the Consideration of the original Question should be resumed, I desire that the Secretary will read to the Board the repeated Letters already addressed to the Governor General by the Nabob on this Subject, previous to the last, as they will probably throw Lights upon it, which are not before us at present.

Governor General.—I must beg Mr. Francis's Pardon for objecting to the present Motion, as it does not arise out of any new Matter produced at this Meeting, and as these Letters, if they are supposed to contain any additional Lights, ought to have been considered by him before he gave his Opinion. I have no Objection to their being produced; the Letter Book containing the Persian Correspondence ought always to be before the Board, and this is the only Day in which I recollect that they were not lying upon the Table. My Objection goes only to the Loss of Time, which will be consumed in tracing the Nabob's Letters which may have been written on this Subject, and in reading them to the Board. The Letter Books are now produced; I desire that the Assistant Secretary will examine them, and shew Mr. Francis such Letters as he finds contained in them from the Nabob. This I apprehend will answer all the Purposes for which he can require them, and the Time of the Board will be spared.

Mr. Francis.—I understood the original Question was resumed *de novo*. In delivering my former Opinion, I reserved to myself a Right to alter it according to the Arguments which might be stated in the Course of the Debate. The Letters in question, if they are entered on the Persian Correspondence, might have been read while we have been talking upon the Subject. I generally have examined the Persian Correspondence, but do not recollect to have seen any Letter from the Nabob, stating, as he says, very fully the Trouble and Uneasiness he suffers, from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's being invested with the Offices he now holds. From what I have heard of his Conduct, and of those Persons who are most in his Confidence, and have greatest Influence with him, I can easily believe that Mahomed Reza Cawn's Authority is a Restraint over him. When that Restraint is removed, I do not doubt that he will immediately become what he was before,—‘an easy Prey to his menial Servants, whose utter Want of Ability, Integrity, and Attention to render him in any Degree respectable even in the Eyes of the Natives,’ are well known to the Court of Directors. When the Rights of the Nabob to the Management of his Household; and to the Exercise of the great Offices dependent on the Nizamut, are so peremptorily declared, I should have conceived that his Ability to judge and act for himself, and his Capacity to execute Offices of such essential Importance to the Welfare of the Country, would also have been considered by a prudent Government. *I know with Certainty that he is in his own Person utterly incapable of executing any of these Offices*; nor does it follow, from any Acknowledgment of his Rights, that it should not be the Duty of this Government to recommend to him wise and able Men, and such as the Company themselves are known to confide in, to support and carry on that Part of the public Business which is still left, or supposed to be left, with the Nazim. The Company will judge of the real Motives and Object of the Requisitions brought before us in his Name, and how far such an Address from him will justify the Removal of a Minister, whose Appointment has been expressly, and in the highest Terms, approved by them on the 24th December 1776. The Secretary has yet pointed out to me but one Letter from the Nabob, which appears to have been received on the 17th November. In that Letter he says, “I am hopeful you will not keep me longer in this painful Suspense, but will be kindly pleased to write immediately to the Munny Begum, that she take on herself the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, which is in fact her own Family, without the Interference of any other Person whatsoever. By this you will give me complete Satisfaction.” The Way then to give this young Prince complete Satisfaction, if we can suppose such Letters are really dictated by him, is to restore Munny Begum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person whatsoever. By this Request it appears how little he thought himself qualified three Months ago to take upon himself the Offices which he now desires to be invested with. I do not doubt that the Object of the present Measure is to restore Munny Begum in Fact, if not in Form, to the Power of which she was divested by a former Act of this Government. The Merits of this Lady are well known to the Company; but it may be proper to repeat in this Place what the Court of Directors have, with great Reason, thought fit to say of her: “Notwithstanding such vast Sums have been carried to the Nabob's Account, over and above his Stipend, in so short a Space of Time, we observe, that in May 1775 there was not a Rupee in his Treasury, though there were Demands upon him to a large Amount. This Circumstance alone, were there no other Improprieties in the Conduct of Munny Begum, would justify her Removal from the Office of Guardian to the Nabob; because it is evident that, under her immediate Superintendance, great Part of his Allowance must have been embezzled, or very grossly misapplied.”

Resolved, That the Requisitions contained in the Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, entered in Consultation 23d February, be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—I dissent from, and protest against this Resolution: Because, in addition to all the other Reasons expressed by me, it is a direct and positive Disobedience of the Orders of the Court of Directors, expressed in their high Approbation of the Appointment of Mahomed Reza Cawn

General Letter, 24th Dec. 1776. Par. 35.

General Letter, 24th Dec. 1776. Par. 32.

Cawn to his present Employment; and because this important Resolution is taken without any one Reason being assigned in support of the Necessity or Expediency of it.

Mr. Wheler.—I accede to every Objection pointed out by Mr. Francis; and likewise join with him in his Dissent and Protest. Further, as the Nabob has thought proper at this Period to demand his positive Rights, and as those Rights may probably prove much more extensive than appears from the Question now before the Board, I am confirmed in my former Opinion, that his Highness's Request ought to be referred to the deliberate Decision of the Court of Directors, and not at present receive the Sanction and hasty Determination of this Board.]

Governor General.—I now move, That a Letter be addressed to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, informing him that the Board have agreed to comply with the Requisitions contained in his Letter; but that he be requested to permit the present Judges and Officers of the Nizamut, Adawlut, and of the Fousdarry, to continue in Office until he shall have formed a new Arrangement of those * Offices, and shall have advised the Board of the same through the regular Channel of the Governor General. I move also, That the Substance of the preceding Resolution be communicated to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

Mr. Wheler.—I object to the Letter, for the same Reasons that I have objected to the general Question.

Mr. Francis.—I agree with Mr. Wheler.

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to both the above Motions.

Resolved, That a Letter be addressed to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, informing him, that the Board have complied with the Requisitions contained in his Letter; and that he be requested to permit the present Judges and Officers of the Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Phousdarry, to continue in their present Appointments, until he shall have formed a new Arrangement of those Officers, and shall have advised the Board of the same, through the regular Channel of the Governor General.

Resolved also, That the Substance of the preceding Resolution be communicated to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXII.

Book LVI. Page 413.

Fort William, 15th December 1779.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read the following Letters from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla, and from Mahomed Reza Cawn.

From the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, enclosed in a Letter from the Resident at the Durbar, dated the 10th, and received the 12th of December.

Mobaruck ul Dowla. I have been favoured with your friendly Letter, under Date the 21st Zehaida.

You write, that a Letter has been lately received from the Court of Directors, expressing their Pleasure that the Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan be restored to the Office of Naib Soubah. My Patron, when the aforesaid Nabob was first appointed to the Naib Soubahship, it was entirely on this Account, that by reason of my tender Age, I could not transact my own Affairs in Person, but required the Assistance of a Naib. When I became of Age, there was no further Occasion for a Naib; and I accordingly wrote to you on the Subject, and informed you that I would take on myself the Management of my own Affairs, and had no further Use for a Naib: And as this was perfectly reasonable, you in Council gave your Sanction thereto, and favoured me with a Letter, authorising me to take the Administration on myself, and to dismiss the said Nabob; which was accordingly done; and from that Time to the present, the Affairs of the Nizamut, Fousdarey, and Adawlut, depending on the Nizamut, have been conducted on that Place by my Authority. The Letter received from the Court of Directors, signifying their Pleasure that the said Nabob be restored to the Naib Soubahship, fills me with the greatest Astonishment; nor can I penetrate the Motive of it. Perhaps the Circumstance of my being arrived at Years of Maturity has not yet reached the Ears of the Court of Directors in Europe; and notwithstanding the Number of Children and Dependents which I have, they still

still reckon me an Infant. Otherwise, would they have determined to place my Family under the Authority of another, and written you for that Purpose? In a Word, it was necessary that I should inform you of my Situation, which I formerly did, and it depend * on you to transmit such Information to the Court of Directors. * Sic in Orig.

It is notorious that the meanest of the People will not admit of the Authority of a Stranger in their Families; how can it then be expected of me? In a Word, I administer the Affairs of the Nizamut, which are in fact the Affairs of my own Family, by my own Authority, and shall do so, and I can never on any account agree to the Appointment of the said Nabob to the Naib Soubahship, which would being * the greatest Dishonour, Disgrace, and Contempt on me. I will never of my own Consent admit the said Nabob to any Authority in the Affairs of the Nizamut, Foujedarey, and Adawlut, dependant on the Nizamut; and from Motives of Justice I expect, that regarding the Rights which my late Father is allowed to have had on the Company, you will never consent that any Compulsion be put in practice against me on account of this Business, and that you will use every Means for the Preservation of my Credit, Honour, and Dignity. * Sic in Orig.

From Mahomed Reza Khan, addressed to the Governor General, 14th December.

Your gracious Letter, informing me that you had received a Letter from the Court of Directors signifying their Pleasure that I be restored to the Office of Naib Soubah, and be assured that as long as I shall merit their Favour by my Attachment to the Company, and a faithful Discharge of the Duties of that Office, their Protection will be continued to me, honoured me by its Arrival on the 24th of Zekaida (3d December). My Tongue has been ever since employed in expressing my Thankfulness to the Company for their great Kindness to me, and my Heart is deeply impressed with Gratitude for your Favours; and from the Abundance of your Bounty and Regard to me, I am hopeful that, taking Compassion on my unfortunate Situation, you will restore me to the Station I held before, and make me ever grateful to you for such mighty Obligations.

I was always from the Bottom of my Heart attached to the Company, and kept their Interest in View, and shall now continue to shew my Attachment to them, and to execute the Business belonging to that Station with all my Abilities. Meer Seid Ally is at your Presence: I hope he will meet with your Favour; whatever you are pleased at any Time to direct him to do shall be performed.

From the same to the Council.

Your gracious Letter, &c. &c. honoured me by its Arrival on the 24th of Zekaida (3d December). I have been ever since employed in returning Thanks for the Kindness of the Company, and the Protection of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council. From the Greatness of your Bounty I am hopeful that, being favourably inclined to me, you will restore me to my former Station. I have always been faithfully attached to the Interest of the Company, and shall now continue to shew my Attachment to them, and to perform the Duties of that Station.

[(a) Mr. Francis delivers in the following Minute:

Mr. Francis.—I must request the Attention of the Board to a short Recapitulation of the principal Steps taken, and Declarations made by the Nabob, and by this Government, in relation to the Removal of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to the succeeding Distribution of the several Offices held by him. Nabob Ma...
Dowla...
Mahomed Reza Cawn...

In a Letter received from the Nabob on the 17th of November 1777, he desires that Munny Begum may be allowed to take on herself the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person whatever; and adds, that by this the Governor will give him complete Satisfaction.

In his next Letter he desires that Mahomed Reza Cawn may be removed, and expresses his Hopes, that, "as he himself is now come to Years of Maturity, and, by the Blessing of God, is not so devoid of Understanding as to be incapable of conducting his own Affairs," the Governor will give him the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, and of his own Household, together with the Administration of the Adawlut and Phouzdarey. Received the 12th Feb. 1778.

As the Court of Directors themselves have fully discussed the Claims and Pretensions stated in this Letter, I shall not attempt to add any thing to their Observations thereupon.

On the 7th of March 1778, a Letter from the Governor informs the Nabob, that it had been agreed, that "his Excellency being now arrived at Years of Maturity, the Control of his own Household, and of the Courts dependent on the Nizamut, and * and Phouzdarey should be placed in his Hands." And Mahomed Reza Cawn was directed at the same Time to resign his Authority to the Nabob. * Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1085.

In a Letter received from the Nabob on the 4th of May 1778, he says, "He as made choice of Sudder ul Hoe Khan to fill the Station of Naib of his Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and of Rajah Gourdas for the Office of the Nizamut; and desires that Mahomed Reza Cawn's Salary may be divided between those Two Persons and the Two Begums." On the Request
 * Sic in Orig. contained in * Letter, and immediately complied with, I have nothing to add to the Remarks stated in my Minutes of the 7th of May 1778, except that there could not be a grosser Contradiction than first to remove Mahomed Reza Cawn on Pretence of the Nabob's executing the several Offices himself, and immediately afterwards to appoint other Persons to execute those Offices; and at the same Time to give a considerable Portion of the Salary annexed to them to the Two Begums.

Sudder ul Hoe Khan, in a Letter received 1st September 1778, says, "His Highness himself is not deficient in Regard for me; but certain bad Men have gained an Ascendancy over his Temper, by whose Intligation he acts." After complaining of the Sights he receives from the Nabob, he adds, "Thus they cause the Nabob to treat me sometimes with Indignity, at others
 * Sic in Orig. with Kindness, just as they think proper to advise him. Their Views is *, that by compelling me to Displeasure at such unworthy Treatment, they may force me either to relinquish my Station, or to join with them and act by their Advice, and appoint Creatures of their Recommendation to the different Offices, from which they might draw Profit to themselves."

In a subsequent Letter to the Governor, Sudder ul Hoe Khan says, "The Begum's Ministers, before my Arrival, with the Advice of their Counsellors, caused the Nabob to sign a Receipt, in consequence of which they received at two different Times near 50,000 Rupees in the Name of the Officers of the Audawlet Fouzdarry, &c. from the Company's Sircar; and having drawn up an Account Current in the Manner they wished, they got the Nabob to sign it, and then sent it to me." In the same Letter he asserts that these People have the Nabob entirely in their Power.

On the 1st of September 1778, the Governor informs the Nabob, that "It is highly expedient that Sudder ul Hoe Khan should have full Control in all Matters relative to his Office, and the sole Appointment and Dismission of the Sudder and Mofussil Officers; and that his Seal and Signature should be authentic to all Papers having relation to the Business entrusted to him; I therefore intimate to you, that he should appoint and dismiss all the Officers under him, and that your Excellency should not interfere in any one."

The Nabob, in a Letter to the Governor, received 3d September 1778, says, "Agreeably to your Pleasure, I have relinquished all Concern with the Affairs of the Fouzdarry and Audawlet, leaving the entire Management of them in Sudder ul Hoe Khan's Hands."

Sudder ul Hoe Khan, in a Letter received 30th September, says, "Yatibar Ally Cawn (Munny Begum's Chief Eunuch) from the Amount * Salaries of the Officers of the Adawlet and Phouzdarry, which before my Arrival he had received for two Months from the Sirkar, made Disbursements according to his own Pleasure. He had before caused the Sum of 7,400 Rupees, on Account of the Price of mine and my Paischairs Kellauts, to be carried to Account; and now continually sends a Man to demand from me Four thousand Three hundred and odd Rupees, as the Balance of the Price of Kellauts; and constantly presses me to take it from the Amount of the Salaries of the Officers of the Adawlet and Fouzdarry, and send it to him; and I shall be under the Necessity of complying. I mention this for your Information."
 * Sic in Orig.

The Governor General's Letter to the Nabob, dated the 10th of October 1778, contains a Representation so pointed and so very just, of the fatal Effects which had attended the Nabob's interfering in the Administration of Justice, that I shall insert it entire; but without any Comment. In fact, it speaks too plainly to require one.

"At your Excellency's Request, I sent Sudder ul Hoe Khan to take on him the Administration of the Affairs of the Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and hoped by that Means not only to have given Satisfaction to your Excellency, but that, through his Abilities and Experience, these Affairs would have been conducted in such Manner as to have secured the Peace of the Country and the Happiness of the People: And it is with the greatest Concern I learn, that this Measure is so far from being attended with the expected Advantages, that the Affairs both of the Fouzdary and Adawlut are in the greatest Confusion imaginable; and daily Robberies and Murders are perpetrated throughout the Country.

"This is evidently owing to the Want of a proper Authority in the Person appointed to superintend them: I therefore addressed your Excellency on the Importance and Delicacy of the Affairs in question, and of the Necessity of lodging full Power in the Hands of the Person chosen to administer them. In reply to which, your Excellency expressed Sentiments coincident with mine. Notwithstanding which, your Dependants and People, actuated by selfish and avaritious Views, have by their Interference so impeded the Business as to throw the whole Country into a State of Confusion, from which nothing can retrieve it but an unlimited Power lodged in the Hands of the Superintendent. I therefore request that your Excellency will give the strictest Injunctions to all your Dependants, not to interfere in any Manner with any Matter relative to the Affairs of the Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and that you will yourself relinquish all Interference therein, and leave them entirely to the Management of Sudder ul Hoe Khan. This is absolutely necessary to restore the Country to a State of Tranquillity; and if your Excellency has any
 Plan

Plan to propose for the Management of Affairs in future, be pleased to communicate it to me, and every Attention shall be paid to give your Excellency Satisfaction. In the mean time, I have given Directions to Sudder ul Hoe Khan to take the sole Management of them into his own Hands, and to apply assiduously to the Restoration of Tranquillity and good Order in the Country; and I must request that your Excellency will confirm them by similar Orders to him; otherwise a Measure which I adopted at your Excellency's Request, and with a View to your Satisfaction and the Benefit of the Country, will be attended with quite contrary Effects, and bring Discredit on me."

From the preceding Correspondence, I think it appears beyond Dispute, that the Nabob himself has hitherto been a mere Cypher through the whole Transaction, or rather an Instrument in the Hands of Munny Begum and others employed by them, and for their Purposes only, to accomplish the Removal of Mahommud Reza Cawn. That these People have made a most dangerous and iniquitous Use of the Nabob's Name and Authority while they had both at their Disposal, and that the Governor General himself was convinced that the Interference of the Nabob, or of those who acted for him, in the Affairs of the Nizamut, had been attended with the most ruinous Consequences, which he accordingly endeavoured to obviate by directing him not to concern himself in any Shape in the Conduct of the Business entrusted to the Naib Subadar.

With respect to the Nabob, I shall only observe, that his Letters involve him in a very disgraceful Dilemma. If * could believe it possible that, freely, and of his own mere Motion, he could recommend "*That Munny Begum should take on herself the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person;*" that he should in one Letter desire to conduct the Affairs of the Nizamut himself, and in the next, that a Naib should be appointed to conduct them for him; I should give little Credit to the Assertion with which these Requests are accompanied, viz. *that he is not devoid of Understanding.* He may arrive at Years of Maturity; but if at the Age of Twenty-one, he does not perceive the Folly and Absurdity of such Propositions and such Contradictions, I should despair of his ever arriving at Years of Discretion. On the other Hand, if these Letters are written for him, which I am thoroughly satisfied is the Case; if he has no Will of his own, and if the Rights and Authorities demanded in his Name are in reality to devolve to Munny Begum, to her Chief Eunuch, and to the other Persons of whose Misconduct the late Naib Subadar made so many Complaints to the Governor; what Opinion are we to entertain of his Excellency's Understanding and Veracity, or on what Ground can we commit the Management of such important Affairs to a young Man so dependant on Munny Begum, and evidently so incapable of judging or acting for himself?

I now proceed to the last Orders from the Court of Directors. They consider the whole Subject in the same Light that I do; they acknowledge no Right of Inheritance in the Nabob; they understand every ostensible Accession to his Power as a real one to that of Munny Begum; they deem it for the Welfare of the Country that the Office of Naib Subadar should be continued; and they positively direct us forthwith to signify to the Nabob their Pleasure, that Mahomed Reza Cawn be immediately restored to it.

But notwithstanding they had a thorough Knowledge of the Facts, and were perfectly acquainted with all the Characters, they certainly were not aware of the Possibility of such a Case as now exists, or they would have provided against it. They did not foresee that their positive Orders would not be enforced by this Government, or that such Orders would be disobeyed, when they read the Nabob's late Letters; the false and frivolous Pretences on which he ventures to counteract and defeat an Arrangement which the Company have deemed necessary for the Welfare of the Country, will astonish them no less than our Acquiescence in such Pretences.

First he says, "That he had formerly written to the Governor, that he had no farther Occasion for a Naib, and would himself conduct his own Affairs." And he asserts, "That since the Dismission of Mahomud Reza Cawn, to the present Time, the Business had been conducted under his own immediate Direction." Is it possible he should forget, that in consequence of Sudder Ulhoe Cawn's Appointment the Governor had expressly required him not to interfere; and that the Nabob had thereupon relinquished all Concern with the Affairs of the Phouslarry and Adawler, and left the entire Management of them in the Hands of the Naib. In his next Letter he talks of the Rights of his deceased's * Father, as well as his own, as if the Office of Nazim were hereditary. He talks of his Claims on the Company, as if he held by some other Title than their Friendship and Protection, or as if either he or his Father had any Right in the Subadary beyond what they derived from the voluntary Acts of the Company, or of their Representatives. He says, he never will admit Mahommud Reza Cawn to profess * any Degree of Authority in his Family; and that as Sudder Ulhoe Cawn is dead, he shall take on himself the Management of the Business. In his last Letter he observes, that Mahommud Reza Cawn was at first appointed on account of his the Nabob's tender Age, which required the Assistance of a Naib; forgetting not only that a Naib Subadar was appointed, and the Office executed, without Objections, during the Government of his Predecessors, but that he himself had submitted about a Year ago, to the Appointment of Sudder Ulhoe Khan, and that the latter continued to execute his several Offices till his Death, with Powers totally and unavowedly independent of the Nabob. He forgets, or perhaps he does not know, that the Treaty of March 1770, by which

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

which alone his Rights, whatever they may be, were created, provides for the Appointment of a Naib of the Provinces, to be invested with the Management of Affairs; and that this Naib was appointed at the Instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council. In the same Letter the Nabob declares, that he administers the Affairs of the Nizamut *by his own Authority, and shall do so*; and that he never can, on any account, agree to the Appointment of Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Naib Soubaship.

The Governor General's Letter of the 10th of October 1778 will shew the Company, not only in what Manner this important Business is likely to be conducted, and what Opinion the Governor General himself entertains of the Nabob's Capacity, but that neither ~~were~~ his supposed Rights, and the Maturity of his Age, attended to at that Time, nor his personal Inclinations consulted. Notwithstanding all his Claims to the Phoufdarry and Adawlut, the Governor's Pleasure divested him of both, and left him without an Option. These, however, are not the first and immediate Objects of Consideration; a new and unexpected Question is now before us: The Company's Orders are disobeyed on pretended Principles, which suppose the Existence of an Authority in these Provinces independent of the Authority of Great Britain over them. That of the Court of Directors is the only Medium by which the Subjection of Bengal to Great Britain is held and secured. In opposition to it the Nabob declares, that *he acts by his own Authority, and shall continue to do so*. I do not know what Name the Law will give to Disobedience of the Company's Orders by this Board, or whether such Disobedience directly avowed by ourselves would not be less criminal, and in its Consequences less dangerous, than under the Form which it now assumes; but every Man must see which Way the present Example leads, and what Use may be made of it. If some vigorous Measure be not immediately taken by the Company to disarm the Nabob of all Means of Resistance, or at least to deter him from attempting it again, their Dominion over Bengal is not secure. I am sorry this inexperienced young Man should have been so unhappily advised. He does not know on what dangerous Ground he treads. He forgets himself too grossly, when he disobeys the Company's positive Orders, and in the same Breadth * tells the Governor General, "You are the Master, and my Patron, and I can take no Measure without first communicating it to you."

* Sic in Orig.

The Company will consider, whether this avowed Distinction between them and their local Representative be not something more than disrespectful *, or whether their Injunctions would have been slighted if they had been accompanied by the usual and proper Requisition on the Part of the Governor General and Council, which I repeatedly recommended without Success. Other and more alarming Reflections will naturally succeed. The ostensible Shadow of the Nabob's Authority may in Time find a Substance to support it. If the Spirit of Party and Faction, which prevails through every Department of Government, and through every other Rank of Life, should reach to the Sepoys, it would be a painful, but not a difficult Task, to count the few remaining Steps which lead inevitably from that State of Things to final Dissolution. At whatever Distance that Danger may appear to be, yet if the Course we are in points directly so it, I trust that the Wisdom of the Company will not deem it unworthy of their instant Consideration. The same Measures, by which a great and imminent Mischief might have been prevented, will not be sufficient to correct or retrieve it.

Mr. Francis on D^o.

Mr. Francis.—I now move, That it may be resolved, that the preceding Letter from the Nabob is highly dissatisfactory to the Board; and that the Governor General be requested to signify the same to him, and to demand, in our Name, his immediate Compliance with the Orders of the Company.

Mr. Wheler.—I agree to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—If any Advantage was stated to derive to the Company by controlling the Will of the Nabob, it might be a Question with me how far the Occasion would vindicate the Compulsion proposed; but when no national Benefit can accrue, nor is stated, I cannot give my

* Sic in Orig.

Assent to a very * acceptable Measure. Governor General.—I shall take another Occasion to deliver my Sentiments at large on the Subjects of this Motion: For the present I shall content myself with declaring, that I have gone to the utmost Lengths prescribed to me by the Company's Orders, and by my Sense of my Duty and that I will not go beyond them.

Mr. Francis's Motion resolved in the Negative.]

Mr. Francis.—Since it is resolved, that the Board will not insist on the Nabob's Compliance with the Company's Orders, nothing is left for me, but to move, as I now do, That the Salary allotted by the Company out of their Revenues, for the Support of the Office of Naib Soubaship amounting to three Lacks of Sicca Rupees per Annum, or so much of it as was divided between Munny Begum, Baboo Begum, Rajah Gourdas, and Sudder ul Hoe Khan, may cease, and that made a Saving in the Company's Treasury, from the Day when Sudder ul Hoe Khan died.

It is the Company's Property, and if it be not employed in the Manner they direct, it should not at least be applied to any other Purpose.

Mr. Wheler.—I agree to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—I must desire that the Fund from which this Payment is made to the Ministers of the Nabob, be stated by the Accountant General, before I give my Opinion upon the Motion.

Govern

Governor General.—I object to the Question in the Terms of it; but I consent to wait for the Information required by Mr. Barwell.

Ordered, That the Accountant General to the Revenue Department be directed to furnish the Account desired by Mr. Barwell.

Agreed, That the further Consideration of this Subject be deferred till the Receipt of the above-mentioned Account.

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXIII.

Book XXXVI. Page 63.

Fort William, 6th July 1781.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and Edward Wheler Esquire.

Secret Dep^t;
Friday.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at Fort Saint George.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations 6th July 1781.

(a) [“ The Governor General reports to the Board, that a Person of the Name of Meerza Mufeta is lately arrived at the Presidency, charged with a confidential Commission from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla, which is contained in the accompanying Papers; and he requests that they may be taken into immediate Consideration, and a Decision passed upon them before his Departure. Governor General's Minute and Accompani-ment.

“ The Requisition made by the Nabob, as the Inference from his Papers, is, that he may be permitted to dispose of his own Stipend, without being made to depend upon the Will of another. We have been so much in the Habit of calling him a Minor, that the Denomination seems to have grown into a confirmed Opinion with the Length of Time which has advanced him to the Years of Maturity. He is now arrived at that Time of Life when a Man may be supposed capable, if ever, of managing his own Concerns. He is near Twenty-six Years of Age, and is the Father of Eight Children; and, as I am informed, his Understanding is much improved of late by an Attention to his Education; these are Circumstances which give him a Claim to the uncontroled Exercise of domestic Authority, unless it is intended to keep him in a State of perpetual Pupilage. It may reasonably be supposed that he will pay greater Regard to a just Oeconomy in his own Family than has been observed by Muzuffer Jung, who is an Alien to it, or by his Sons, to whom he has committed the principal Management of the Nabob's Household, and who, in Years and Experience, are inferior to him, and in Capacity not his Superiors.

“ The Governor General, for these Reasons, recommends it to the Board, that the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla be entrusted with the exclusive and entire Receipts and Disbursements of his Stipend, and the uncontroled Management and Regulation of his Household:

“ That Muzuffer Jung be immediately divested of the Office of Comptroller, or Superintendent of the Nabob's Household, and of all Authority and Interference therein, and that he be required to deliver over to the Resident of this Government at the Durbar the Accounts of that Office, who is to be instructed to demand them, and to see them clearly and finally adjusted with the Nabob.

“ Although the Governor General has proposed this Alteration in favour of the Nabob generally, he is aware that so sudden and unlimited a Disposal of a large Revenue may at first encourage a Spirit of Dissipation in the Nabob, which it may be necessary to guard against, and which will be best effected by a mild but firm Interposition from our Government. For this Purpose, if the Board should approve of it, the Governor General will, on his Arrival at the City, endeavour to obtain the Nabob's Consent for establishing such a Plan for the Regulation and equal Distribution of his Expences as shall be adapted to the dissimilar Appearances of preserving his Interests and his Independence at the same Time.

W. H.”

(a) Vide supra, Page 1091.

[7 C]

Rehemman

From the
Nabob Mo-
barek ul
Dowla.

Rehemman Cooly is arrived full of the highest Obligations and Gratitude to you for friendly and favourable Reception of him, in return for which may the Almighty shower his Blessings on you; there is no Doubt of your Favour to me; and my Honour, Reputation, and Well-being, depend on you at this Time. I have dispatched to your Presence Mirza Musseeta, who is in my Confidence and Esteem, and whose good and faithful Services, during the Time of the late Nabob Sief ul Dowlah, will never be forgotten, and who has no Connection with any Person but myself; he will at a proper Opportunity explain my Wishes and Request to you. My Hopes from your Favour are, that you will attend to what he shall represent on my Part, and that you will approve of what he shall request.

Arzie from
Mirza Mus-
seeta.

Having prepared a List of such of Mozuffer Jung's Dependants as are of Distinction, and personally known to me, many of whom are appointed in the room of old established Servants of the Nizamut, and the rest by way of Provision, and whose Names I at present recollect, I beg leave to enclose to your Highness for Perusal. After I shall have received the Account of the Servants of the Sirkar, I will do myself the Honour of sending it to your Presence.

List of all the most distinguished Officers who are Dependants of Mozuffer Jung, and of the Alterations in the Appointments of the Presence which have taken place since the Beginning of Mozuffer Jung's Administration.

Administration as Naib.

Bheram Jung, appointed Dewan	—	—	—	1500
The Sebandy Establishment under Bheram Jung	—	—	—	700
The Troopers stationed with Bheram Jung	—	—	—	250
Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan, the Naib of Bheram Jung	—	—	—	700
The Son of Sudder ud Dien Mah ^d Khan	—	—	—	150
Meer Aboo ul Hossien, the Brother of Sudder ud Dien	—	—	—	200
Meer Koorban Ally, the Friend of Sudder ud Dien	—	—	—	60
Meer Zien ul ab Dien, a Dependant of Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan, appointed Daroga of the Coash Khana in the room of Khaja Bodhe dismissed	—	—	—	35
Affarain appointed Ameen	—	—	—	500
Ahmed Ally Khan, the Brother of Mozuffer Jung, appointed Daroga of the Khezana, in the room of Mohammed, dismissed	—	—	—	400
Seropchund appointed to the Charge of all the Cash and Articles of the Meerfaman, on the Dismission of Chiton Dhur the Treasurer	—	—	—	30
Reza Cooly Khan, appointed Daroga of the Dewan Rhanna, on the Dismission of Affaud Ally Khan, the Brother of Mahomed Erich Khan	—	—	—	400
Reza Beg, the Naib of Reza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	100
The Son of Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	50
Mizoz Rehum, recommended by Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	100
Aka, recommended by Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	70
Niamat Ulla Khan to the Khanfaman of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	200
Futtah Ally Khan, the Son of Heamut Alla Khan, appointed Daroga of the Fulkhana	—	—	—	100
Mahomed Ismael Khan, a Fellow-student of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	250
Hickmutyab Khap, Physician to Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	150
Meerza Sengy Beg, the Mossayeb of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	100
Golaum Hossien, the Mossayeb of Bheram Jung	—	—	—	50
Hossien Buksh, a Dependant of Mozuffer Jung, appointed Daroga of the Emaurut, on the Dismission of Meer Hyder Ally, the Son of Noor Ally Khan, deceased, who held that Office for many Years	—	—	—	100
Total Amount				6195

Representa-
tion of Mirza
Musseeta.

The Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah has sent Mirza Musseeta with a Letter to the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council.

In obedience to the Governor's Directions, the following Articles have been written from his Representations.

From the Day that Mozuffer Jung was appointed to the Neabut of the Nizamut, which is nearly Sixteen Months, he has regularly received the Stipend of the Nizamut from the Sirkar of the Company.

Mozuffer Jung, after displacing and dismissing, at his own Pleasure, and without any Fault alleged, the old Servants and Ministers of the Nizamut, has appointed, with large Salaries, Bheram Jung, his Son, and a great Number of his own Dependants, to Offices of Consequence, such as the Dewanny, the Derogany of the Dewan Khanna, the * Derogagny of the Khezana, and the Charge of the Cash and Effects of the Meerfaman; and takes monthly a Sum for the Payment of their Salaries.

In the managing the Affairs of the Nizamut and Meerfaman, &c. and in the Expences of them, the Nawaub's Orders are of no Effect without Mozuffer Jung's Orders and Leave.

The Nawaub's Distress and Want of Authority is so great, that whenever he goes into the Mahal Serra, the Begums and the female Servants of the Mahal press him for Money for their

their Allowances and other necessary Expences, which they receive from the Nizamut, and importune him with their Distresses, so that he can neither hear nor sit down, and is obliged from Shame to come out again.

When his Highness goes out to hunt or ride, the Sepoys, and all others having Salaries from the Nizamut, make such violent and constant Complaints and Demands, that he finds it impossible to ride.

If his Highness comes out of Mahal Serah into the Dewan Khanna, his Mohsahebis and Attendants, who are ** most* distressed than all the rest from their Pay being withheld, importune him by demanding their Salaries and relating their Distresses, so that he cannot remain seated there. ** Sic in Orig.*

If his Highness sends for his Dinner from the Kitchen, the Cooks reply that there is none. Accordingly, one Day lately, the Victuals ** was* not dressed in the Kitchen till Nine o'Clock at Night. His Highness sent an Account of this Distress to Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan, the Naib of Bheram Jung, who returned for Answer, that he could do nothing. Then the Begum, his Highness's Mother, gave him 500 Rupees from her own Cash, and the Victuals was dressed. ** Sic in Orig.*

Mozuffer Jung, out of the Sixteen Months Stipend for the Nizamut, which he has received from the Company's Sirkar since the Beginning of his Neabut, has not paid the Servants of the Nizamut for more than Seven and Nine Months.

The Truth of this appears ** fully* the Papers of the Salaries, and the Wafulbakey of the Khezana. ** Deest in Orig.*

The Houses in the Khela are reduced to such a Situation for want of Repairs, that the Walls of the Mahull Serah, and the Inner Apartments are so bad, and broken, *that they* ** that they have* Straw Thatching instead of Roofs, and Tallies instead of Walls, and within these the Female Servants dwell. ** Sic in Orig.*

One Instance of the Arrears in the Salaries is, that the Baboo Begum, the Nawaub's Mother, has not received her Allowance for Fifteen Months.

Copy of an Authentic List of the Servants of the Nizamut, who have been placed in Office by Mozuffer Jung, delivered by Mirza Muffetta to the Governor General.

Bheram Jung	—	—	—	—	2500
Sudderud Dien Mah ^d Khan	—	—	—	—	500
Reza Cooly Khan, and his Naib and Son	—	—	—	—	545
Meer Aboul Hosssein	—	—	—	—	250
Meer Ally Reza	—	—	—	—	200
Golaum Ahmed, and Two Dependants of his	—	—	—	—	405
Sematum, and Three others	—	—	—	—	650
Mah ^d Ismael Khan	—	—	—	—	225
Mirza Abdulla	—	—	—	—	170
Affanund	—	—	—	—	100
Mirza Ally Ekber, the Naib of the Amauret	—	—	—	—	30
Miza Abdul Hosssein, or Hosssein Buksh	—	—	—	—	85
Zied Par Ally	—	—	—	—	12
Doct ^r Athumum	—	—	—	—	200
Pevemkishen	—	—	—	—	150
Hickmut Yab Khan	—	—	—	—	150
Mahomed Nultoo	—	—	—	—	65
Hudjee Seif Ullah, and Two others	—	—	—	—	50
Mirza Ally Nukky, Daroga of the Boat Repairs	—	—	—	—	60
Meer Mah ^d Ally of Seerfy	—	—	—	—	40
Khen Ulla Khan	—	—	—	—	100
Meer Hushim Ally	—	—	—	—	30
Soliman Beg	—	—	—	—	50
Kully Minker	—	—	—	—	50
Ro ^y Keffenitchund, and Two others	—	—	—	—	120
Shah Ally Khan	—	—	—	—	10
Mirza Mustaffer Corly	—	—	—	—	60
Shuk Hafiz Ally	—	—	—	—	60
Mah ^d Ally Khan	—	—	—	—	100
Meer Abul Hosssein Khan	—	—	—	—	60
Meer Hosssein Reza	—	—	—	—	60
Aha Shereef	—	—	—	—	30
Meer Sabul Ulla	—	—	—	—	15
Meer Ahmed Ally	—	—	—	—	60
Mirza Golaum Hosssein	—	—	—	—	50
Meer Assud Ally	—	—	—	—	25
Mah ^d Hosssein Beg	—	—	—	—	60

Syed

Syed Ahmud Ally Khan, with Two others	—	—	—	363
Ievukfam	—	—	—	20
Rajah Affaram	—	—	—	500
Meer Jemul ud Dien, &c. Five Horsemen	—	—	—	187
Meer Zein ul Abdien	—	—	—	20
Jorgruz Jung, &c. Twenty-one Hirscharrahs,	—	—	—	204
Aka Baker	—	—	—	40
Ghuzumfer Ally, and Two others	—	—	—	109
Aka Mah ^d	—	—	—	60
Mirza Simjenn Begg	—	—	—	100
Mirza Abdul Beheen	—	—	—	130
Mirza Golaum Ally, Doroga of the Stables	—	—	—	20
Refherkdam	—	—	—	150
Niamut Ulla Khan, and his Son	—	—	—	300
				<u>9572</u>

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write a Letter to the Nawaub Mobaruh ul Dowlah, acquainting him that he has laid his Letter, together with the Representation of Mirza Musfeeta, before the Board; and that it has been resolved to divest Mozuffer Jung of the Charge and Controul of his Stipend, his Household, and Expences, and to leave them to his own Management; but in consideration of his Want of Experience, the Board hope he will submit to such a Plan for the Regulation and equal Distribution of his Expences, as shall be agreed upon at an Interview between him and the Governor General at the City; and that he be desired not to consider this Qualification of the Board's Resolution as meant to be an Exception from it, but as the Means of rendering it more effectual for his Interest and future Satisfaction.

Ordered, That a Copy of these Resolutions, together with the Letter to the Nabob, be sent to Sir John Doyly, with Directions to him to communicate the same to the Nabob; and Resolved,

That the Governor General be requested to apprise Mahomed Reza Cawn of the Change that will be made in the Management of the Nabob's Affairs.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXIV.

Book XXXVI. Page 134.

Sect Depart.
Friday.

Fort William, 20th July 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler Esquire.

The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort Saint George.

Received the following Letter and Inclosure from the Governor General.

Sir,
The Governor General. I arrived at Moorshedabad on the Morning of the 10th, and left it Yesterday Morning to proceed on my Journey.

On the River beyond Moorshedabad, 14th July 1781.
In frequent Conversation with the Nabob, I pressing recommended to him a strict Attention to Frugality and Oeconomy in the Regulation of his Expences, and left with him a Plan in Writing for that Purpose, being the Substance of the Advice which I had verbally offered to him; a Copy of this is inclosed. He gave me the most solemn Assurances, and with great apparent Sincerity, that he would invariably adhere to it; and as his Interest is concerned in it, of which he is not insensible, I have no Doubt of his maintaining that Resolution. At all Events, the Presence and Authority of the Resident, on whose Vigilance I can implicitly rely, will prevent any material Deviation from it; but, in effect, I do not apprehend that he will stand in need of a Controul, as his Disposition is gentle, and as susceptible of good Impressions, as it has been unfortunately too much exposed to bad. I should be sorry that a Suggestion of his Want of proper Discernment in the Choice of his Confidants and Associates should appear even in our secret Records, if I had not a very firm Persuasion that his future Conduct will redeem his Credit in that Particular; his own Words will be the best Vouchers for this Belief. When I told him what had been

been reported to me on this Subject, he acknowledged the Charge, but attributed it to the Necessity of his Situation, alledging that while the Power and Wealth of the Nizamut were in the Hands of another, those Persons, whom he might have chosen as his fittest Companions, were either drawn from him by their Interests, or were fearful of giving Offence by seeming to pay their Court in any Degree to him. The Observation was certainly true, for the Conclusion is in itself unavoidable.

I have dwelt on these minute Particulars more than they may appear to deserve, because I have ever been of opinion that our national Credit is concerned in the Character which the Nabob may obtain in the public Opinion, and have for that Reason endeavoured to place him in such a Light as might contribute to his Improvements whenever I had it in my Power.

For the Accomplishment of the Arrangements which I have recommended to the Nabob, it will be absolutely necessary that the monthly Payments of his Stipends be punctually paid, otherwise there will be a Necessity or a Pretext at least for contracting Debts, of which his Servants will not fail to avail themselves; in that Way his Expences will exceed all Bounds, nor will it be easy to check them. To relieve the Nabob's present Wants, I have directed the Resident to raise an immediate Supply on the Credit of the Company to be repaid from the first Receipts. I entreat that you will be pleased to order a Fund to be provided for this Purpose, either by an Assignment or by the Collections of Rajeshahce, or any other more certain and ready Resource, to be paid immediately into the Hands of the Resident for the Nabob's Use, as every intermediate Channel will be an unavoidable Cause of Delays.

I have, &c.

Warren Hastings.

Heads of Instructions from the Governor General to the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, respecting his Conduct for the Management of his Affairs.

Instructions
from the Go-
vernor to the
Nabob.

1st, You will be pleased to direct your Muttasaddies to form an Account of the fixed Sums of your monthly Expences, such as Servants Wages in the different Departments of Pensions and other Allowances, as well as of the estimated Amount of variable Expences, to be delivered to Sir John D'Oyly for my Inspection. I have given such Orders to Sir John D'Oyly, as will enable him to propose to you such Reductions of the Pensions and other Allowances, and such a Distribution of the variable Expences, as shall be proportionable to the whole Sum of your monthly Income, and I must request that you will conform to it.

I have heard that you have contracted heavy Debts, and I know that such Debts always exceed their just Amount. I request that you will cause an Account of them to be made out and delivered to Sir John D'Oyly, that a Settlement may be made of them, and a Plan for their Discharge by equal and easy Kists, according to such Rules as I have prescribed to him, and he will impart to you. This is absolutely necessary for your Dignity, Credit, and future Ease. It is not fitting that a Person in your high Station should be importuned with the Demands of your Creditors, or the People hear their Clamours whenever you appear in Public.

3dly, Your Monthly Income is 133,333 : 5 : 6 : 3; let the Sum of 116,000 Rs. be appropriated to your monthly Expences, in the Manner proposed by the 1st Article, and the Remainder being 17,333 : 5 : 6 : 3 per Month set apart for the Payment of your Debts.

4thly, You must promise me solemnly that you will not contract any new Debts; but, to avoid the Necessity of it, that you will confine each Month's Expences to the Sum assigned for them, in

Artifices

the Manner which I have proposed in 1st Article, and that no *Objections* may be made use of by any of your Servants, to involve you in any new Debts contracted without your Knowledge, and under false Pretences. I advise that you cause a Proclamation to be made, that it is your Intention and Resolution that no Debts of whatever Nature shall be contracted in your Name; and that if any of your Servants shall contract Debts under that Pretence, it is false, and you will not be answerable for them.

If you have interested People about you, they will represent that this is contrary to your Dignity, because it is contrary to their Interest; but you must credit me, who have your Dignity more at Heart than they can have, and can have no Interest in giving you this Advice; it is the only Means of preserving your Dignity.

5th, It is my earnest Advice and Recommendation, that you make no Presents but the necessary Distributions to your own Family, especially of Cloths and other Articles; because this Expence will greatly eat into your Income, and, by the Profits of their Purchase, and their disproportionate Value to the Receiver, they will prove, in every Instance to you, a Loss of 10 Rs. to one Rupee Profit, which they will actually yield to those on whom you may bestow them. The Presents which Custom has rendered necessary, such as Kallaats and Jewels, should be given according to the settled Rules and Forms, of which the proper Officers should advise you, and be answerable that they are according to such Rules and Forms. Observe this Rule rigidly, and *and you will

*Sic in Orig.

find your Income much more equal to your necessary Disbursements.

6th, The Benevolence of your Nature, and the Desire which you have to shew Civility to Gentlemen of the English Nation, may induce you to admit too many of them indiscriminately to your Presence, which is hurtful to your Dignity, and is besides the Cause of Expence; it

also

also lessens the Credit of those Distinctions which may be due to Persons who are most intitled to them. I therefore request that you will not admit any English Gentlemen to your Presence, who may not have some Pretence to that Honour from his Rank or Office in the Service. On such Occasions therefore you will consult Sir John *D'Oyloy, who is the competent Judge, and will be responsible that no improper Persons are introduced to you, and you must forbid any Person of that Nation to be intruded to your Presence, without his Introduction.

* Sic in Orig.

7th, It gave me great Concern to see the damaged State of your Kellah; a small Expence, with Oeconomy and a proper Attention to it, will serve to give it all the necessary Repairs: But if the Execution of these Repairs be entrusted to the Persons usually employed in making them without any Controul, they will cost you Lacs, they will be done improperly, perhaps not at all; even in the former Case, new Repairs will be required in a few Months after the first are finished. Let a fixed Sum be appropriated monthly to this Expence, according to a Plan which will be delivered to you by Sir John D'Oyly, and in this Way a very small Sum will be sufficient.

The Effect will be soon visible to yourself.

8th, You are now arrived at that Time of Life in which the Eyes of all Men will be upon you, and at which their Observations upon your Behaviour will constitute your Character with the World. The first Judgment formed of the Character of a Man in high Rank is from his Company; and nothing lessens his Character so much as the Society of mean Persons. Let the Services and Attention of faithful and old Servants be distinguished and rewarded, but let them be treated as Servants. If you raise mean Men to be Companions, you lessen yourself proportionally to their Level. Choose your Companions among Men of Family, even in preference to others who may appear to you to possess, or who may really possess, greater Virtues or Accomplishments. I have frequently heard the Names of some Persons, both of bad Character and base Origin, who have found the Means of insinuating the Means * into your Company and constant Fellowship. I shall forbear mentioning them, unless I hear that they still avail themselves of your Goodness, to retain the Places which they improperly hold near your Person. This Caution I have given you, as the Advice of your real Friend: But I regard your Interest and Credit to be so deeply concerned in your Observance of it, that I shall think myself obliged to interfere in another Manner if you neglect it, or find yourself so much embarrassed by the Habit of long Connection, as to require my Intervention.

* Sic in Orig.

9th, These I make the Conditions of the Compliance which the Governor General and Council have yielded to your late Requisition. It is but just that you should possess what is your acknowledged Right: But their Intention would be defeated, and you would be in a worse Situation, if you were to be left a Prey, without a Guide, until you have acquired Experience, which, to the Strength and Goodness of your Understanding, will be Work of but a short Period, to the Rapacity, Frauds, and Artifices of Mankind. You have offered to give up the Sum of Four Lacks of Rupees, to be allowed the free Use of the Remainder of your Stipend: This we have refused, because it would be contrary to Justice. You should consider this as a Proof of the Sincerity of the above Arrangements which have been recommended to you, and of their Expediency to your real Interests; and your Attention to them will be a Means of reconciling the Company to the Resolution which we have taken, and which will be reported to them in a Light very hurtful both to you and to us, if an improper Effect should attend it. These I have ordered Sir John D'Oyly to read in your Presence, and to explain them to you, that no Part of them may escape your Notice; and he has my positive Orders to remonstrate to you against every Departure from them.

Upon all these Occasions I hope and expect that you will give him a particular and cordial Attention, and regard what he shall say, as if said by myself; for I know him to be a Person of the strictest Honour and Integrity. I have a perfect Reliance on him; and you cannot have a more attached or more disinterested Counsellor. Although I desire to receive your Letters frequently, yet as many Matters will occur which cannot so easily be explained by Letters as by Conversation, I desire that you will, on such Occasions, give your Orders to him respecting such Points as you may desire to have imparted to me; and I, postponing every other Concern, will give you an immediate, and the most satisfactory Reply concerning them (a)."]

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that in obedience to the Orders of Mr. Wheler, he Yesterday wrote the following Letter to the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

To the Com^{rs}
of Rev^y from
Sec^y.

It having been represented that the punctual Payment of the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah's Stipend is absolutely necessary to render the Arrangements, which have lately been made with him, effectual, I obey the Orders of the Board, in desiring that you will adopt such Measures as will secure the regular Advance of 130,000 Rupees per Menssem to the Resident at the Durbar, to enable him to discharge the Nabob's Stipend.

Council Chamber,
19th July 1781.

I am, &c.

Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXV.

Fort William, 11th June 1787.

At a Council, Present,

The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President,

And

The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Sir John Macpherson Baronet absent from the Presidency.
John Shore Esquire indisposed.Secret and
political De-
partment.
Monday.

(a) Read the following Report from Mr. Shore.

The Variety of more important Occupations to which my Attention has been directed since my Return to the Presidency, has hitherto prevented my submitting to the Honourable Board a Report upon the Subject of my Deputation to Moorshedabad.

Mr. Shore's
Report.

My Residence there was short, as the Objects of my Inquiry were general only. On the 28th of December I had first the Honour of an Interview with the Nabob Mubarick Uddowlah, and on the 7th of January following I took my leave.

Notwithstanding the most flattering Expressions of Satisfaction at my Deputation, I was sorry to observe from the Nabob's Conversation that uncommon Pains had been used to impress his Mind with an unfavourable Idea as to the Object of it, and I had frequent Occasion afterwards to make the same Remark.

Before my Departure from Calcutta the Nabob wrote me a Letter, which he dispatched by one of his confidential Servants; but it was not delivered to me until Two Days after * Arrival at Moorshedabad. In this he informs me, That Reports had been circulated that a new Plan had been formed in the Supreme Council for the Conduct of the Business of Nizamut: That though he did not himself give credit to them, he could not avoid reflecting on them: That he remembered the Commission executed by Mr. Goring, which had made a severe Impression upon him, never to be effaced, although it had taken place when he was young: That he was now more advanced in Years, and understood his own Affairs perfectly; and that there was not the least Necessity for any public Inquiry into them, which would prove highly disrespectful to him: That though he entertained very different Sentiments respecting my Commission, as being intended rather to promote my Wishes; yet he deemed it necessary to communicate to me what he had heard, with the Confidence of a Friend, and to request that if any Resolution to the Effect above mentioned had passed in Council, I would nevertheless represent to Lord Cornwallis, that the Measures formerly adopted, notwithstanding his Youth, were highly disgraceful to him; but that a Renewal of them would accumulate Indignity upon the Nizamut, and he hoped the Honour and Inclinations of the Nazim might be attended to; he concluded with expressing an anxious Wish he might soon see me.

* Sic in Orig.

In answer to this, I assured the Nabob generally, that it was my Wish to promote the Credit and Dignity of the Nizamut, as well as his personal Ease and Satisfaction. As to the Motives that dictated his Address to me, I do not hesitate to declare my Opinion, that it was suggested by Rajah Soonder Sing, from an Apprehension that his Interests might be essentially injured by that Investigation which the Nabob expressed so much Anxiety to avoid.

My Attention, during my Residence at Moorshedabad, was directed to ascertain generally if the Business of the Nizamut was conducted to the Satisfaction of the People connected with that Department, and in a Manner creditable to the Character of the Nabob; and whether the Nabob himself exercised any Controul over his own Affairs, on a Supposition that the Honourable Board might, from the Information obtained, be able to determine upon the Propriety of assenting to the Propositions of the Nabob Mubarick Uddowlah; or whether a Necessity existed for their Interference in the Arrangement of this Department.

It is necessary to premise, that in the Month of July 1781, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, formed some Regulations for the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Nizamut, which were recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Department on the 20th of the same Month. A Translate of the Arrangement was delivered in Writing to the Nabob, who pledged to Mr. Hastings the most solemn Assurances that he would invariably adhere to the Principles of it.

The chief Objects of these Regulations were, to promote the personal Credit of the Nabob and the Dignity of the Nizamut, to establish the strictest Frugality and Economy in the Nizamut Disbursements, and to provide a Fund for the Discharge of the Debts contracted by the Nabob.

I beg leave to refer the Board to the Regulations at large and Letter accompanying them.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1095.

The

The Conduct of the Detail, agreeable to the Plan prescribed, was committed to the Resident at the Durbar, Sir John D'Oily, who in concert with the Nabob, or at least with his Sanction, formed an Establishment for the Expences of the Nizamut, the Particulars of which were recorded in the Account, N^o 3. transmitted by Mr. Pott to Mr. Macpherson, and accompanying this Report.

* Sic in Orig. The Amount paid by the Company to the Nizamut is Sixteen Lacks of Rupees a Year; and the following Abstract will shew the general Approbation * of it, agreeable to the above-mentioned Establishment.

For the Expence of the Nizamut a monthly Fund was settled of	Rs. 33,208 4 —
And for the Bhéla Department, or the Nabob's Household	12,987 13 —

* Sic in Orig.

Exclusive of * the following Allowances were made:

For the Calumdan Khana, or Nabob's Privy Purse	Rs. 8,000
Ashur Runa, or religious Establishment	1,500
Building and Repairs	2,500
Meer Samarrie, or Sundries	9,000
Toshuck Kana, or Wardrobe	27,580
	<u>48,580 — —</u>

Pensions.

To the Nabob Munny Begum	12,000
Bubboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	8,000
Meer Sidoo, Son of the Nabob Meerun	4,000
Saleha Begum	1,000
	<u>25,000 — —</u>

	per Month	1,19,776 1 —
Saving Fund for the Payment of old Debts and contingent Expences		<u>13,557 4 —</u>

	per Month	1,33,333 5 —
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	per Annum	<u>16,00,000 — —</u>
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By an Account taken from the Nizamut Debts, to the Period when this Arrangement was made, the Total amounted to Rup^s 17,82,303. 11. 14. 1. The Account includes a Period of about Sixteen Years. From the Inattention of the Nabob and possibly from the Want of Economy in those who managed his Affairs during his Minority, his Expences had exceeded his Income, and the Aggregate of the Excess amounts to the Sum above stated. The Particulars will appear in the Account subjoined.

In the Month of July 1784, the Resident at the Durbar, Sir John D'Oily, by what Authority is not recorded, made an Addition of 4000 Rupees per Month to the Article of the Privy Purse, reducing the saving Fund, in the same Proportion, to Rup^s 9,557. 4. per Month.

It is worthy of Remark, that the present Resident at the Durbar declared to me, that the Plan formed by Mr. Hastings does not exist in his official Records; and that he had never seen it until I produced it for his Perusal.

The monthly Proportions of the 16 Lacs are received from the Company by the Resident at the Durbar; and after deducting the Pensions to the Munny Begum and Meer Sidoo, which are paid by the Resident, the Remainder is delivered to the Duan of the Nabob, Rajah Sunder Sing, and by him the particular Disbursements are made.

Notwithstanding the Assertions of the Nabob, that he understands his own Affairs, I had very sufficient Reason to conclude, from the Conversations that passed between us, that he has no real Knowledge of them. The Detail of the Management is given up entirely to Rajah Sunder Sing, the Duan, nor does the Nabob ever interfere in it, except perhaps when compelled by the clamorous Importunity of Individuals, when the Payment of their Stipends is withheld or delayed, or when his own Gratifications require additional Funds. It is true, I believe, that no extraordinary Disbursements, beyond the Establishment, are made without the Sanction of his Seal or Signature; and these Orders might, upon Inquiry, be adduced as Proofs of his Attention to his own Affairs; but the Fact is, that the implicit Confidence he reposes in his Duan, and his Aversion to all Business, induce him to sign, with the utmost Facility, whatever Papers and Accounts he lays before him.

As it may perhaps be useful to know the Nabob's real Character, I shall give my Idea of it. That he possesses many good Qualities cannot be distrusted; he is good-natured, benevolent, and humane; his Understanding is naturally good, and might have been equal to the Management of his own Affairs, but it has not acquired much Improvement from Education, nor Vigour from Exercise. The Nabob, as my Situation formerly enabled me to learn, fell early into Habits of

Diffipation,

Diffipation, and from that Period he no longer attended to improve himself. At present a great Portion of his Time is spent in the Haram, where he daily retires from the Importunity of Suppliants, or Complainers, who surround him in the Morning. All Access is denied to them whilst he is there, except through the Intervention of the Eunuchs; and the Solicitors, after waiting to no Purpose, generally retire without obtaining an Audience. The Facility of * Nabob's Disposition sometimes betrays him into Insincerity, whilst it subjects him to Impositions. I have already given one Proof of the Ease with which he yields Credit to idle Reports; and I have good Reason to think that these are often propagated, and Insinuations suggested, to accomplish interested Purposes, by alarming his Fears, or exciting his Expectations. In the Management of his own Affairs, notwithstanding his solemn Assurances pledged to Mr. Hastings, his * is no Oeconomist, but is ready to gratify his Inclinations for any Expence, without Thought or Consideration whence the Fund for it is to be supplied. * Sic in Orig.

This Attachment to Rajah Sunder Sing is at present very strong; * I have it in Commission from the Nabob to declare his entire Approbation of him; this he repeatedly expressed to me, and professed himself satisfied with his Conduct, which he affirmed to be faithful, dutiful, and affectionate. * Sic in Orig.

During the Residence of the Nabob in Calcutta, the Confidence he reposed in me, and the Reliance he professed on my Regard for his Welfare and Dignity, induced me to communicate, with a Freedom warranted by his Declarations, my Opinion of the Character of Rajah Sunder Sing, which was very unfavourable. He heard me with Patience and Good-nature, but without appearing to be at all impressed with what I said; and I have no Doubt that he communicated the Substance at least, if not the Particulars, to his Favourite at Moorshedabad. As I had no Reason to adopt any new Opinions regarding the Rajah, I did not hesitate to explain my Sentiments to the Nabob. His Answer was to this Effect—That no Man could expect to escape the Shafts of Slander and Malice; that Sunder Sing had pleased him by his Conduct, and had discharged his Duty faithfully to him, and with Justice to the Dependants of the Nizamut; and that if he had acted otherwise, he would immediately dismiss him from his Service, and punish him severely for his Misbehaviour: That no Complaints were made against him; and until Complaints were preferred he had no Reason to suspect his Misconduct.

There is Candour and good Sense in this Declaration; and it would be perfectly satisfactory, if the Character of the Nabob would allow him to act up to it. To him I replied only, that he was too well acquainted with the Customs of this Country, not to be aware that no Dependant would ever venture to impeach the Conduct of a Servant known to possess the Confidence and Influence of his Master, unless driven to it by the last Distress; and that real Cause of Dissatisfaction would long exist before Individuals would dare to prefer their Complaints. I did not add, what I might have urged, that the Partiality of the Nabob for the Rajah, together with his Ignorance of his own Affairs, and his Disinclination to all Business, were fully sufficient to preclude all Representations, as the Discussion must Nineteen Times in Twenty terminate in the Acquittal of his Servant, and in exposing the Complainers to his Enmity and Resentment.

As Rajah Sunder Sing is entrusted with the whole Management of * Nizamut Affairs, I shall communicate to the Board my Opinion of his Character. The predominant Features in it are Cunning, Artifice, and Insincerity; the * Behaviour to his Master, or Superior, is marked with a Degree of Servility and fawning Adulation which I scarcely ever saw in any other Native. By these Talents, and by gratifying the Nabob in his Extravagancies, at the Expence, as I firmly believe, of the Dependants of the Nizamut, he has obtained a complete Ascendancy over him. It is but Justice to add, that he has a Capacity for Business, for the Transaction of which he has been well educated, and has requisite Application. * Sic in Orig.

I had never thought it necessary to conceal my Opinion of Rajah Sunder Sing, and he was himself well aware of it, and had taken every necessary Precaution to prevent my * varying it by Facts or Evidence. When he attended the Nabob to Calcutta he produced to me an Attestation of the Merit of his Services, signed by the Nabob himself, and most of the Dependants of the Nizamut, even the most menial. Upon my Arrival at Moorshedabad I was informed, by Authority which I had no Reason to distrust, that he had been employed in paying up the Arrears of the Servants of the Nizamut, and in preparing a new Attestation in his Favour which he produced to me: I made no Hesitation in telling him that such Attestations had no Weight with me, that I deemed it beneath the Character of a Man conscious of the Integrity of his Actions to rest his Merit and Reputation upon such Testimonies, which he well knew would at any Time be granted to the Influence of a Servant so notoriously patronized by his Master's Favours, and that his Actions and Accounts must furnish the Test of his Conduct. It is merely in Justice to him that I mention the Circumstance; the Board will form their own Judgment on the Propriety of my Opinion. He professed himself willing and very desirous to lay before me a Statement of the Nizamut Accounts, and accordingly prepared several for me; if they were of any Use, I should communicate to the Honourable Board; to me they appear unsatisfactory. * Sic in Orig.

I have acknowledged that I proceeded to Moorshedabad with an Opinion unfavourable to Rajah Sunder Sing: It was formed partly from my own Knowledge of him, and partly from the Information of indifferent People. But the Question before the Board is, in what Manner he has conducted

* Sic in Orig. ducted * his, the Affairs of the Nizamut, and what Proofs I have obtained, either presumptive or positive, as to his Conduct?

To this I freely answer, that I have no positive Proofs of his Misconduct, and that my Opinion of it is founded on general Information only. Early after my Arrival at Moorshedabad I received Intelligence from various Channels that Means had been used to satisfy and intimidate the Complainants, and that no Complaints would be made to me, since the Consequence to those who made them would be Dismission from the Establishment. To this I could only reply, that it was no Part of my Duty to solicit Complaints, that I was ready to hear all Parties, and that those who had Complaints to make would be attended to if they preferred them, but I should not invite them to complain. People of any Rank or Reputation are slow to prefer Complaints, whilst those in a lower Rank of Life are easily reconciled or intimidated.

It was not either from the Sufferers or Dependants on the Nizamut that I could expect Information, without taking Measures to obtain it particularly offensive to the Nabob; but as I received Visits from Numbers of People of Credit at Moorshedabad, and wholly unconnected with the Nizamut, I took an Opportunity of asking them generally, if from their own Observation, or from common Reports, they had Reason to believe that the Dependants on the Nizamut were well paid; and the Information obtained by these Means was decidedly and universally, with an Exception of the Nabob himself, and his Mother Bubboo Begum, against the Conduct of Sunder Sing.

A Circumstance of a trifling Nature afforded me a strong Presumption of the Truth of this Information. The Nabob thought proper to pay me a Visit at Moorshedabad; and during the Course of it his Servants who accompanied him, in their familiar Conversation with each other, were complaining against Sunder Sing, and did not hesitate to bestow upon him the most unqualified Abuse, expressing their Hopes that he would be soon dismissed.

Syed Cadim Alli Khawn, and Amdutunness, a Begum, made specific Complaints to me, and * Sic in Orig. * they were precisely of the same Nature I shall state that of the former only.

At the End of January 1786, when Drafts were issued in Part Payment of the Stipend to the Nizamut, Cadim Ally Khawn had a Demand for Six Months Allowances, amounting to 2,400 Rs.; for this Sum Drafts were tendered to him, but he refused to accept them; he was at last induced to complain first to Mr. Macpherson, through his Vakeel, and afterwards to Lord Cornwallis; and in July 1786, the Nabob Mobaruk Ud Dowla sent a Letter, through the Resident at the Durbar, to Mr. Macpherson respecting the Contumacy of the Two Persons above mentioned in refusing to accept Drafts in Liquidation of their Arrears.

The Ground on which Drafts were tendered for these Arrears was this; that, by the Advertisement of the 29th December 1785, all Persons receiving monthly Stipends at Moorshedabad were to receive the Arrears due to them on the 31st January 86, in Certificates.

The Point to be determined is, whether the Complaints were as stated by the Nabob, the Resident at the Durbar, and Rajah Sunder Sing guilty of Contumacy, or if they had just Grounds of Complaint, and good Reasons for refusing to submit to the Loss of the Discount of the Drafts.

Taking the Orders contained in the Extract from the Advertisement in the most extensive Sense, no greater Inference could be drawn from this Authority, than that the Dependants of the Nizamut should receive their Stipends from the Nabob in the same Proportions of Paper and Cash as he received * generally from the Company's Treasury. The Balance due to the Nizamut, on the 31st January 1786, and which was afterwards paid in Certificates, was 1,44,395 : 9 : 8, which little exceeds the Stipulation of One Month; whereas the Petitioners were intitled to Six Months Pay at that Period, although they ought not to have been Two Months in Arrears.

* Sic in Orig. This Explanation fully exculpates the Complaints * from the Censure of Contumacy. They remained without receiving any Pay until the 4th Poos 1193, when the Arrears of Seventeen Months

* Sic in Orig. were due to them. On that Date their Allowances for Fourteen Months are paid, and for * first Six Months in Cash, notwithstanding their Contumacy, without any Deduction.

Rajah Sunder Sing acknowledged, that his Fears had induced him to give up this contested Point regarding the Paper, endeavouring by the apparent Candour of the Confession to make Truth serve the Purposes of Falsehood. If the Claims of the Claimants were, as he endeavoured to represent them, unjust, he sacrificed the Dignity and Interest of his Master in yielding to them; but a little Attention to Facts and Dates will, I presume, convince the Board, as it has me, that the Complainants have been unjustly accused and ill-treated: I am bound in Justice to mention, that Cadom Ally Khawn, in stating these Circumstances, declared to me, that he had now no Complaint against the Resident; and it is but just also to mention that his Character is not so mean and despicable as the Resident represents it in his Correspondence with Mr. Macpherson.

* Sic in Orig. I now beg leave to refer to * the Honourable Board to the Translation (N° 8.) of a Letter sent to me from the Nabob Munny Begum, as an Introduction to an Explanation of some Circumstances relating to the Toshnhana, or Wardrobe.

It was my Intention to have ascertained, if possible, the Truth of the Complaint set forth by the Begum; and with a View to this I requested the Nabob would direct his Khansamau, or

Superintendent,

Superintendent of his Household, Syed Ally Khawn to attend me. My Application to him was on the 4th of January, and Syed Ally Khawn, by the Nabob's Directions, came to me the next Day. On the Interim I received Intelligence that this Application had caused a great Alarm in the Nabob and Rajah Sunder Sing, who had sent for the Person in question, and had a long Conference with him in private; what past then must be in a great Measure conjectural; but I understood that Syed Ally Khawn was bound by the severest Injunctions to afford me no Information upon any Questions I might ask him. My Conversation with him therefore was short, and upon general Points only, as I waved any Questions that might increase the Nabob's Alarms. From his Discourse, however, I was enabled to collect that he was ordered to refer me to his Master for any Intelligence respecting the Department under him; and he insinuated that I was to expect none from him. On the Evening of the same Day the Nabob wrote me a Letter. On this I shall make no other Remark than that the Reports he mentions must have originated on the Insinuations of Rajah Sunder Sing.

It is necessary to call the Attention of the Board to the Article of Toshukkana, as it stands in the Establishment at 27,580 Rs. per Month; an Account of the particular Sums composing this aggregate Amount was furnished me by a Person named Holdar, who was at that Time in the Service of Sir John D'Oily. Several of the Articles stated in this Account were, I understand, purposely over-rated, in order to furnish a Fund for contingent Expences, and for Articles of a variable Nature; and that on the whole, a considerable Saving ought annually to be made. The Account was drawn out by Sir John D'Oily and the Nabob; and I considered it as an official one: Yet upon calling upon Mr. Pott and Rajah Sunder Sing for it separately, they both disavowed the Knowledge of any such Account. Sunder Sing however, conscious of * the Fallacy * Sic in Orig. of this Observation, as far as regarded himself, must be detected, in order to secure himself, produced to me, on the Evening of my Departure from the City, an Account which I had never called for; viz. the Disbursements of the Toshukkana and Meer Samanee, pretending that he understood before, that the Account contained Articles respecting the Female Dependants of the Nabob; but on procuring it from the Nabob, he found that no such Articles were inserted in it, and therefore he had no longer any Hesitation to produce it. His Denial of any Knowledge of the Establishment of the Toshukkana, as well as his pretended Ignorance as to the Nature of the Disbursements in it, are grossly and notoriously false, and afford a Suspicion that the Complaints of the Nabob Munnie Beegum on this Head are not without Foundation.

Since my Return to Calcutta a Petition has been delivered to me by Bunwany Loll, a Copy of which I think it my Duty to lay before the Board. If the Charges contained in it are true, an Opinion I am not warranted by any Evidence or Inquiry to affirm, the Conduct of Sunder Sing merits Punishment: If otherwise, the Complainants ought to be brought to Account for Assertions so injurious to his Character; at all Events I presume it will be deemed an Object worthy of Investigation.

Nothing would have contributed more to the Dignity of the Nizamut and personal Ease of the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah than an Adherence to the Instructions given by Mr. Hastings, which are calculated to promote these Objects. But so little Attention has been paid to them, that new Debts have been contracted since that Period, although a very small Proportion of the Amount arising from the annual Surplus of Rs. 162,687, has been appropriated to the Liquidation of old Claims.

The Nabob and Rajah Sunder Sing explain this by asserting that the enhanced Expence of the Nabob's increasing Family has absorbed this Surplus. That his Expences would naturally increase with his Family is certain, but I am equally convinced that a moderate Attention to Economy, and proper Appropriation of his public Income, would have enabled him from his Funds to have found a Provision for all Demands.

The Arrangement by which a Fund of Rs. 13,557 : 4 : 6 : 3 was established for a Provision for the Liquidation of old Debts, took place on the 16th July 1781; but a Deduction of Rs. 4,000 was made on this Sum on the 14th July 1784. From the Date of this Arrangement to the 9th February 1786, being a Period of Four Years and Seven Months nearly, the Sum amounts to Rs. 668,745 : 15 : 10 : 3; of this, Rs. 206,429 : 10 have been appropriated to the Discharge of old Debts; and the Remainder, being Rs. 462,316 : 5 : 10 : 3, applied to current Contingencies, which have exceeded this Fund by the Sum of Rs. 151,318 : 9 : 12 : 2, agreeable to Accounts delivered me by Rajah Sunder Sing; and this last Amount forms a new Debt of the Nabob.

That my Opinion of the Sufficiency of the Allowances to the Nizamut for defraying all its Expences, is not ill founded, appears by an Offer made by the Nabob himself in 1781 of resigning Four Lacks of Rupees of his Salary to have the Disposal of the Remainder; and this Opinion is further confirmed by some Conversations I have had with intelligent Natives, who have pointed out to me particular Articles in which Savings might be made without inroaching upon the Nabob's Conveniences or * Allowances. * Sic in Orig.

The Board may possibly expect my Opinion on the Conduct of the Resident at the Durbar. As far as I could form an Opinion upon it from the Nabob himself, and other principal People in the Nizamut, it has not conciliated Esteem, or attracted Respect. To the unanimous Suffrage of the Nabob himself, and the Body of the Nizamut, the Resident himself appeals for Testimonies in his Favour; the Conclusion which I drew from the Conversations in which the Resident was

was mentioned, is what I have stated. The accompanying Letter from Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munny Begum was delivered to me by Yetbar Ally Cawn, his most confidential Servant, for the Purpose of being shewn to the Governor General. The Original is signed by the Initials of the Resident's Name, and proves his Opinion of the Extent of the Influence acquired by Rajah Sunder Sing over the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah.

I shall now mention the Requests of the Nabob.

That the Office of Resident be entirely abolished:

That a Provision and Establishment may be made for his eldest Son, and a Jaigheer be settled upon him:

That Rajah Sunder Sing may be fully confirmed as his Dewan:

That the Allowances to the Nizamut may be immediately paid to him:

That he may have full Power and Authority to dismiss from the Establishment, or appoint to it, such Persons as he pleases:

That his increasing Family may be considered, and additional Allowances provided for them:

That he may be invested with full Power over the City of Moorshedabad, and that the Pachootera Gunges and Collections may be put under him.

Bubboo Begum added her Solicitations strongly for a Provision for her Grandchildren, and in particular requested the Approbation of Lord Cornwallis to the Marriage of her Daughter with the Son of the Nabob Jessarut Khawn.

The Honourable Board will determine how far it may be proper to accede to these Requests, and for this Purpose I shall summarily deduce the leading Points to which my Investigation has tended.

I consider the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah wholly incapable of managing his Affairs, as wanting Application, OEconomy, and Ability for that Purpose; and with respect to Rajah Sunder Sing, I esteem him an improper Person for the Office he holds, unless he should be placed under such a Control as will prevent his abusing the Confidence reposed in him by the Nabob. At present to invest the Nabob with all the Powers he solicits, would be to place the Dependants of the Nizamut entirely under the Power of Rajah Sunder Sing, by whose Advice and Insinuations the Nabob Mabarick Ud Dowlah is entirely guided.

The Appendix to Mr. Shore's Report above recorded, is composed of the following Papers:

N^o 1 and 2. Mr. Hastings's Letter to Mr. Wheeler, dated 14th July 1781, and the Instructions enclosed in it.

N^o 3. Establishment formed by Sir John D'Oyley, for the Expences of the Nizamut, as transmitted by Mr. Pott to Sir John Macpherson.

N^o 4. Abstract of D^o.

N^o 5. Account of the Debts of the Nizamut on the 15th July 1781, agreeable to an Adjustment made to that Date by Sir John D'Oyley, Resident at the Durbar; and of the Sums advanced in Liquidation of a Part of them.

N^o 6. Translate of a Representation from Sunder Sing to Mr. Shore.

N^o 7. Statement of the Amount and Expenditure of the Surplus in the Disbursements of the Nizamut from the 16th July 1781 to the 12th December 1786.

N^o 8. Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Munnee Begum to Mr. Shore.

N^o 9. Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah to Mr. Shore.

N^o 10. Translation of a Petition to Mr. Shore, from Sunder Sing, containing Charges against

N^o 11. Translation of a Letter from Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munnee Begum.

Ordered, That the above Papers be entered after the Consultation.

Read the following Paragraphs of the Company's general Letter, dated 20th July 1786, and received on the 11th February 1787.

Extract of a general Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 21st August 1786.

Secret Department.

Para. 19. We have lately received a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah, a Copy of which is enclosed, requesting an Addition to his Stipend. This Letter was delivered to us by Sir John D'Oyly. By its not having been conveyed to us through the usual Channel of the Governor General and Council, we are deprived of the Benefit of your Opinion to assist us in our final Determination thereon, and therefore can only for the present direct you to pay every favourable Attention to his Representations, as we have reason to believe his Disposition is pliable, and his Attachment to our Interest steady. You will take care to provide for his Support and Dignity, either by efficacious Checks which may secure to his Excellency the clear and undiminished Receipt of the real Stipend allotted to him, or by an economical Arrangement of his Household, Dependants, and other Expences, or even by an immediate Augmentation of his

his Stipend, having a due Consideration of his real Necessities, and at the same Time an Attention to the Embarrassment of our own Affairs.

20. You will represent to his Highness that from a Regard to the Amity and firm Union which subsisted between his Father Meer Jaffier Ally Cawn and the English Company, and the friendly Dispositions which have happily subsisted with his several Successors in the Subadarry, and particularly the present Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah, we have the most sincere Desire to contribute to his Ease, Honour, and Happiness; but whilst we are actuated by these Sentiments of Respect and Friendship for his Excellency, we are obliged to regret that the Incumbrances left upon the Revenues of Bengal, by the great Exertions we made to protect our Possessions and those of our Allies, must at present disable us from maintaining the Dignity of the Subadar to the full Extent of our Wishes, and in a Manner suitable to his high Descent and Situation.

21. In the Conduct of this Business you will adopt such Measures as shall seem expedient in order to examine into the real State of the Nabob's Finances, and to ascertain with Precision the Number and Rank of the Relations of the Three former Nabobs, who from the Custom of the Country look up to the present Nabob for their Support. It will at the same Time be necessary to ascertain as accurately as possible the real Expences of the Nabob's Household, and the exact Amount to which these Expences might with Consistency be confined under proper Regulation and without unnecessary Parade. The Report on this Investigation you will communicate to us, with your Opinion thereon, that we may be enabled finally to determine on the Nature and Extent of the Connection to be established and maintained between us and the Nabob of Bengal. You will always keep in view the Claims that he has upon us by Treaty, and Necessity will dictate to you a due Consideration to the present State of our own Affairs.

22. We observe from the 68th Paragraph of your Inspection Letter, by the Rodney, dated 9th January 1786, that you have made an Alteration in the Situation of the Resident at the Durbar, by substituting a Commission of Five per Cent. to be charged upon the Stipends paid through his Office in lieu of all the established Allowances heretofore drawn by the Resident: We are sorry to observe in the Motive you assign for this Arrangement a Doubt of your being able to reduce your Revenue Establishment within the Sum of 72 Lacks of Rupees; nor can we approve of so considerable a Charge being imposed upon the Nabob, whilst he is representing the Inadequacy of his Stipend to his necessary Expences, and to produce a Salary to an Office of small Importance greater than is enjoyed by many of the most considerable Offices in our Service.

• Sic in Orig.

23. Indeed we do not perceive any Necessity for continuing one of our covenanted Servants at the Nabob's Durbar, at least not with the distinct and expensive Establishment hitherto allotted to it; and if you should think expedient to keep up an Office under that Name, we apprehend it might very properly be united in the Person of the Collector of the Moorshedabad Districts, or in that of the Gentleman who presides in the Dewanny Adaulut of Moorshedabad, in case you should have judged a separate Adaulut for the City of Moorshedabad advisable in pursuance of the 86th Paragraph of our Revenue Letter of the 12th of April 1786; but as the Nabob must be certainly competent to the discreet Direction of all those Matters which can fall under his Cognizance, and all the Departments of Government, as well judicial as Revenue, are transferred to Calcutta, there can be no proper Functions for a Resident at the Durbar as an active Officer.

24. You will observe that there are other Points in the Nabob's Letter submitted to our Consideration, particularly as to the Re-establishment of his Authority in the City of Moorshedabad; upon which we have to observe to you, that no material Objection occurs to us against allowing the Nabob to hold the exclusive Administration of Criminal Justice, according to the Mahomedan Laws, over the Inhabitants of the City of Moorshedabad, subject to the general Regulations of Justice as established throughout the Provinces. Moreover we consider it but as a suitable Appendage of that Dignity which, under all the existing Circumstances of the British Possessions in India, it is just and politic to sustain in the Person of the Subadar of Bengal.

25. An Application has been made to us by Mr. Hastings, in behalf of Munny Begum, the Widow of the late Meer Jaffier, a Copy of whose Letters we likewise inclose. It is our Wish to alleviate, as far as the Circumstances of our Affairs will permit us, the Distresses of all the Relations of Meer Jaffier, and enable the present Nabob and his Family, under an economical System, to be adjusted by you, to live comfortably and happy. But as the real Situation of Munny Begum will of course be included in your Inquiries, and in the Report upon the general Subject of the Nabob's Family and Expences, we shall forbear for the present to make any further Observations thereon, than to direct that an independent Stipend be allotted for her Support, subject, as in the other Case, to our future Consideration and Approval.

26. We cannot conclude this Subject without expressing our Dissatisfaction at the Mode adopted by several of the Princes of India, in corresponding with us in any other Way than through the Medium of the respective Governments, and employing our Servants to be their Agents in Great Britain. The Nabob of Oude, the Nabob of Bengal, and the Rajah of Tanjore, have at this Time Persons who call themselves Agents Residents in London, in the Persons of Three of our own Servants: Mr. Halhed for the First, Sir John D'Oyly for the Second, and Mr. Ross for the Third.

27. You will take every Opportunity of conveying to all the Princes of India, the earnest With we have so often repeated, that their Communications to us should be made only through

the Channel of our regular Governments in India, and that we can pay no Regard to Communications made in any other Way, and we strictly prohibit our Servants from accepting any such Agency for the Princes of the Country, declaring, at the same Time, that we shall consider it as a Forfeiture of all future Claims to our Favour.

28. We positively direct, that you do on no Account withhold from us any Letters which any of those Princes shall think proper to write to us; and whatever Letters you may receive from them, addressed to yourselves, must be regularly entered in your Book of Country Correspondence, and transmitted to Europe by the first Opportunity.

29. As by the 55th Paragraph of your Letter in the Foreign Department of the 25th October last, you intimate a Wish to be furnished with Instructions to guide your Proceedings in case of the Arrival in the Bengal River of Ships under the Colours of the United States of America, we can only observe that such Ships are to be treated in every Respect like Ships of any other foreign Nation, and subject to the same Rules and Regulations; but in Cases where you may receive undoubted Information that the American, or any other Flag, is merely made use of to cover British Property, and that the Ship is actually navigated by British Subjects, we conceive the Law of the Land is sufficiently explicit already, and needs no further Explanation. We have too much Reason to believe that British Subjects are largely concerned in Ships which sail to India under the Colours of other Nations.—It is a Matter of very serious Consequence to the Company, and we shall shortly consider of the Means to put a stop to a Practice illegal in itself, and productive of the greatest Detriment to our Commerce.

Read Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah to the Court of Directors, alluded to in the 19th Paragraph of their General Letter: Also, Copy of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire to the Court, dated Fort William, 3d November 1783, enclosing Translation of an Arzie received by him from Munnee Begum, and referred to on the 25th Paragraph.

Ordered, in conformity to the Opinion expressed by the Court of Directors in the 23d Paragraph of their General Letter, dated 21st July 1786, that there is no Necessity for continuing one of their covenanted Servants as Resident at the Nabob's Durbar, at least not with the distinct and expensive Establishment hitherto allotted to it. But if this Board shall think it expedient to keep up the Office, it be united in the Person of one of their Servants holding another Station; that the separate Office of Resident at the Durbar be forthwith abolished.

Ordered, That the Duty of receiving and paying the Stipends at Moorshedabad be executed by Mr. Speke, the Collector at Radshy, who is also to perform such occasional Business as has hitherto belonged to the Office of Resident at the Durbar.

Ordered, That Mr. Pott do deliver over to Mr. Speke all the Correspondence, Records, and Accounts of his Office, as Resident at the Durbar, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands.

Ordered, That the Secretary do write the following Letters to Mr. Pott and to the Collector at Radshy.

To Mr. Robert Percival Pott.

Sir,

I have the Orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, bearing Date the 21st July 1786, require the Abolition of the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distinct and separate Office, and that in consequence thereof you are to consider yourself as recalled therefrom, at your Receipt of this Letter, when you are required to deliver over to Mr. Speke, Collector of Radshy, all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office; and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in your Hands. I enclose a Letter from the Governor General to his Highness, which you are ordered to send or deliver on your Receipt of it. A Translation of it is also transmitted for your Information. It is the Wish of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that you should present Mr. Speke to the Nabob.

I am, &c.

To Mr. Peter Speke, Collector at Radshy.

Sir,

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, in consequence of Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, under Date the 21st July 1786, having been pleased to abolish the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distinct and separate Office, and to appoint you to receive and pay the Stipends at Moorshedabad, as well as to execute such occasional Business as has hitherto belonged to the Residency at the Durbar; you are directed to apply to Mr. Pott, on your Receipt of this Letter, for all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands, and to enter forthwith into the Discharge of the new Duty entrusted to you.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has addressed the Nabob, Duplicate of which I enclose, that you may transmit it to him. I also enclose a Translation of it. The Original has been

been sent to Mr. Pott, who has been informed of the Governor General's Wish that he should present you to his Highness.
Any further Instructions that may be necessary for your Conduct will be transmitted to you hereafter.

I am, &c.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to the Board of Revenue :

To John Shore Esquire, President of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We think it proper to acquaint you, that in consequence of Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, bearing Date the 21st July 1786, which require the Abolition of the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distinct and separate Office, we have recalled Mr Pott from it, and appointed Mr. Speke, Collector of Radshy, to pay the Stipends at Moorshedabad as well as to execute such occasional Business as have hitherto belonged to the Residency at the Durbar. Mr. Pott is directed to deliver over to him all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands; and this is to be done on his Receipt of the Orders now going to him.

To the Board of Revenue.

Sic in Orig

We are, &c.

Fort William,
Secret and Political Department,
11th June 1787.

The Governor General proposes to write the following Letter to the Nabob, which is agreed to:

To his Highness the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla.

I have the Honor to inform your Highness, that in consequence of the Instructions which I have received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, I have annulled the Office of Resident at your Highness's Durbar, in its present Form. I have therefore been under the Necessity of recalling Mr. Pott, and have appointed Mr. Speke, the Collector of Radshy, to pay the Stipends, and execute such occasional Business as belonged to the Resident's Office. I am satisfied that Mr. Speke, whose good Character is certainly known by your Highness, will fulfil the Duties entrusted to him with Propriety, and conduct himself to your Highness's and my Satisfaction.

It is no less the Wish of the Court of Directors than my own to contribute to your Ease, Honour, and Happiness, and to form some Arrangement for the Settlement of your Highness's Affairs; and upon this Subject I shall have the Honor to address your Highness in a few Days.

Agreed, That the Consideration of Mr. Shore's Report, and of the Measures proper to be adopted in consequence of it, be postponed to the next Meeting of the Board.

Cornwallis.
Cha^s Stuart.

Appendix to Consultation 11th June 1787 (a).

NIZAMUT ESTABLISHMENT.

Syar					
Mohomed Goujer, &c.	—	—	—	100	—
Meer Cootub Ally	—	—	—	25	—
Murza Emaum Bux	—	—	—	60	—
Meerza Aukhur Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Golum Ally Cawn	—	—	—	50	—
Meer Kirramut Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Shak Abdullah	—	—	—	200	—
Mirza Golum Hussen	—	—	—	30	—
Downt Mahomed Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Ally Mahomed	—	—	—	20	—
Meerza Tadyar Beg	—	—	—	150	—

(a) For No. 1 and 2 of this Appendix, being Mr. Hastings's Letter to Mr. Wheeler, dated 14th July 1781, and a Paper intituled, "Heads of Instructions from the Governor General to the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowla, respecting his Conduct in the Management of his Affairs," see Appendix, N^o CXXIV. supra, Page 562—564.

Meerza Ally	—	—	—	30	—
Meer Muckoo	—	—	—	20	—
Hawkim Sied Ally Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Meerza Aumed Hoffman, &c.	—	—	—	50	—
Sied Aumed Ally	—	—	—	20	—

Topekand.

Dokeel Sing, &c.

1,155 —

94 —

Shagurdpetha.

Rajah Gourdas Dewan	—	—	—	2,500	—
Mahomed Naib Dewan	—	—	—	500	—
Sherful Deim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Tutty Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Meerzah Dawud and Sons	—	—	—	1,400	—
Mohomed Reza Rob Azuz Beggy	—	—	—	100	—
Mizah Aboot Hoffem	—	—	—	120	—
Golaum Ahmud	—	—	—	300	—
Mohomed Waufee	—	—	—	40	—
Sanaton, &c.	—	—	—	600	—
Sons of Sied Aumed Ally Cawn Bahdu	—	—	—	100	—
Yasool ul Dien Ally Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Sied Mazim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	300	—
Meer Jullaui ul Dien	—	—	—	200	—
Sied Aumul Ally Cawn	—	—	—	230	—
Shah Jorral Cola	—	—	—	155	—
His adopted Son	—	—	—	100	—
Meerzah Johauk, &c.	—	—	—	100	—
Sied Aumed Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Mahomed Johmail Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Meer Mahomed Raker Cawn	—	—	—	260	—
Sied Ally Cawn Consumah	—	—	—	250	—
Meer Ally Rezza, his Sons	—	—	—	40	—
Meer Jaun Cola, his Naib	—	—	—	20	—
Sied Rudim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Murza Abdoolah	—	—	—	150	—
Sied Hadie Ally Cawn	—	—	—	300	—
Wafick Ally Cawn	—	—	—	60	—
Hassan Rezza Cawn	—	—	—	200	—
Sied Hassan Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Mahomed Ally Cawn	—	—	—	180	—
Mirza Ramaun Cooly	—	—	—	40	—
Sied Hadu Ally Cawn	—	—	—	60	—
Shaick Golaum Hyder	—	—	—	20	—
Meer Buddaul Cawn	—	—	—	50	—
Mirza Bakur, &c.	—	—	—	211	—
Hadjae Golaum Ally	—	—	—	37	—
Sud Zineul Abdien	—	—	—	60	—
Meer Murtezza	—	—	—	60	—
Heddorel Ullah Cawn	—	—	—	30	—
Moberry Abdoolah, &c.	—	—	—	30	—
Meer Mhady Ally	—	—	—	7	—
Meer Nasser Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Murzah Jummaun Beg, &c.	—	—	—	150	—
Meer Mahomed Sied Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Meir Allied	—	—	—	42	—
Khofaul Chund	—	—	—	100	—
Meer Denvish Ally	—	—	—	70	—
Rafere Sing	—	—	—	30	—
Ahmud Beg	—	—	—	17	—
Sheik Golaum Ruffoob	—	—	—	65	—
Meer Bahader Ally	—	—	—	10	—
Meer Bahader Ally	—	—	—	25	—
Culwaut Sing	—	—	—	21	—
Meer Golaum Hyder	—	—	—	15	—

Sied Muzlar Hossen	—	—	—	20	—
Doctor	—	—	—	150	—
Ram Resham Vakeel	—	—	—	130	—
Rire Colah Cawn	—	—	—	50	—
Jug Mohun	—	—	—	25	—
Meerza Mohl Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Meerza Hossim Bux, &c.	—	—	—	80	—
Meer Mussilah	—	—	—	80	—
Meer Mahomed Hyat	—	—	—	30	—
Jumsummay Moonthy	—	—	—	100	—
Gowoun Bux	—	—	—	30	—
Meer Ennaet Ally	—	—	—	30	—
Hira Ram	—	—	—	12	—
Buriffaux	—	—	—	6	8
Avery Kaper	—	—	—	8	—
Halire Fuzze Ally	—	—	—	16	8
	—	—	—	15	—

Mutseddees.

Bucklmul, &c. Moontheys	—	—	—	200	—
Sied Aumed Ally Cawn, Treasurer	—	—	—	200	—
Hira Loll Mufhroft	—	—	—	8	—
Sudibroy and Naib Mohurrers	—	—	—	50	—

12,013 — —

Accomptants.

Soobunx Roy Perhear	—	—	—	500	—
Gobind Persaud	—	—	—	150	—
Daby Persaud, &c. Accomptant	—	—	—	250	—
Huzzuree Mul, &c. Huzzoonaree	—	—	—	36	—
Jeffurent Ram, &c.	—	—	—	80	—
Cawshenaut, &c.	—	—	—	50	—
Achul Sing, &c.	—	—	—	200	—
Rogoonaut Dofs, &c. Mufhriff	—	—	—	70	—
Ram Jawaun, &c.	—	—	—	25	—
Maha Roy Sing	—	—	—	25	—
Shaw Loll, &c.	—	—	—	27	—
Rogoonaut Pundit	—	—	—	100	—
Gavn Chund	—	—	—	10	—
Sunoip Sing	—	—	—	20	—
Lutchmin Narrain	—	—	—	15	—
Pullut Sing	—	—	—	7	—

458 — —

State Servants.

Noor Mahomed, &c.	—	—	—	28	—
Mahmed Hyat, &c.	—	—	—	7	8
Hajei Mahomed Ameen Roy, &c.	—	—	—	95	—
Jemmain, &c.	—	—	—	29	4
Fize Ally, &c.	—	—	—	22	8
Meer Rossum Ally	—	—	—	4	8
Mahomed Wakil, &c.	—	—	—	42	—
Nizir Krakin, &c.	—	—	—	196	—
Atbary, &c.	—	—	—	27	—
Jaun Mahomed, &c.	—	—	—	58	8
Noor Mahomed, &c.	—	—	—	68	8

1,565 — —

Troopers.

Head Troopers	—	—	—	130	—
Meerzab Culb Ally, &c. Duffaders	—	—	—	188	—
31 Troopers, a 35 Rupees per Month	—	—	—	1,120	—
Clothing, monthly	—	—	—	562	—

578 12 —

Burkandaffes.
Pultoo Sing, Jemauldars
Burkandaffes

—	—	—	—	12	—
—	—	—	—	200	—

2,000 — —

Golaum Ally, &c.

Kidmutgars, &c.

—	—	—	—	14	—
---	---	---	---	----	---

212 — —

21 Men under him, &c.	—	—	89	12	—
Mohomed Hodjei	—	—	14	—	—
21 Men under him	—	—	98	4	—
Meer Tulky Ally	—	—	6	—	—
Chuckoo, &c. Paunbadars	—	—	7	—	—
Jubhed, &c. Ditto	—	—	8	—	—
Cullum Hoohaburdar	—	—	9	—	—
11 Neibs to Ditto	—	—	49	8	—
Meirhruful Deen	—	—	7	—	—
Hiddul Colah Abdar	—	—	26	—	—
11 Naibs	—	—	51	4	—
Meer Rullakee	—	—	17	—	—
Rahadi Beg	—	—	15	—	—
1 Naib	—	—	4	—	—
Ramzance	—	—	8	—	—
2 Naibs	—	—	8	4	—
Sellabut, &c.	—	—	12	—	—
Sha Mahomed	—	—	15	—	—
7 Naibs	—	—	53	8	—
Kirntee	—	—	7	—	—
2 Naibs	—	—	11	—	—
Golaum Hussen Cawn	—	—	60	—	—
1 Naib	—	—	5	—	—
Mukkoo	—	—	8	—	—
His Naib	—	—	4	—	—
Gurrewallahs.					607 8 —
Gobind Ram Naib	—	—	4	—	—
15 Gurrewallahs	—	—	41	—	—
Ramdar	—	—	3	—	—
Nabob's Cook Room.					48 — —
Jaffer Beg Naib	—	—	8	—	—
Cooks	—	—	238	—	—
Shac Nurrain, Mushruff	—	—	10	—	—
His Naib	—	—	4	—	—
Munny Begum's Cook Room					260 — —
Baboo Begum's Ditto	—	—	—	—	100 — —
Traushkana.					32 — —
Meer Neezer Ally, Daroga	—	—	50	—	—
His Naib	—	—	10	—	—
Dugut Sing Mushruff	—	—	10	—	—
His Naib	—	—	5	—	—
25 Saufkers attend on the Nabob	—	—	75	—	—
Ramut Colla, &c. attending on Cuttchery	—	—	20	8	—
Mahomed Bux attends on Aishoonkanch	—	—	3	—	—
Roshun, &c. Tavedar	—	—	15	—	—
Bakaree, &c.	—	—	20	—	—
Mozub Coluk, &c.	—	—	8	—	—
Munna, &c.	—	—	6	—	—
Mukfoody	—	—	5	—	—
Gurrub Colah	—	—	2	8	—
Soobhane, &c.	—	—	30	—	—
Beefly Connah.					260 8 —
Bhalah	—	—	5	—	—
40 Beefies	—	—	120	8	—
Moffoll Connah.					125 — —
Meerza Mahadie Naib	—	—	7	—	—
Gobind Ram Mushruff	—	—	8	—	—
47 Moffo Gilies	—	—	127	—	—
Muza Rakar Sulwant Khan	—	—	8	—	—
					150 — —

Nukkar Connah.				
Mohomed Ghon Doraga	—	—	10	—
Sumbanaut Mufhruff	—	—	6	—
50 Nukkarchies	—	—	300	—
				316 — —
Stables.				
Meer Doola Duroga	—	—	60	—
Amunud Dien Hoffin Naib	—	—	10	—
Rowanny Pulhaud, Mufhruff	—	—	7	—
30 Sices	—	—	119	12
Huffem Rez Chabuckfowaur	—	—	11	—
Bhum and Naib, Smiths	—	—	8	—
Jaun Mahomed, Tanier	—	—	5	—
Nizahee, Painter	—	—	3	8
Hetcha, Harnes Mender	—	—	5	—
Emaummued Dien Trimmer	—	—	3	8
Sungnt	—	—	2	8
Jaun Mahomed Tavidar	—	—	3	—
Mortee	—	—	2	—
Serdy Umleer Doragah	—	—	4	—
Jodoo Ram, Mufhruff	—	—	7	—
44 Sices	—	—	151	8
Chabuck Sewar, &c.	—	—	40	—
2 Blacksmiths	—	—	8	—
Khunyroo Javidar	—	—	3	—
2 Tipachudars	—	—	6	—
1 Tanier	—	—	5	—
Cullun Ditto	—	—	8	—
Daby, Harnes Maker	—	—	5	—
Lafcarry Trenumer	—	—	3	—
Emaun ud Dien, &c.	—	—	20	—
Mater	—	—	2	—
12 Sices	—	—	37	4
European Coachmen	—	—	50	—
19 Sices	—	—	67	12
2 Country Coachmen	—	—	16	—
Gopey Carpenter, with 2 Naibs	—	—	18	—
3 Blacksmiths	—	—	15	—
				706 12 —
Wardrobe.				
Bopaul Roy Mufhruff	—	—	10	—
Naibs	—	—	47	—
Coffin, Head Dreffer	—	—	7	—
Naibs, 10 Ditto	—	—	45	10
Seif Colah Chooasaug, &c.	—	—	10	—
Mohomed Razer Caloocush	—	—	7	—
Coolub Nindeas	—	—	5	—
Muckfoody Ruffoogur	—	—	6	—
Mahomed Hyaut	—	—	4	—
Taylors	—	—	64	12
Mahomed Hoffin, &c.	—	—	29	—
4 Washermen	—	—	14	8
				249 14 —
Tulkana.				
Emaun Buah Cawn Durogo	—	—	50	—
Muffolah Naib	—	—	15	—
Khofaul Ram Mufhruff	—	—	10	—
His Naib	—	—	5	—
Mahomed Pur Fouzaar	—	—	14	—
Naib to Ditto	—	—	5	—
Buddoo, &c. Mahool	—	—	63	—
Azim, &c. Puckers	—	—	46	—
Mahomed Dullul, Doctor	—	—	5	—
Chukuburdar	—	—	2	—
Hyder, Painter	—	—	3	—

Neamut Bushty	—	—	—	2	—	—
3 Smiths	—	—	—	6	4	—
<hr/>						
Goukana.						
Choudry	—	—	—	7	—	—
Meer Sied Ally, &c.	—	—	—	219	2	—
Omrow Sing Mufhruff	—	—	—	8	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	5	—	—
Blacksmith and Naib	—	—	—	8	—	—
<hr/>						
Shooturkana.						
Dooft Mahomed	—	—	—	6	—	—
Amnud, with 11 Drivers	—	—	—	31	4	—
Bowanny Chun	—	—	—	4	—	—
<hr/>						
Armoury.						
Buso Ally Doragah	—	—	—	25	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	15	—	—
Dunnie Ram Mufhruff	—	—	—	4	—	—
Abdoolah Javildar	—	—	—	3	—	—
Loll Mohomed Siklegur	—	—	—	6	—	—
Pize Wola Canpgur	—	—	—	6	—	—
Bullum, Smith	—	—	—	6	—	—
Bolanaut Gidar	—	—	—	9	—	—
Raujwaun, Ditto	—	—	—	8	—	—
Aboolah Polisher	—	—	—	7	—	—
Khugroolah Rowmaker	—	—	—	10	—	—
Shaw Dunwl Mufhruff	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ourum Wolal Cunowah Muker	—	—	—	6	—	—
Rundoo, Smith	—	—	—	5	—	—
Nuloo Jurget Naket	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mufoom Suklegur	—	—	—	3	—	—
<hr/>						
Lurguikana.						
Pugumaut, Goldsmith	—	—	—	7	—	—
Lalje	—	—	—	10	—	—
Hickuram Mufhruff	—	—	—	4	—	—
<hr/>						
Harcarrahs.						
Nulkaunt	—	—	—	100	—	—
Seelchund Naib	—	—	—	15	—	—
Ramfing	—	—	—	14	—	—
Wootee Roy	—	—	—	14	—	—
104 Harcarrahs	—	—	—	468	—	—
Joob Raj Sing	—	—	—	30	—	—
<hr/>						
Peons.						
Jemuldar	—	—	—	6	—	—
40 Peons	—	—	—	120	—	—
<hr/>						
Mier Shikkars.						
Murfa Nuna Reg' Duroga	—	—	—	70	—	—
Lootooff Ally, &c. Naibs	—	—	—	40	—	—
Sobah Chund Mufhruff	—	—	—	4	—	—
Cootoob Meer Shikkar	—	—	—	20	—	—
Hubbib Wullah Naib	—	—	—	7	—	—
Colla, &c.	—	—	—	20	—	—
Mahomed Loll, &c.	—	—	—	10	—	—
Mahomed Noor	—	—	—	4	—	—
Takeer Wolah, &c.	—	—	—	28	—	—
Ramzany, &c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Muffahib, &c.	—	—	—	9	—	—
Mahomed Saim	—	—	—	5	—	—
Rogonaut, &c.	—	—	—	28	—	—
Roy Raun, &c.	—	—	—	17	—	—

226 4 —

247 2 —

41 4 —

120 — —

21 — —

641 — —

126 — —

Alkloo, &c.	—	—	6	—	—
Noor Mahomed, &c.	—	—	4	—	—
Meer Sherful Dien Darogah Mah ^d Ally	—	—	17	—	—
Nazer Ally, &c.	—	—	10	—	—
Ram Jaun Muthriff	—	—	4	—	—
Meer Tazil, &c.	—	—	12	—	—
Chumroo	—	—	3	—	—
Rakur, &c.	—	—	5	12	—
Heroo, &c.	—	—	82	—	—
Ramchurn Muthruff	—	—	4	—	—

Meersumance.

Hurfohal Pesheir	—	—	30	—	—
8 Assistants	—	—	116	—	—
Rufhunchund Muthruff	—	—	6	—	—
Colly Perfaud, Ditto	—	—	6	—	—
Shaum Loll, Ditto	—	—	8	—	—
Ramnur, Ditto	—	—	4	4	—
Remajut, Ditto	—	—	6	8	—
Hurry, &c. Joiners	—	—	27	—	—
Jewaun Seraja	—	—	11	—	—
Hawul, &c. Carpenter	—	—	23	8	—
Jugul, Watchmaker	—	—	40	—	—
Wahad Wullah Tavildar	—	—	8	—	—
Assistant to Ditto	—	—	5	—	—
Jummaun Turner	—	—	6	—	—

Acmarut.

Abdoolah, and 4 other Naibs	—	—	23	—	—
Ramhux Muthroff	—	—	20	—	—
3 Assistants to Ditto	—	—	22	—	—
Gunnels Dols, and Naib Javildar	—	—	7	—	—
Bhoje Rauz, Bricklayer	—	—	7	—	—
2 Assistants to Ditto	—	—	12	—	—
Nulah Cuwar	—	—	7	—	—
Roshun, &c. Cutters	—	—	15	—	—

Aishoorkand.

Wajie Ulmaun Duragah	—	—	45	—	—
Meer Coffim, &c. Naibs	—	—	15	—	—
Ramhuny Javildar	—	—	5	—	—
Saddanund, Bengal Writer, &c. Naibs	—	—	11	—	—
Galam Ruffool Moogur Rep ^d	—	—	7	8	—
Puz Sing, Candle Lighter	—	—	6	—	—
Bikkoo Nukkulfuez	—	—	9	8	—
Chamoo Dufterbund	—	—	2	8	—
Mouickchund	—	—	15	—	—
4 Assistants	—	—	32	—	—
5 Lascars	—	—	22	8	—
Mates	—	—	2	8	—

Glass Cutters.

Tarfick Aumenian	—	—	40	—	—
11 Assistants	—	—	60	—	—

Attendants on the Nabob Meer Jafferries Jumb.

Shaw Rooshwaunt	—	—	150	—	—
Rajeb Ally, &c.	—	—	31	—	—
Wafes Rajjeb Ally	—	—	4	—	—
10 Assistants	—	—	40	—	—
Buckullawallah	—	—	4	—	—
Rothaul, &c. Gunewollah	—	—	11	—	—
Okkul, &c. Bearers	—	—	6	—	—
Roopchund, &c. Missalchies	—	—	4	—	—

Miaram, Gardener	—	—	—	2	—	—
Abdoolah Traush	—	—	—	3	—	—
Muddaree, &c. Beeftes	—	—	—	6	—	—
Aumeen Wullah Javidars	—	—	—	4	—	—
Mates	—	—	—	2	8	—

Readers of the Karaun.

Sied Meer Daraga	—	—	—	18	—	—
Aubees Ally Naib	—	—	—	12	—	—
Golaum Ashruff	—	—	—	3	—	—
Emaum Bax, &c.	—	—	—	5	4	—
Sied Loll	—	—	—	11	—	—
Golaum, &c.	—	—	—	10	—	—
Molubby Rakum Oala, &c.	—	—	—	34	8	—
Meer Adullah	—	—	—	9	4	—
Mahomet Razeer	—	—	—	16	4	—
Molewoy Mahomed Ameen, &c.	—	—	—	110	4	—
Mahomed Sobaun, &c.	—	—	—	8	4	—

Merfeakens.

Murzah Hajee Rez	—	—	—	80	—	—
Meer Ally Nuckhy	—	—	—	239	—	—
Hufshim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	200	—	—
Meer Sullahuddien	—	—	—	135	—	—
Meer Maaunnuddien	—	—	—	40	—	—
Murzah Coor Cawn Ally	—	—	—	24	—	—
Auken Nuzur	—	—	—	25	—	—
Meer Bolun	—	—	—	85	—	—
Mulla Meer	—	—	—	8	8	—
Okhur Bakur	—	—	—	40	—	—
Rufmasfur Ally	—	—	—	84	—	—
Golaum Hufsein	—	—	—	25	—	—
Murza Burmea Hufsein	—	—	—	180	—	—
Okka Mahomed	—	—	—	60	—	—

Gardiniers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bildars	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nukkib Mahomed Amaun, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bengal Doctor.

Bolonaut and Naib	—	—	—	—	—	—
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Duftebunds.

Nader and Naibs	—	—	—	—	—	—
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Cattle Keepers.

Dunjee, &c. Ruffold Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malus	—	—	—	—	—	—

Astrologers.

Gungadhur	—	—	—	20	—	—
Bans Dawoo	—	—	—	10	—	—

Sunday Servants.

2 Wreath Makers	—	—	—	15	—	—
Sied Allum, &c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Aumud Ally Caureb	—	—	—	10	—	—
Ramut Wollah & Naib	—	—	—	7	—	—
Meer Wadie Mudda Cawn	—	—	—	10	—	—
Peer Mahomed Murkman	—	—	—	12	—	—
Roodum Advance Standard Bearer	—	—	—	3	—	—
Murdan Sing Bramin	—	—	—	10	—	—
Sied Muterza ditto	—	—	—	6	—	—

Nowewerrah.

Average monthly	—	—	—	539	—	—
-----------------	---	---	---	-----	---	---

Dewan's Office.

Stationary	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—
Calcutta Dawk	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—

Body Guard.

Pay of Officers and Men	—	—	—	—	5,809	—	—	
Clothing Average monthly	—	—	—	—	545	—	—	

6,354 — —

Total Nizamut

33,208 4 —

Bahlah Department—Nabob's Douries.

Dowry under the Superintendence of Wajee Saidut-mund Cawn, the Nabob's <i>Edest</i> * Sister	—	—	—	900	—	—
The Nabob's younger Sister—Wife of Auboob Coffin Cawn	—	—	—	500	—	—
Ribby Ramur, &c. Woman of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and Servants	—	—	—	1,043	—	—
Upzoobub Nizam and Woman of Sidful Dowlah, and Servants	—	—	—	1,536	—	—
Fize ul Neffaur, with 66 other Women and Servants, under the Superintendence of Inca Umbers	—	—	—	1,910	—	—
Additional Allowance to the Begums by the Nabob's Order	—	—	—	545	—	—

* Sic in Orig.

6,435 5 —

Bahlah Servants.

Mahomed Hillal Bush Tavidar	—	—	—	50	—	—
Shaik Aubua Wolah Naib	—	—	—	35	—	—
Fize Buksh, &c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Hajee Abdullah	—	—	—	60	—	—
Neamat Wolah Cawn	—	—	—	100	—	—
Murza Meer	—	—	—	60	—	—
Sied Titteraut Cawn	—	—	—	60	—	—
Ally Nukkie D°	—	—	—	60	—	—
Hajee Roshun Ally	—	—	—	50	—	—
Mahomed Ufzoll, &c.	—	—	—	40	—	—
Mahomed Hashien	—	—	—	15	—	—
Jaffer Beg	—	—	—	25	—	—
Sheer Ally	—	—	—	10	—	—
Shack Mahomed Ullam	—	—	—	10	—	—
Rajah Mahomed Ally Library Darragah	—	—	—	16	—	—
Meerzah Inaum Buksh, &c.	—	—	—	40	—	—
Lingers	—	—	—	36	—	—
Ally Moolah, Seal Cutter	—	—	—	35	—	—
Komperaud Fakeer	—	—	—	150	—	—
Meer Ally Cawn, Darogah	—	—	—	40	—	—
Meer Hyder Palankeen D°	—	—	—	15	—	—
Ally Rezah Begum, Attendant on Munny Bagum *	—	—	—	11	—	—
Sied Culwadien Mawazum	—	—	—	15	—	—
Meer Houssein Ally, &c. Attendant on M. B.	—	—	—	25	—	—
Shaie Golaum Mahbool Fakeer	—	—	—	7	—	—
Mahomed Mawaus	—	—	—	8	—	—
Bode Sing, Oculist	—	—	—	10	—	—

* Sic in Orig.

998 — —

Servants of the Shhibzada.

Meerza Meigher Ally Tuter, &c.	—	—	—	90	—	—
Jowahur and another Eunuch	—	—	—	70	—	—
Mahomed Azum, &c.	—	—	—	40	—	—
Mahomed Ally, Writing Master	—	—	—	25	—	—
Suful Dien Ally, &c. Companion	—	—	—	70	—	—
Ruzzemfer Houssein, Physician	—	—	—	40	—	—
Moonshy Golaum Ghore	—	—	—	29	—	—
Nejif Cooly and another Slave	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mahomed Sirdar, &c. Servants	—	—	—	28	—	—

Meer Ally and another Kismudgur	—	—	8	—	—
Cooly, &c. Chubdars	—	—	12	—	—
Tutty Mahomed, &c. Sootaburdars	—	—	13	—	—
Sonawollah, Taylor	—	—	7	—	—
Hurry Chuttaburdar	—	—	3	—	—
* Sic in Orig. Radoo Buksh, Shomaker *	—	—	3	8	—

444 8 —

Bagums, &c. Pensioners.

The Family of Mahomed Summur Khawn, Father of Baboo Bagum	—	—	850	—	—
Majullah Bagum	—	—	500	—	—
Encooty ditto	—	—	100	—	—
Rizue Niffam Begum, ditto	—	—	70	—	—
Mhatee ditto	—	—	60	—	—
Roodsea ditto	—	—	150	—	—
Shere Banoo, &c.	—	—	30	—	—
Siedul Niffam Bagum	—	—	12	—	—
The Family of Meer Mataub	—	—	30	—	—
The Family of Jaffier Cooly Cawn	—	—	90	—	—
The Family of Anbas Ally Cawn	—	—	42	—	—
Fakerul Niffa Bagum	—	—	130	—	—
Fakina Runim M. Bagum Anuz Beggey	—	—	15	—	—
Rauan ul Neffer Bagum	—	—	20	—	—
The Family of Mozuffer Ally Cawn	—	—	15	—	—
Ashmful Neffaur Begum	—	—	60	—	—
Buckoo Bagum	—	—	15	—	—
Bahoo Bagum Serojah, ul Dowlah's Widow	—	—	450	—	—
The Family of Aboo Mahomed Cawn	—	—	70	—	—
Hajee Bagum	—	—	150	—	—
The Family of Ruffer Cola Cawn	—	—	30	—	—
Noor Jahan Bagum	—	—	30	—	—

2,919 — —

Mutfuddies.

Roy Colly Cheuim Perhear	—	—	50	—	—
Mohurrere under him	—	—	100	—	—
Moll Rajah, Writer in M. B. Cookroom	—	—	15	—	—
Souborum, Writer in Jewel Office	—	—	10	—	—
Tagay Ranj Sing	—	—	40	—	—
Heler Loll, &c.	—	—	15	—	—
Fullachund, Writer to Palankeenkana	—	—	8	—	—
Ajut Sing ditto to Furniture	—	—	5	—	—

243 — —

Eunuchs at Baboo Bagum's Dowrie.

Hajie Sied Nund Cawn	—	—	210	—	—
Umber Tutor	—	—	70	—	—
Golaum Mahomed Cawn	—	—	50	—	—
Ulmuns	—	—	35	—	—
Jewakur the elder	—	—	25	—	—
Ditto the younger	—	—	20	—	—
Ishbaul	—	—	12	—	—
Sedee Umber	—	—	30	—	—
Zemmoorud	—	—	20	—	—
Mannawam Ally Cawn	—	—	50	—	—
Nufforat Ally ditto	—	—	25	—	—
Azzamund	—	—	15	—	—
Hoshmund	—	—	17	—	—
Fuikawn	—	—	8	—	—
Leda John	—	—	10	—	—
Mickbool	—	—	15	—	—
Afrom	—	—	24	—	—
Sundul	—	—	15	—	—
Mohobut	—	—	20	—	—

Buffunt	—	—	—	20	—	—
Mahomed Ally	—	—	—	25	—	—
Buffunt	—	—	—	20	—	—
				<u>—</u>		736 — —

Slaves.

Sixty-eight Slaves, Tutor, and Assistant to ditto	—	—	—			305 — —
---	---	---	---	--	--	---------

Treasury Officers.

Chuytun Duh, Treasurer	—	—	—	10	—	—
Giedda Dhur, Naib	—	—	—	8	—	—
Nittay Churn	—	—	—	10	—	—
				<u>—</u>		28 — —

Jewellery Officers.

Mahomed Rahum Tavildar	—	—	—	9	—	—
Mahomed Zoolfehar, &c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Behany, Jeweller	—	—	—	17	—	—
Calloo, Embroiderer and Naib	—	—	—	11	—	—
Peer Mahomed Pecul, &c.	—	—	—	4	—	—
				<u>—</u>		56 — —

Table Servants.

Ramohun Sudar	—	—	—	17	—	—
Cunnuaun, Butler	—	—	—	43	—	—
				<u>—</u>		60 — —
Portuguese Doctor	—	—	—			30 — —

Burkundaffes.

Hincharam	—	—	—	7	—	—
Pulwaun Sing	—	—	—	7	—	—
				<u>—</u>		14 — —

Faqueers, &c.

A Fakeer at Juffer Gunge	—	—	—	60	—	—
A Fakeer, attendant on the Tomb of Leiful Dowlah's Mother	—	—	—	4	—	—
Meran Shaw	—	—	—	7	—	—
Anif Beg, &c.	—	—	—	6	—	—
				<u>—</u>		77 — —

Sundry Servants.

Wenjeh and Naib, Snake Makers	—	—	—	30	—	—
Mahomed Dacem, &c. Treasury Peons	—	—	—	30	—	—
Remaun Hircarra, attendant on the Nabob	—	—	—	7	—	—
Food to the Dandies and Bearers	—	—	—	65	—	—
				<u>—</u>		132 — —
Bearer	—	—	—			500 — —

Cutcherry Officers.

Mahomed Baskun Nukkale	—	—	—	4	—	—
Khuyroolah Shrauf	—	—	—	3	—	—
Juffer Dufterband	—	—	—	3	—	—
				<u>—</u>		10 — —

Monthly	{	Total Bahlah Expences	—			12,987 13 —
	{	Total Nizamut ditto	—			33,208 4 —

Total Expende Nizamut and Behlah Shagard Perka	—					46,196 1 —
--	---	--	--	--	--	------------

Cullumdaun Cawn's private Expences	—	12,000	—	—	144,000	— —
Cuthoorkana Imaumbaw	—	1,500	—	—	18,000	— —
Amount building and repairing	—	2,500	—	—	30,000	— —

Pensions.			
[Munny Bagum	—	12,000 — —	
Baboo ditto	—	8,000 — —	(a)
Meer Sidoo	—	4,000 — —	
Subah Bagum	—	1,000 — —	
		<u>25,000 — —</u>	300,000 — —
Menfumanee	—	9,000 — —	
Tashakana	—	27,000 — —	
		<u>36,580 — —</u>	438,960 — —
Total Disbursements	—	123,776 1 —	1,485,312 12 —
Saving or Fund for Contingencies of Discharge of Debts	—	9,557 4 4	114,687 4 —
Total Stipend	S ^r R ^r	<u>133,333 5 4</u>	<u>1,600,000 — —</u>
Syer, Dependants on the Nizamut	—	—	1,155 — —
Tope Khana	—	—	94 — —
Shagundpesha, Servants	—	—	12,013 — —
Mutfundies, Moonthees, Treasurers, &c.	—	—	458 — —
Mohrers Accountants	—	—	1,565 — —
Malnatel, Leudur or State Servants	—	—	578 — —
Fork Servars or Troopers Clothing, &c.	—	—	2,000 — —
Bukundazan Matchlockmen	—	—	212 — —
Hedmulgaran or House Servants	—	—	607 — —
Gurrewalan or Turn Keepers	—	—	48 — —
Nabob's Cook Room	—	—	260 — —
Ditto Munnie Begum	—	—	100 — —
Ditto Bubboo Begum	—	—	32 — —
Traushkana	—	—	260 — —
Bhessee Kana or Water Carriers	—	—	125 — —
Muffel or Sink Men	—	—	150 — —
Mukku Canah or State Mufuck	—	—	316 — —
Stables	—	—	716 12 —
Tospuk Kana or Wardrobe	—	—	249 14 —
Tulkana or Elephants	—	—	226 4 —
Grukana, Cattle	—	—	247 2 —
Shoorter Kanah, Camels	—	—	41 4 —
Annorery	—	—	120 — —
Tufgur Kanah	—	—	21 — —
Hircarrahs	—	—	641 4 —
Peons	—	—	126 — —
Meer Shekars	—	—	424 12 —
Meer Samanee	—	—	297 4 —
Amarut	—	—	113 — —
Ashoor Kanah or Temple	—	—	173 8 —
Shusha Kana	—	—	100 — —
Attendants on the Tomb of the Nabob Jaffer Cawn	—	—	268 — —
Readers of the Coran	—	—	237 12 —
Merjecahan	—	—	1,225 8 —
Gardeners	—	—	100 — —
Bildars	—	—	500 — —
Nukkub	—	—	33 — —
Bengal Doctors	—	—	40 — —
Dutierbunds	—	—	34 — —
Cattle Keepers and Maters	—	—	75 12 —
Astrologers	—	—	30 — —
Sundry Servants	—	—	88 — —
Newarah Arrears	—	—	539 — —

(a) Vide supra, Page 109.

Dewan's Office	Halunary	90	—	—
Calcutta Dawk		120	—	—
Body Guard		6,334	—	—
		<hr/>		
N. B. Mr. A. Mures	700 00	33,208	4	—
		12	—	—
		<hr/>		
		398,499	—	—

The whole is paid to the Nizamut, and disbursed, through the Dewan Sunder Sing, to the Particulars who receive it, excepting the Allowances on Account the Body Guard and Troopets, which are paid to Mr. Anstruther by Mr. Pott.

Behla Department.

Nabob's Durries					6,435	5	—
Pehla Servants					998	—	—
Servants of the Shaheb Iada					448	8	—
Begums and Penneners					2,919	—	—
Mulluddies					243	—	—
Eunuchs at Bubboo Begum's Durry					736	—	—
Slaves					305	—	—
Treasury Officers					28	—	—
Invelly Officers					56	—	—
Table Servants					60	—	—
Portugueze Doctor					14	—	—
Takeers					77	—	—
Sundry Servants					132	—	—
Braun					500	—	—
Cutchieri Officers					10	—	—
							—
Nizamut					12,987	13	—
					33,208	4	—
							—
Cullom Dan Kanah					46,196	1	—
Athur Kana					12,000	—	—
Amarut					1,500	—	—
Munnee Begum				12,000	—	—	Mr. Pott.
Pubboo				8,000	—	—	
Murfidoo				4,000	—	—	Mr. P.
Salcha Begum				1,000	—	—	
							—
Murfumande					25,000	—	—
To Shukkana					9,000	—	—
					27,580	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—
							—
					123,776	1	—
							—
					14,85,312	12	—
					114,687	4	—
					16,00,000	—	—

The above Stipends have no Connection with the Nabob's Accounts, but the Amount is paid and received by Mr. Pott.

Account of the Debts of the Nizamut, from the 6th Year of the King's Reign to the 22d Ryib of the 23d Year, corresponding with the 15th July 1781, as agreeable to an Adjustment made to that Date by Sir John D'Oyly, Resident at the Durbar, and of the Sums advanced in Liquidation of a Part of them.

Due in the Nizamut Department	—	—	8,43,472	6	16	—
Bhela Department	—	—	2,03,058	1	7	—
Calcumdankana, or Nabob's Privy Purse	—	—	32,867	14	3	2
To Bubboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	—	—	1,40,533	5	6	2
Murfamanic	—	—	1,94,310	4	2	1

For Money borrowed 14,14,141 15 15 1

To the Nabob Munnee Begum	—	—	2,19,990	—	—	—
Gudaader	—	—	1,954	8	17	2
Mecum Rehum	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
Mirza Imam Bucksh	—	—	7,100	—	—	—
						2,30,044 8 17 2
Amaut Kana, or Account Buildings	—	—	24,116	4	10	1
Ashurkana	—	—	27,064	2	11	—
Dawarkana, or Medicines,	—	—	1,214	—	—	—
Stationary	—	—	2,144	13	8	2
Feeding Cattle	—	—	807	4	5	—
House at Calcutta	—	—	262	11	8	2
Abadu Mahomed Khaun, Darogha at Stantipore,	—	—	1,589	—	—	—
Presents	—	—	3,975	8	0	0
Excess received from the Company	—	—	76,973	6	18	1
						1,38,117 3 1 2
						17,82,303 11 14 1

Payments in Part Discharge of the above, from the 16th July 1781 to the Date of the Arrangement, unto the End of August 1783.

Nizamut Department to Shere Ally Cawn and others	—	—	1,03,539	7	—	—
To the Bhela Department	—	—	5,072	10	—	—
Meer Samanee	—	—	76,513	12	—	—

Remains unpaid 1,85,125 13 — —

On Account of the Nizamut	—	—	7,39,932	15	16	—
On Account Bhela	—	—	1,97,985	7	7	—
Privy Purse	—	—	32,867	14	3	2
Bubboo Begum	—	—	1,40,533	5	6	2
Murfamame	—	—	1,17,696	8	2	1
For Money borrowed	—	—	2,30,044	8	17	2
Sundries as before	—	—	1,38,116	3	1	2
						15,97,177 14 14 1
						Total 17,82,303 11 14 1

Amount arising on the Saving Fund	—	—	of Rupees	13,557	4	6	3
From the 16th July 1781 to the End of August 1783, being Two Years	—	—					
One Month and Fifteen Days	—	—		3,45,710	6	10	—
Deduct paid on Account of old Debts as per Particulars	—	—	1,85,125	13	—	—	
On fundry Accounts extra Charges not provided for in the Establishment	—	—	98,874	4	10	3	
				2,84,600	1	10	3
							Balance or Surplus remaining 61,710 4 19 1

The Allowances to the Pensioners of the Nizamut having fallen in Arrears, in consequence of the Disbursements exceeding the Sum of 16 Lacs per Annum, as appears by the Accounts made out to the 22d of Shair Rufjul, in the 23d Year of his Majesty's Reign, his Highness and Sir John D'Oyly, from that Date, corresponding with the 3d of Sauwun 1188 B. S. and with the 16th of July 1781 E. S. made a Retrenchment of R^s 13557. 4 A. 6 G. 3 C. per Month, from the Nizamut

mut Moshairah and his Highness's privy Purse, in order to provide for the Discharge of those Arrears, and of extra Disbursements. Those who were to be dismissed by this Arrangement, becoming turbulent and troublesome, received at the End of Rumzaum, in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 15th of Bhandoon, 1190 B. and with the 28th of August 1782, Rupees 185125. 13. in Discharge of their Arrears, agreeable to the accompanying separate Account. Besides this, Sir John D'Oyley applied R^u 156517. 7. for the Expences of the Birth of his Highness's Children, and of the Ceremonies attendant thereon, and for the Discharge of other Expences not provided for in the fixed Disbursements; all of which were considered of a more pressing Nature than the outstanding Arrears. At that Time, Moha Rajah Soonder Sing was not in Power from the preceding Date (being the Time when the Moha Rajah first came into Power) to the 23d of Sha Shabaum, in the 26th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the End of Asfar 1191 B. S. and with the 13th of July 1783, the Sum of 21303. 13. was applied, by the Orders of his Highness and Sir John D'Oyley, in Payment of the above-mentioned Arrears, and Receipt for a considerable Amount, taken by the Maha Rajah, with a View to the Benefit and Advantage of his Highness. In this Manner the Arrears were diminished, and the Sum gained thereby applied to the extra Disbursements of his Highness, as may be seen in the Ehgacley Bund of the outstanding Arrears. Sir John D'Oyley, in the same Year, applied Rs. 157250. 10. 5. to defray the increased Expences of his Highness, and the incidental Charges of his Children, in like Manner as in the Time of Holdan. The Particulars are specified in a separate Account.

Although Sir John D'Oyley made Advance from the above-mentioned Fund, whenever his Highness's indispensable Disbursements required them, as in the Instance of Rupees 1,56,517. 7. advanced in the Time of Holdan, and Rs. 157,258. 13. 15. in the Time of Maha Rajah, yet being frequently unable to supply the Sum required, his Highness was distressed, and these Distresses were increased by the Number of Officers, and the consequent Increase of Expence, in his Rullumdaunkannah. When Mr. Hastings arrived at * City, Sir John D'Oyley represented to him, that no one Person on the Nizamut Establishment could subsist without some Addition to his fixed Allowance; that his Highness was constantly pressing him for Money; that the Sum allowed for the Rullumdaunkannah during the Minority of his Highness, was not now sufficient for that Purpose; and that though he supplied large Sums from the Arrear Fund, yet his Highness was much distressed and dissatisfied. From the 24th of Shaw Caun, in the 26th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 1st of Sauwum 1191 B. S. with the 14th of July 1784, 4000 Rupees per Month have been taken from the Arrear * Found, and added to the Establishment of the Rullumdaunkannah, and the Remainder of the Retrenchments constituting that Fund being Rs. 95,5974 a. C. 6. D. 3. have been applied from the same Period to defray the increased Expences of his Highness. This Arrangement continued to the of Rubley Usamy, in the 27th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the End of May 1192, B. S. and with the End of January 1786, E. S. as may be seen in the separate Account. But since that Time no Part of these Sums have been received, so that such of the extra Expences, as it became absolutely indispensable to discharge immediately, were defrayed from Sums obtained from Mahajins, and his Highness's Rullumdaunkannah. The Expence of his Highness's Visit to Calcutta, and the Preparations he made in consequence, as also his Present to the Dutch, and his Nuzzer dispatched to the Shawjudaw, must be liquidated from the above-mentioned Fund. His Highness has only received 20672 Rupees of the Amount due to him on his Account; the Remainder is in Deposit, and unless it be paid to him, he will be unable to discharge the Junkacos of the Office of the Rullumdaunkannah, and his Difficulties and Embarrassments will increase.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

ACCOUNT of the Amount and Expenditure of the Surplus on the Disbursements of the Nizamut, from the 16th July 1781 to the 12th December 1786.

	MONTH.	PERIOD.	TOTAL.	PAID.	
From the 16th July to the 28th August 1783, under the Management of Ram Chund Holdar	13557 4 6 3 D°	Y. M. D. 2 1 13 — 10 15	344806 7 16 1 142351 5 10 —	185125 13 — 21303 13 —	159680 19 16 1 121044 8 10 —
From the 29th August to the 13th July 1784, Rajah Sunder Sing	9557 4 6 3	1 7 —	487157 13 6 1 181588 2 4 2	—	181588 2 4 2
From the 14th July 1784 to the 9th February 1786	—	4 6 28	668745 15 10 3	206429 10 —	462316 5 10 3 3163 3 16 1
Deduct for an End of Seven Days on the Account	—	—	—	—	459153 1 14 2
Disbursements for sundry Articles not provided for in the Nizamut.	15086 12 11 2 40303 13 2 —	—	—	—	—
Extra Charges to the 9th February	—	—	—	—	—
Debts to Merchants not paid to August 1783	—	—	—	—	—
Paid from Phagun 1192 to Aughun 1193 to the Parts of the Nizamut	200780 7 17 — 136231 13 1 — 23550 3 11 3	—	—	—	415958 12 4 1 875111 13 18 3
Amount in Deposit from Phagun 1193 to Aughun	—	—	—	—	—
Amount Excess received from the Company	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct Expenses. In Holdar's Time	157258 13 11 — 160463 9 15 —	—	1565177 — — —	—	610471 11 7 — 264640 2 11 2
Rajah Sunder Sing to the 13th July 1783	—	—	—	—	—
To 9th February 1786	—	—	—	—	—
From Phagun to Aughun	136231 13 1 —	—	—	—	—

A P P E N D I X.

N^o 125.

From the Nabob Munney Begum to Mr. Shore.

It is proper that I should represent to you the Particulars of my former Situation and Influence, and I hope that you will not only honour me with your Attention, but represent in a favourable Manner to Lord Cornwallis the Dignity I formerly possessed, so that he may be friendly inclined towards me, and prevent Indignity or Distress befalling either me or the Dependants of the late Nabob Meer Mohamed Jaffier Cawn. You yourself are acquainted with whatever relates to the People of Bengal, and his Lordship was probably informed in Europe of the State of the Durbar of Moorshedabad. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a minute Detail of the Influence, Respect, and Authority, that belonged to me, as that would render my Representation very long and troublesome to you. This is only necessary for me to inform you, that for a long Time during the Life of Jaffier Cawn, and since his Death (till within these Two Years), I was entrusted with the entire Management of the Business of the Nizamut, the Regulation of the Nabob's Household; and whatever related to the Durbar was in fact my own. I have attended to it with the greatest Diligence and Anxiety; and having taken charge of the Family, I interested myself in all its Concerns; I took care of the Relations and Dependants of the deceased Nabob, and the present Nabob always acted by my Concurrence and Approbation. But within these Two Years wicked and improper People have collected about him. I therefore, both for his Sake, and for the Sake of the Nizamut, which comprehends Thousands of superior and inferior Ranks of Life, think it necessary to give you Notice, by way of Precaution, that Lord Cornwallis may have previous Information for me, of the Instances in which the Prosperity and Satisfaction of the Nizamut have been considered, and in those in which the Reverse has taken place: And may he fully conceive the whole, nor partially or hastily form any Arrangement for the Affairs of the Durbar. To give Lord Cornwallis a Knowledge of these Circumstances, he will observe, that throughout the City of Moorshedabad it is known with Fear and Astonishment, that Rajah Sunder Sing is desirous of retaining, with the fullest Power, the Office of Dewan to the Nizamut, independent of the Interference or Authority of the Resident on the Part of the Company. In order to carry his Design into Execution, he has instructed the Nabob to represent to Lord Cornwallis, that the Business of the Nizamut should be separated; that the Payment of the Tuncaws should be left without Interference; and that he should appoint Rajah Sunder Sing his Dewan. The Nabob is in himself of virtuous Disposition, but he does not give himself Time to reflect; and it requires to conduct the Business of the Nizamut, not only superior Abilities, but a Dignity of Character, and a conciliatory and kind Disposition. I wish Lord Cornwallis to observe, that in what I have said I by no means intend any Thing disrespectful towards the Nabob: The Nabob is nearest my Heart, and is the Support of the Family; and what I urge is only with a View to preserve his Interest and Dignity. He will disgrace himself through Sunder Sing, because that is a Man of mean Extraction, replete with Craft, Falsehood, and Treachery, and it is impossible that any Thing but Ruin and Destruction can proceed from his Arrangement. He conciliates himself with the Nabob, whom he deceives, by making him Allowances out of his (the Nabob's) own Treasury. The Sum Mr. Hastings ordered to be set apart for the Payment of the Debts of the Arrears of the People of the Nizamut, and which the Nabob consented to, he dissipates in various Ways. From the Time Sunder Sing came into the entire Management of the Nizamut, he has procured several Khelauts to be given to himself, in order to impress the People of the Nizamut with his own Importance; formerly in the Household of the Nizamut there was no Deficiency of any Thing; in the Toshukkana * a Wardrobe, and other Departments, there were Bales of Shauls, of Broad Cloth, and Velvets, as also all Kinds of white Cloths, such as Muslins, Cossahs, and other Valuables. There * was likewise Elephants, Camels, Horses, and other Beasts, consistent with the Dignity of Nazum, and Name of Nabob. The Expences of every Department of the Nizamut * was punctually advanced from the Nizamut Treasury; the Servants and Dependants received their Tuncaws without Trouble, or the Necessity of complaining to the Nabob. Instead of this, Sunder Sing, under Pretence of Attachment, blinds the Eyes of the Nabob, and attends merely to his own Interest. The Walls of the Palace and Zeenanah are out of Repair to a Degree, and are little better than a Ruin. In the Household nothing is left, and the Wardrobe is undoubtedly empty. How many Elephants, Horses, or Camels, at present exist? In what Manner are the Dependants of the Nizamut conducted? or what has become of the Surplus of the annual Stipend, which by this Time ought to have accumulated to Six Lacks Fifty Thousand Rupees in ready Money, or been appropriated to the Discharge of either of the Debts or Arrears of the Nizamut? For what Reason it * is, that the Servants and Dependants of the Nizamut do not receive their Tuncaws, and labour under such Distress? I, and all the Officers of the Nizamut, entreat that Lord Cornwallis will attentively consider all these Circumstances, make himself acquainted with the Particulars of the Nizamut, and ordain such Regulations as may be productive of Relief to the present Distresses, and support the Dignity of my own Character, and those of the Officers of the Nizamut. But the Regulations calculated to secure these Objects cannot take place through the Means of a Dewan only, without the Intervention and Security of a Resident on the Part of the Council, from whom the People

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

People will receive their stipulated Assignments, and to whom they can prefer their Complaints in the Event of Oppressions exercised on them by the Dewan. I request you will represent to Lord Cornwallis, what the present Resident (with the Authority invested in him by the Council) has done to benefit or conciliate the People of the Nizamut; that should he have exceeded or differed from his Orders, that another be appointed of a more obliging Disposition, of good Sense and good Nature, and who will act with Propriety towards the Officers of the Nizamut: That his Lordship will inquire from other Channels the Circumstances relating to the Dewan; if his Conduct towards the Officers of the Nizamut should appear satisfactory and proper, it is well; but if he should be found to have been treacherous, ill-natured, and totally unworthy of his Trust, that Lord Cornwallis do, of himself, select a Person worthy of Confidence, of Abilities, and of good Disposition, who would treat every Man according to Rank, who would not deviate from Truth and Sincerity, and not act in the Manner of Sunder Sing; for the Language he holds is highly unbecoming him, and disgraceful to the Nabob.

For the Information of you and Lord Cornwallis, I am led to represent other Circumstances: On the Arrival of his Lordship, great Arrears were due to the Servants of the Nizamut; some were Eight Months, some Ten, some Twelve, and some even Fifteen Months in Balance, although the Stipend had been regularly paid by the Company to the Resident. Mr. Hastings in the Year 1782 appropriated the monthly Sum of 13,557 Rupees, for the Discharge of former Debts; and while Rajah Gour Doss remained as Dewan, near Two Lacks of Rupees were paid by these Means to the old Creditors; but since Sunder Sing has been in Office, I know not that the Creditors have received any Part. It is his Object to keep the Nabob satisfied with him; he has increased the Allowance of the Cullumdaum (the Nabob's private Expences) to near Four Thousand Rupees a Month; and, thinking himself secure on all Sides, declares he keeps in Deposit the above Surplus for contingent Expences, although in reality he has expended by various Methods the whole Sum on himself. He has deceived and oppressed many People of the Nizamut, by false Accounts, Drafts, &c.: For Instance, from the Month of January last they should be paid in Drafts; now, for a Year preceding January he has brought Drafts into their Accounts, deducting Nineteen per Cent., and even more, from their Pay; some of the Officers, from Fear that by Refusal they should lose their Stations, have signed Receipts, and not even received the Money. I know the Resident has received the Stipend to September, and even October, notwithstanding which Four Months are due to me; Five Months are due to Bhow Begum, the Nabob's Mother, and more to others; and though they are in want of every Thing, no one among the Merchants dare supply them, but through Sunder Sing, who does just as he pleases. If his Lordship will enquire into the Particulars, he will even find many Things come of themselves to Light that I omitted mentioning.

Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ud Dowla, received 5th January.

Agreeable to your Desire I sent Sy'd Ally Cawn to you, as the most intimate Friendship subsists between us, and there is no Ceremony; although I am convinced that you have no Intentions but what are for my Service and Gratification, yet his attending you has created a Report in the City, that what was before said will come to pass, that the same Indignity will be practised.

When I consider the Dignity and Benevolence of Lord Cornwallis, and your Friendship, I cannot entertain the least Apprehension of this myself; and notwithstanding the Slanders and Reports propagated by the malicious, foolish, and interested, I give no Credit to them, and have a Confidence that you will not allow them the least Credit.

Petition from Bunwany Loll.

I beg leave to submit to you a short Abstract of my Situation, as the Particulars of it are prolix. My maternal Uncle Maha Rajah Ram Noraien, the Subehdar of Azumeabad, was cut off by Meer Cossim Khawn on account of his Attachment to the English, as may be found in the Company's Records; a short Time after, his younger Brother Dhirj Naraien was, in consideration of his Claims on the Company, appointed by them in the room of his Brother, but was afterwards set aside by Maha Rajah Shetaub Rai, who prevailed upon Lord Clive, by false and specious Pretences, to nominate him to that Station. His Lordship, however, granted Dhirj Naraien a monthly Allowance of 1200 Rupees for his necessary Expences, notwithstanding which he died some Time after in Debt; when this Event took place, the Sum of 600 Rupees per Month was settled upon me and the rest of his Family, as the Nephew and near Relation of Dhirj Naraien, and his Elder Brother, and the Allowance has been continued to us ever since; it has enabled us indeed to subsist, but not to discharge the Debts of our deceased Relation.

From the 22d of Shair Showal, in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 15th of Bhadoon 1195 B. S. (when Rajah Sunder Sing succeeded Rai Ram Chund Huldar, as Dewan to Sir John D'Oyley) to the Month of Assin 1193 B. S. our Allowance fell in Arrears R^y 8625, which our Vakeel never has been able to realize.

When

When you came up to Moorshedabad Soonder Sing desired our Vakeel to bring Receipts for 4500 R^s of the Arrears, and to receive Cash to that Amount, adding at the same Time, that the Remainder should be paid; our Vakeel accordingly tendered Two Receipts for the 4500 Rupees, which Sunder Sing took, but never paid the Money.

We are therefore hopeful that an Order may be issued to him to discharge the whole Balance of Rupees 8625, due to us, and to refund to us the 16 per Cent. which he compulsively deducted under the Head of Burcha (or Charges) from every Sum that he paid us, for which we are sure he has no Authority from the Governor General and Council. We have no Objection to pay the Commission of 5 per Cent. established by Government from the 1st January 1786.

The Almighty has sent you to administer Justice, which we are in Hopes of receiving from your Hands: What can be a greater Injustice than to take Receipts and * without paying the Amount of them. We are much distressed on account of not receiving our Allowances, not only for the Means of discharging the Debts of our deceased Relation, but for the immediate Necessaries of Life; both of which depend on that Source. We hope, therefore, that the Sacrifice which our Ancestors made to the Interest of the Company will give us some Claim to Favor and Support. •Sic in Orig.

Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munney Begum.

The Nabob, wishing for a secret and confidential Conversation with Lord Cornwallis, communicated to Mr. Shore his Desire that Lord Cornwallis would wait upon him, and accordingly, last Night, the 1st of Suffer, his Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Shore, visited the Nabob, who, in private, communicated to Lord Cornwallis in a secret Manner, without my Privacy, whatever he pleased. I was not present at this Conversation, and have not the least Knowledge of what passed there.

When the Nabob arrived at Houghly he appeared averse from * me, and indeed this has been visible from the Time Rajah Sunder Sing dispatched the Nabob from Moorshedabad. The Nabob in every Thing acts by the Advice and Instructions of the Rajah, who has acquired a complete Ascendancy over him, so that he does not deviate from his Instructions in the smallest Degree. Never did I advise the Nabob to come to Calcutta, but he adopted this Measure by the Advice of Rajah Sunder Sing, who in fact is now all-powerful, recommends what he pleases, and conducts every Thing. Every Two or Three Days he pays me a Visit, but talks of the most trifling Matters only; for Instance, That it is a very cold Day, or how the Nabob's Elephants arrived; but does not enter on any confidential Matters. From other Quarters I have discovered that the Nabob and Sunder Sing consider my Company as an Intrusion; for which Reason my Visits are short, and my Conversation on general Matters only; and after a short Time I take my leave. From a Knowledge of this, I did not attend on the Night when Lord Cornwallis visited the Nabob, lest he should consider my Presence as preventing him communicating what he pleased to his Lordship, whether Accusations of me or any Thing else. What passed at that Conversation with the Concurrence of Rajah Sunder Sing, what was then said, what Complaints or Accusations against me were made, I know not, and cannot inform you. Yet it is my Business, in concert with the Nabob, to represent whatever is necessary to Lord Cornwallis. Sunder Sing is never absent from the Nabob One single Moment, to allow me an Opportunity of speaking to him; and he adopts implicitly whatever Sunder Sing instructs him to say. Whether the coming of the Nabob to Calcutta, and the Advice of Sunder Sing, will be to his Advantage and good, or not, I cannot say. •Sic in Orig.

(Signed) R. P.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXVI.

Bengal Board of Revenue.

Fort William, the 7th September 1787.

At a Meeting of the Board of Revenue; Present,

Thomas Graham, Esquire, acting President;
 Messieurs { John Mackenzie, } Members.
 { Richard Johnson, }

The President and Messrs. Cowper and Evelyn absent;
 Mr. James Grant, Chief Sheristadar, absent, and
 The Roy Royan absent.

Read the following Letter and Inclosures from the Collector of Government Customs at
 Moorshedabad.

To John Shore, Esquire, President, and the Members of the Board of Revenue.

Fort William.

“ Gentlemen,

“ It is with extreme Reluctance I ever intrude on your Time, and am always anxious to avoid giving Trouble where not absolutely necessary. I have experienced a Degree of Vexation in the Execution of my Duty in the Collections of Customs, from private Intrigue, which I am certain, Gentlemen, from the liberal Principles of Government and your Board's invariable Rule of Conduct, you will not approve of.

“ It is now, Gentlemen, Thirty Months since I had the Honour of being appointed Collector of Government Customs, during which Period I have annually largely increased the Revenue, and no Complaints, save those fabricated by a private Intrigue, ever made against me.

“ On my Appointment to the Office, I found Mr. Addison newly appointed Assistant to the Office. He had made an Exchange with the Judge of the Nattore Adaulut, in consequence of Sir John D'Oyley's imparting to him his Resolution of going to Europe in Expectation of succeeding him in the Office, though apprized of my Appointment to the Succession by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

“ [(a) Disappointed in his Expectations, he has, by every possible Means, thrown every Impediment, Trouble, and Vexation, in the Way of my executing my Duty. Of the Two Years and Eight Months I have held the Office, he has not, altogether, resided on the Spot Four, nor ever been of the smallest Use to me; but has constantly absented himself, either to Calcutta, or some Foreign Settlement, where, leagued with a Man named Goffee Sircar, formerly employed by Mr. Martin in the Custom Department, but turned out with Ignominy for the most fraudulent Conduct; a Banyan of Sir John Doyley's; one Fauldar, convicted of Frauds in the Nezamut to the Amount of near Three Lacks of Rupees, and dismissed; one Roy Manick Chund, a Moonshy of the Munny Begum's; and one Boze Rauje, a disgraced and degraded Vakeel of the Cuyer Rice Merchants, lately dismissed their Service in consequence of having used their Names in Petitions presented to the Right Honourable the Governor General, and to your Board, complaining of the Panchuttra Dowgah, for which he never had their Authority, but which he persevered in doing in Opposition to their repeated Orders.

“ From these Men, Gentlemen, I have, for a considerable Time, near Two Years, experienced every Impediment that Art and Cunning could devise. Threats, Promises, Bribes, have all been employed; and at this Hour every Gunge has its Emissaries from this Bahab, to induce frivolous and unjust Complaints; and by Threats, such as the Displeasure of Mr. Addison, who is immediately to be appointed my Successor; the being summoned down to the Presidency; the being forced to take Oaths; the being stripped of their Employment; with every other Artifice to extort from them Letters of this Kind, are daily sent by this Goffee Sircar from Calcutta to all the principal Men of the Gunges; and my Darogah, a Man who for Seventeen Years has held the Office, a Man of unrepurchased Character, and perfectly acquainted with the Duties of the invidious and unpleasant Office, fearful that at last this Babab will prevail against him,

spight of his irreproachable Conduct, to the Ruin of his Character, is desirous of quitting an Office of constant unremitting Toil, Labour, and Altercation; the Reward for which, he fears, will be Disgrace and Shame.

I have long borne, Gentlemen, with this cruel Treatment, without presuming to submit it to you; and perhaps should now remain silent, if a very considerable Part of the Honourable Company's Revenue was not endangered by it.

Roy Manick Chund, the Begum's Moonshy, is lately arrived here, from a long Residence in Calcutta, in Quality of her Vackeel, and has had Influence with her to induce her to refuse Payment of the Duty on Spirits, in which Article she is the largest Dealer in this Division, as indeed she is in every Species of Trade. The Consequence has been, I this Day received a verbal Message from Muzuffier Jung, informing me, "that he should pay the Duty in the same Mode as the Munny Begum," having previously ordered my Peons away from his Gunges. The Dewan Soonder Sing has, on the Part of his Highness the Nawab, also refused, though hitherto regularly paid; and Representations from Goordas's Family, Meer Sidoo, and the principal People of the City, who engross the whole of the Trade, pointing out how unjust it is that they should pay what the Begum, &c. refuse. Roy Manick Chund's Malevolence towards my Darogah, is evident in the Letter he has made the Munny Begum write; and his Object is, adding by any Means to the Clamour he, Mr. Addison, Goffee Sircar, and the Boose Rajah, had endeavoured to excite against my Darogah."]

I have seen Letters, Gentlemen, from Gopee, to a Man here, by Name Cofaul Ghow, in whose Name Five Petitions, written in English, and in the most abusive Style of Scurrility and Invektive, were presented to your Board, and to his Lordship, and which, when referred to me, he on Oath declared that he knew not of them: That the Contents were false, and the Petition written without his Privacy. To this Man, in those Letters, Assurances were made of the Support and Protection of Mr. Addison, absolutely appointed Collector in my Place, if he would join his Influence to that of the Bow Rauje, who Mr. Addison had resolved to appoint Darogah, and send a Vackeel to substantiate the Petitions presented in his Name, and without his Knowledge, assuring him by so doing his Fortune should be made. I have the Honour to inclose your Board a Copy of the Munny Begum's Letter to me, with my Reply.

My Situation, Gentlemen, is peculiarly delicate. From my late Situation it is most unpleasant to make Representations derogatory of the Begum, Nawabs, &c. Dependants of the Nizamut; and how considerable a Share of the Trade they engross the inclosed List will evince. I know the Genius of the Nizamut too well to expect, unless they are checked in the present Attempt, that they will pay one Rupee Duty of any Sort, without Altercation, Contest, and Reference.

Though all the Impediments and Vexations I experience originate from the Cabal alluded to, I cannot obtain such Documents as will enable me publicly to prove what no Man in the City is ignorant of, nor enable me to commence a legal Prosecution for Bribery, Perjury, and a Libel against the Party. I throw myself, Gentlemen, on your Liberality, and doubt not but myself and my Daraga will experience Justice and Redress from your Hands, and Support in my Office, while it is thought proper to continue its Existence.

I have, &c.

Moorshedabad,
25th August 1787.

(Signed)

Rob^t Perival Pott,
C. G. C.

Translation of a Letter from the Munny Begum to Mr. Pott, received on the 23d of August 1787.

At the Chook and other Places there are Mahals belonging to me, which are exempt from Taxes. Never did the Amlahs of any former Gentlemen, such as Mr. Sykes, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Baber, and Mr. Martin, and Sir John Doyley, send Peons there. But some Time past, in your Time, Ram-toonoo Roy Dewan unjustly sent Peons into the Mahals exempt from Duties appertaining to me, to take by Force uncustomary Taxes, and by Force took the Ryots from thence, and confined them, and gave them Trouble, and in consequence of which Act of Violence many of the Houses of the Ryots are deserted; but from the Regard which exists between you and me I never made you acquainted with it, and I imagined it was committed by the aforesaid Dewan, without your Privacy or Concurrence; but Yesterday Two Peons, bearing a Bengal Paper, with your Seal affixed, and a Signature in English, came to the Chook, from Ram Toonoo, for the Purpose of carrying away Purusram Kulliol, and wanted to take the said Kulliol by Force; but the Dependants of the Dewry, reflecting that the Mahals of the Dewry exempt from Taxes had never paid any to the Panchullra, or any other Place, would not permit of it; and gave me Information of it. From hearing these Circumstances, and seeing your Bengal Letter, I was exceedingly astonished, reflecting to what a Pals the Mahals of the Dewry exempt from Taxes were come to, when you sanctified and carried into Execution Orders for the Collection of uncustomary Duties. I send you a Copy of the Bengal Letter for your Information. Perhaps some Orders are received from the Council or Board for collecting Duties from the Kuttols of my Mahals exempt from Duties, or else you would not have given your Sanction to the Order. I therefore trouble you, that if any Orders may have arrived from the Council

Council or Board on this Subject you will let me know, that they may be complied with; for it is not my Wish to deviate from them. If no Orders are come from the Council or Board, and if this is newly Matter of Oppression of the said Dewans, it will then be necessary and proper you take such Measures as to prevent the like again occurring, and that the Ryotts of my Dewry may not be oppressed. What more?

Translation of the Bengal Letter inclosed.

Purus Rauc Kullol, at Chandny Chuck, on Sight of this, fail not to appear at the Custom House Cutcherry, with the Revenue due to Government, on Account Duty on Arrack, to the End of June.

Dated Moorshedabad,
7th Bhadon 1194. B. S.

(Signed)

R. P. Pott,
C. G. C. and sealed with Mr. Pott's Seal.

Translation of an Answer to the above, sent by Mr. Pott, August 24th 1787.

Your Letter of the following Purport (which was specified) I have received. It is very true that none of those Gentlemen ever interfered in the Mahals of the Dewry, as I have done. The Reason was, that none of those Gentlemen ever received Orders for the Collection of a Duty on Arrack from the Council, and they therefore never collected it. From the Time of Mr. Martin to the present Time, many new Orders have been issued to the Panchuttra, respecting the Collection of Taxes, &c.: But whatever Orders were issued are well known to every one, and a Copy of every Order now in force in the Panchuttra, is hung up in the Cutcherry, for the Purpose that every one may see and read them. And whenever an Order with respect to the Panchuttra is received from the Council, which affects the People of the Nizamut, or other People of Rank, I send a Copy of the Order on the Receipt of it, and give them Intelligence. And when the Orders of Government on this Business was received last Year, I sent you a Translation of the Orders of Government, and a Letter, a Copy of which I now send you; but you did not favour me with any Answer to my Letter; at the same Time I wrote a Letter to his Highness the Nabob on the same Subject. He was so kind as immediately to give Orders to his Dependants to pay the Duties agreeable to the Orders of Government; and they have regularly paid them. That you write it as an unauthorised Tax I am much astonished, because I sent you a Copy of the Order of Government for it on my receiving it; and it is very well known, and publicly proclaimed. I now again send you a Copy of the Order; if you will peruse it, you will be convinced that neither myself or my Dewan have established this Tax of ourselves, for it is the Order of Council, and therefore done. As long as this Order shall remain in force, I hope from your Friendship, that you will permit the Dependants of the Dewry to pay the Tax, and that you will give such Directions to your Dependants, that in carrying into Execution the Orders of Government, I may not meet Opposition or Trouble.

Translation of the Inclosures.

Letter to the Munny Begum, written 20th May 1786.

In these Days, Orders are received from the Governor General and Council, for collecting a Duty on Arrack. I send you inclosed a Copy of the Order for it. Having informed yourself of it, permit your People to pay it to the People of the Pauchutra appointed to receive, without Delay or Opposition, and protect and assist the Officers appointed to receive it if necessary.—What more?

Translation of the Order inclosed.

* Sic in Orig. The Orders of the Governor General and Council respecting Arrack made in the Country is*,
§ Sic in Orig. that except in the Town of Calcutta §, shall pay a Duty of Two and a Half per Cent. on the selling of it.

True Translation.

R. Pott,
C. G. C.

☞ [(a) I beg leave to remark, Gentlemen, that though the Bhegum is pleased in the foregoing to stile her Mahals Lackeruge, and so very repeatedly to remark, that they are and ever have been exempt from all Duties, Taxes, &c. yet the Fact is diametrically opposite. They have ever paid every Duty, &c. other Gunges pay, and till now she has even paid the one in question on

(a) Vide supra, Page 1096.

Arrack.

Attack, she has the Five largest Gunges in the Division. And of every Sort of Trade and Traffick carried on in the City, she and her Dependants ingross by much the most considerable Proportion. Were her Gunges, Hummars, Bazars, and Mahals, exempt from Duties, I fancy few Ryots and Beoparries would frequent any other.

(Signed)

R. Pott,
C. G. C.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Tho^s Graham.
John Mackenzie.
R^d Johnston.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXVII.

Book CLXXIX.

“ Fort William, 15th Sept. 1775.

“ Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

“ [(a) Par. 2. The Governor General accuses us of attacking him with Declamation and Invektive; yet from the first Outset of the Differences between us, he has not ceased to attribute every one of those Measures which we thought it our public Duty to pursue, and which we do not doubt will stand the Test of a Parliamentary Inquiry, to a premeditated Design to drive him from the Government. A Man who, on all Occasions, permits himself to ascribe our Conduct to so base a Motive as the sole immediate Purpose of working his Overthrow, would have no Title to complain of any Terms in which we might think fit to retort such injurious Treatment. But although we have his own Example to plead, we do not admit that we have followed it.

“ The Proofs produced against him, both positive and presumptive, are too strong to require the Assistance of Declamation; and whatever Emotions the Whole, or any Part of his Conduct, might excite in us, they are certainly unmixed with any personal Resentment, which alone would give birth to Invektives.

“ 3 Mr. Hastings says, it is an Insult on his Situation to suppose that it requires Courage in any Man to declare openly against his Administration. After the Prosecution so obstinately continued against Mr. Fowke, until a Verdict could be obtained against him, notwithstanding he had been honourably acquitted at his First Trial for the same Charge, and after the Death of Nundcomar, the Governor, we believe, is well assured; that no Man who regards his own Safety will venture to stand forth as his Accuser.”]

Par. 4. On a Subject of this delicate Nature, it becomes us to leave every honest and impartial Man to his own Reflections. It ought to be made known, however, to the English Nation, that the Forgery of which the Rajah was accused must have been committed several Years ago; that in the Interim he had been protected and employed by Mr. Hastings; that his Son was appointed to One of the first Offices in the Nabob's Household, with a Salary of One Lack of Rupees: And that the Accusation, which ended in his Destruction, was not produced, until he came forward and brought a specific Charge against the Governor of Corruption in his Office. If Mr. Hastings had been careful of his own Honour, we think he would not have appeared himself as the Prosecutor of his Accuser, and that he would have exerted his Influence with Mohun Persaud to suspend the other Prosecution until he had proved the Falseness of the Charges brought against himself by Nundcomar. As Things are now circumstanced, the World may perhaps conclude that this Man was too formidable a Witness to be suffered to appear; and that any Degree of Odium or Suspicion which the violent Measures taken to destroy him might throw on the Governor's Character, was not to be weighed against the Danger of his proving the Truth of his Accusations.

“ 12. In stating the Evidence brought before the Board, of his receiving near a Moiety of the late Fouzdar of Hougly's Salary, he takes no Notice of the Two Letters from the Fouzdar himself, by which the Charge is supported. Without these Letters, the Authenticity of which was not disputed by the Fouzdar, we should have given but little Credit to the Evidence of the Person who produced them.—Mr. Hastings does not deny the Fact, nor has he in this, or in the Case of the specific Charge brought against him by Nundcomar, ever ventured to plead Not Guilty. Provided he can secure himself from Conviction in a Court of Law, he seems to care very little what the Court of Directors or the World may think of him.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1097.

" 13. He seems very ready, however, to appeal to the Knowledge or Opinion of Gentlemen who have gone from this Country, or who have Connections here, for Testimonials in his Favour. —We will not submit our Cause to such a Tribunal at a Crisis like that which is probably approaching. He has Reason enough to expect that a considerable Part of what is commonly termed the India Interest will be united to support him.—Whether we shall be supported or not in the Execution of the heavy Task assigned us, is, with respect to ourselves, a Question of perfect Indifference. Let the Decision at Home be what it may, it cannot but be attended with some personal Advantage to us: If we are continued in the Administration of this Government, our Principles and Conduct must be honoured with the Approbation of our Superiors:—If not, we shall feel no Reluctance in quitting a Country in which the strictest Execution of the most painful and laborious Duties serves only to harass and distress us, without offering us the Prospect of any proportionate Acknowledgement of our Services.

" 14. In Answer to every Thing the Governor General has said upon the Subject of the Dismission of Momy Begum, we content ourselves with observing, that it was not an Operation of such mighty and pompous Importance as he makes it: She is not the Nabob's Mother: She is not Birth a Woman of any Rank, but originally, as we are informed, a Slave and a Dancing Girl. We consider her merely as an Instrument in the Governor's Hand to dispose of the Nabob's Revenue as he might think proper. His committing the Guardianship of the Nabob to a weak Woman, as he calls her in another Place, is not to be accounted for on any other Principle.—In this Country, still more than in any other, a Woman is particularly disqualified for such an Office. We affirm also, that her Appointment was in direct Opposition to the Orders of the Court of Directors, contained in their Letter of the 5th of August 1771. They order the Governor and Council to substitute some Person in the Place of Mahomed Reza Cawn, who might be well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and to recommend him to the Nabob to be Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority. Instead of obeying these judicious Orders, Mr. Hastings and his Council divided the Office, and the Salary annexed to it, among Three Persons; the First, a weak Woman, incapable, in this Country, of any active Employment; we believe there never was an Instance in India of such a Trust so disposed of. The Second, Rajah Goordas, whom Mr. Hastings now calls a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Rajah Nundcomar. The Third, Rajah Bullub, whose Youth and Inexperience evidently made it impossible that he should be fit for such an Office as that of Roy Royan; in the Hands of the Governor General he may be a convenient Instrument. By this State of the whole Transaction it appears, that the First Measure of Mr. Hastings's Government was a direct Disobedience of the Company's Orders.

" 15. Our Appointment of Rajah Goordas was temporary; we had no Choice but between him and the Nabob's Mother. As for Momy Begum, the present Distresses of the Nabob and his Family, the Clamours of his Creditors, and the mean and dishonourable State in which he was kept, sufficiently show what Care she took of his Revenues, and in what Manner they were disposed of. Her Care of his Education stands much upon the same Footing; while she was destroying his Fortune, it is not likely that she should attend to the Cultivation of his Mind; nor do we conceive it possible that she could be qualified for such a Trust. The Accounts brought down by Mr. James Grant are under Examination. The Over-payment of near 14 Lacks, on Account of the Nabob's Pension in the Year 1772, is admitted by Mr. Hastings as a material Error. The Nabob's present Debts, contracted during the Guardianship of the Begum, are supposed to amount to Nine Lacks. If any Regard had been paid to the Company's Orders of August 1771, which direct that the Minister at the Durbar should deliver annually to the Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob, such Waste and Embezzlement could not have happened; but on the other Hand, some Gentlemen who appear to have profited by the Begum's Bounty would have been precluded from one of the principal Sources of their Emoluments.

" 20. We now proceed to the Governor's Minute of the 30th July. He asserts, that the Begum was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums, of a Lack and a Half each, given to Mr. Middleton and the Governor. We pay no Regard to that private Information from which the Governor collects his Accounts of Mr. Goring's supposed ill Treatment of the Begum. We do not believe that any Compulsion was used with her to induce her to make this Discovery. If there was, let him prove it. The Court of Directors will see, that on her mentioning an Intention to come to Calcutta, she had immediate Permission given her to remove to this Town, or to any other Part of the Provinces. We confess it appears very extraordinary that Mr. Hastings should employ so much Time and Labour to shew that the Discoveries against him have been obtained by improper Means, but that he should take no Step whatsoever to invalidate the Truth of them; he does not deny the Receipt of the Money. The Begum's Answers to the Questions put to her at his own Desire, make it impossible that he should deny it. It seems he has formed some Plan of Defence against this and similar Charges, which he thinks will avail him in a Court of Justice, and which it would be imprudent in him to anticipate at this Time. If he has not received the Money, we see no Reason for such a guarded and cautious Method of Proceeding. An innocent Man would take a shorter and easier Course. He would voluntarily exculpate himself by his Oath.

" 21st. The Governor quotes Part of a Letter from Nunid Roy. If he had given the whole of it, the Court of Directors would see that it contains an Account of 7 Lacks of Rupees distributed among Gentlemen in the Company's Service out of the Nabob's Treasury.

" 29. The Governor's pathetic Representation of the Tyranny exercised by Mr. Goring over the Begum, the Nabob, and their Servants, has not a single Fact or Proof to support it. Supposing the Necessity of dismissing the Begum, of which we are every Day more and more convinced, we know not how such a Measure could be conducted with greater Mildness and Moderation. The Remainder of the Governor's Minute is in the same Style of Declamation. We have made no authoritative Demands on the Supreme Court of Judicature, nor proposed any ensnaring Questions to them; neither have we reduced the Nabob and his Household to a State of Servitude. On the contrary, we have relieved him from the vilest Dependence upon the Caprices of a Woman who wasted his Fortune, neglected his Education, and denied him not only every Indulgence, but even the common Necessaries to support an Appearance equal to his Rank.

(Signed at the End)

" J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis."

Observations on the Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th Sept. 1775.

I shall reply to each Paragraph of this Minute separately.

2. Requires no Reply.

3. This merits none.]

§ " 4. I have declared on Oath before the Supreme Court of Justice, that I neither advised nor encouraged the Prosecution of Maha Rajah Nundcomar. It would have ill become the First Magistrate in the Settlement to have employed his Influence either to promote or dissuade it." §

✱ [12, 13, 14, 15. These require no Reply.

20, 21. These require no Reply.

29. This requires no Reply.] ✱

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXVIII.

Book 79. Page 651.

[Fort William, 2d November 1780.]

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.
 Edward Wheler, }
 Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Service.

Pub. Dept.
Thursday.

Mr. Francis.—As I propose to return to England in the Course of the present Season, it will be a Convenience to me in the Settlement of my Affairs here, if the Board will be pleased to give Orders that my Salary for the Months of October, November, and December, may be now issued to me; I therefore request an Order may be sent to the Treasury for this Purpose.

(Signed) P. Francis. (a)]

Ordered, That the Amount of Mr. Francis's Salary for the Months of October, November, and December, be issued to him from the Treasury.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXIX.

Extract from Mr. Hastings's MS. Defence before the House of Commons.

Answer to the Eighth Charge.

R E C E I P T S A N D P R E S E N T S.

BEFORE I enter on my Defence against this Article of Charge, I must premise that some Parts of it relate to Transactions which passed Fourteen Years ago; and what is very remarkable, Transactions, which at that Period received the entire Approbation of my Employers, are now converted into Acts of Criminality. I therefore lay my Claim to plead the Sanction of the Court of Directors, for a full Acquittal of my Conduct in every Instance where I can produce it; and this Honourable House must see the Justice and Necessity of this Claim, for if it be not admitted, there never can be an End to the Controversy, and they must for ever be teased with a Repetition of the Volumes which have been already written on this exhausted Subject.

In this Article my Accuser charges me with "the Receipt of large Sums of Money corruptly taken before the Promulgation of the Regulating Act of 1773, contrary to my Covenants with the Company, and with the Receipt of very large Sums taken since, in Defiance of that Law, and contrary to my declared Sense of its Provisions." And he offers in this Charge in the following pompous Diction:—"That in March 1775 the late Rajah Nundcomar, a native Hindoo of the highest Cast in his Religion, and of the highest Rank in Society, by the Offices which he had held under the Country Government, did lay before the Council an Account of various Sums of Money, &c." It would naturally strike every Person, ignorant of the Character of Nundcomar, that an Accusation made by a Person of the highest Cast in his Religion, and of the highest Rank by his Offices, demanded particular Notice, and acquired a considerable Degree of Credit from a prevalent Association of Ideas, that a nice Sense of Honour is connected with an elevated Rank of Life: But when this Honourable House is informed, that my Accuser knew (though he suppressed the Facts) that this Person of high Rank, and high Cast, had forfeited every Pretension to Honour, Veracity, and Credit; that there are Facts recorded on the very Proceedings which my Accuser partially quotes, proving this Man to have been guilty of a most flagrant Forgery of Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yetram-ul-Dowlah (independent of the Forgery for which he suffered Death), of the most deliberate Treachery to the State, for which he was confined, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, to the Limits of the Town of Calcutta, in order to prevent his dangerous Intrigues; and of having violated every Principle of common Honesty in private Life; I say, when this Honourable House is acquainted it is from

(a) Vide supra, Page 1105.

mutilated and garbled Assertions, founded on the Testimony of such an Evidence, without the whole Matter being fairly stated, I do hope and trust it will be sufficient for them to reject now these vague and unsupported Charges, in like Manner as they were before rejected by the Court of Directors, and His Majesty's Ministers, when they were first made by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

I must here interrupt the Course of my Defence, to explain on what Grounds I employed, or had any Connection with a Man of so flagitious a Character as Nundcomar. This hard and odious Task was imposed upon me by the Court of Directors. It was their Orders that he should be employed. These Orders too were private and particular to myself, so that a rigid Obedience to the Will of my Superiors, and a strict Performance of One of the severest Duties which could be required of me, subjected me for a Time, not only to the Obloquy of my Colleagues, but also to the Reproach of all Orders and Description of Men in the Settlement, and at the same Time forced me to Communications with a Man, who knew that I both despised and detested him, and who, from these Motives, I foretold would one Day prove the Enemy he since proved himself. My Opinion of this Man has never varied, and it has been uniformly given at various Times on the Records of the Company. The Court of Directors too, when they directed me to employ him in the Investigation of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Administration, were aware of the Difficulties they laid me under, and of the Danger of having such an Agent; but being "satisfied that I was too well apprized of the Subtlety and Disposition of Nundcomar to yield him any Trust or Authority which might prove detrimental to their Interest, and relying on my Wisdom and Caution, they directed me to make use of his Intelligence to detect the Mal-Administration of Mahomed Reza Cawn, whose Power had been the Object of Nundcomar's Envy, and whose Office the Aim of his Ambition." In this Situation of Nundcomar's apparent Confidence with me, the Majority of the Supreme Council, in the Year 1775, thought him a fit Agent to destroy my Reputation, and eradicate my Authority, concluding that he had been trusted by me, and knowing that if he were, he would betray me. Under these Impressions General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, selected him for that Purpose, and here the Scene opens which the present Article exhibits, and which I shall now proceed to answer.

It is in vain that I have defended myself against some of these Charges, since they are renewed again and again; and all my former Explanations, which at the Time satisfied both my Employers and the Ministers of Government, are forgotten, and consigned to Oblivion. However, since the Accusation is revived, I must repeat my Defence, and appeal to my former Vindication. My Accuser states, that, "instead of offering any Thing in my Defence, I declared I would not suffer Nundcomar to appear before the Board;" but he withholds every material Part of my Objections, and quotes only a single Line, which he marks in Italics, out of a Page of Reasons that I gave for objecting to the Proceedings of the Council at that Time, and which are as follow.

"A combined and declared Majority have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct since their Arrival in this Country, and the undoubted Evidences which appear on the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals, as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them, and the Ranny of Burdwan, and Rajah Nundcomar, little more than Instruments and ostensible Agents, in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

"As little do I judge it consistent with my own Honour, or your Interest, to suffer the First Member of this State to be Personally arraigned at the Council Board, and exposed to the Insolence and Calumnies of a Miscreant like Nundcomar. Had the Majority been disposed to accept my Proposition of appointing a Committee for prosecuting their Enquiries, either into these or the Ranny's Allegations, they might have obtained the same Knowledge, and all the Satisfaction, in this Way, that they could have expected from an Inquisition taken by the Board at large; their Proceedings would have had the Appearance at least of Regularity, and my Credit would have been less affected by them. The only Point which they could possibly gain by bringing such a Subject before the Board, was to gain a public Triumph over me, and to expose my Place and Person to Insult.

"Although I have declined entering, at this Time and Place, into a Refutation of the Accusations which have been preferred against me, in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

"You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years. The Means which he himself took to acquire it were peculiar to himself. He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yetram ul Dowlah, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffier Aly Khan, filled with bitter Invectives against Mahomed Reza Khan, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed, by the Begum, that the Letter, which bore her Seal, was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name, till I informed her of it. Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-Law, was sent to her expressly to entreat her not to divulge

divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yetram ul Dowlah whether his Letter was of the same Stamp, but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen (that is, Inquisitor General over the whole Country), and that I would delegate the whole Power and Influence to him, is something more than a negative Falsehood. He did Once or Twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind, but with so little Success that for a While he wholly dropt it. On Mr. Reed's Return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment, hoping, through his Influence, to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth, and it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter had been introduced contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man; and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected."

It is further alledged, "that the Evidence of this Man, Nundcomar, not having been encountered at the Time when it might and ought to have been, remains justly in Force against me, and is not abated by the Capital Punishment of the said Nundcomar, but rather confirmed by the Time and Circumstances in which the Accuser suffered Death." This Reasoning is inconsequent and malicious. In the First Place, the Evidence of this Man was encountered by the Proposition I made at the Time to the Majority, of appointing a Committee for prosecuting an Enquiry into his Allegations; Secondly, these Allegations were committed to the Hands of the Company's Solicitor, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit against me, where I must have encountered them, had they been thought sufficiently authentic to have maintained an Action; and, lastly, I voluntarily offered to the Court of Directors, in my Address before mentioned, to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to their Justice, in any Way or Form they should prescribe. But to this Hour they never have thought such Accusations, from such a Wretch, worthy their Notice; and the Attorney General told them, in his Opinion, "Nundcomar's Information goes for nothing."

To the malicious Parts of this Charge, which is the Condemnation of Nundcomar for a Forgery, I do declare, in the most solemn and unreserved Manner, that I had no Concern, either directly or indirectly, in the apprehending, prosecuting, or Execution of Nundcomar. He suffered for a Crime of Forgery, which he had committed in a private Trust that was delegated to him, and for which he had been prosecuted in the Dewanny Courts of the Country before the Institution of the Supreme Court of Judicature. To adduce this Circumstance therefore as a Confirmation of what was before suspicious from his general Depravity of Character, is just as reasonable as to assert, that the Accusations of Epfom and Dudley were confirmed, because they suffered Death for their atrocious Acts.

It is alledged that "the Account laid by Nundcomar before the Council is stated with a minute Particularity and Precision; the Date of each Payment specified, the various Coins in which it was paid, and the different Persons through whose Hands the Money passed;" and it is argued, "That if no Advantage be taken of such Particularity in the Charge, to detect the Falsehood thereof, and no Defence whatever made, a Presumption justly arises in Favour of the Truth of such a Charge." In the Apprehension of every candid Person, the Presumption must be exactly the Reverse, for if there were all those minute Particulars to refer to, and so many Persons to authenticate them, what prevented my Enemies, the Majority of the Board, armed as they were with full Power, from proving Facts so easily to be established? And how can this Argument, of there being different Persons concerned, be reconciled to that of saying, the Death of a single Person prevented all Proof; or that I, without any Influence, stopped the Course of their Proceedings, when it is further asserted in the same Charge, and almost in the same Breath, that "the Majority of the Board continued to sit and examine Witnesses," and when it is evident they might have carried on the Business of their Inquisition as fully and effectually without my Presence as with it? To such Contradictions are added bold Assertions in Violation of all Truth; and in order to support a fallacious Principle of the Accuser's own stating, the Charge asserts it is not true, as I have said, "that it was repugnant to the Manners either of the Mussulman or Hindoo to take an Oath." Now it is not possible for me to have made an Assertion more true, or more generally acknowledged, than that it is repugnant to the Manners both of Mussulmen and Hindoos to take an Oath. It has been proved by an Appeal that was made to eminent Persons of both Religions: It may be proved by a Number of Witnesses now in England, who know any Thing of the Customs of the Natives; and I therefore repeat the Assertion, and retort the Untruth on my Accuser.

With regard to the Appointment of Munny Begum to the Office for which it is alledged she was unqualified, and incapable of discharging its Duties, I shall only observe that it is One of the Instances wherein I shall avail myself for my Defence of the entire Approbation of the Court of Directors, to whom the whole Particulars were minutely detailed, and by whom they were highly approved.

The next Person who is produced is Khan Jehan Khan; and I must again refer to the Proceedings of that Time for a full Account of this Measure. The simple Fact is, that an obscure Individual, a Native of Bengal, presented a Petition to the Supreme Council on the 30th March 1775, setting forth that the Fougedar of Houghley, Khan Jehan Khan (a Man of high Rank and Office)

Office) was allowed 72,000 Rupees a Year, 40,000 of which he had paid to me and my Banian, and that he would do the Duty himself for 32,000, by which the Company would save 40,000 Rupees a Year. So extraordinary a Petition as this, in which a low and obscure Individual desires a Post of high Trust and great Importance, on the novel Plea of obtaining 32,000 Rupees a Year for himself, who had never been in any Office of a Tythe of the Value, was, I believe, never presented to a Public Body. However, he had accused me, and that was sufficient for the Majority to summon him before them. He was asked by them, who he was, and in what Condition of Life. The Man replied, "In no Employment now; I was a Farmer of Tumlook." Two Evidences were then called, who directly contradicted each other. Notwithstanding this, the Majority declared their Belief of the Charge; Khan Jehan Khan is next called upon; and because he declined to take an Oath, pleading that it was repugnant to the Manners of his Country, and in this Instance to every Idea of Justice in any Country, he is dismissed from his Office for Contempt of Authority. Soon after the Death of Colonel Monson, he was restored to his Office: and all Questions being carried by my casting Vote (lays the Charge) and that Restoration not having been preceded, accompanied, or followed, by any Explanation or Defence whatsoever, or even by a Denial of the specific Charge of Collusion with the said Khan Jehan Khan, the Truth of the said Charge is confirmed.

To this Article I have only to reply, that the Charge carried Falsity on the very Face of it, from the Contradiction of the Witnesses who introduced it: I solemnly declare, that as far as relates to myself, it is wholly false and groundless; and I believe it to be false as it relates to my Banyan; but as I thought Khan Jehan Khan had been dismissed without any Crime, it was but just to give my Vote for his Restoration.

Much Stress is laid upon a Declaration repeatedly made by me in my Letters, "that it was my fixed Determination, most fully and liberally to explain every Circumstance on the Points on which I have been arraigned, not doubting both to convey the clearest Conviction of my own Integrity, and of the Purity of my Motives for declining a present Defence of it."

In my Address to the Court of Directors of the 25th March 1775, I informed them, that "the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum, in the Year 1772: I reserve my Defence for the same Channel, not choosing to give my Adversaries an Advantage, by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgment on a Cause thus depending." When these Allegations were transmitted to the Court of Directors, they in like Manner referred them to the great Law Officers for their Opinions, which I beg Leave to quote.

Mr. Attorney General.—"Munny Begum was certainly a Person within the Description of the Deed of February 1775; but the Case seems to ascribe the 150,000 Rupees in Question to Entertainment afforded the Governor in his Progress, according to some established Usage; nay, it seems to suppose that his Expences, if they had not been defrayed according to the Usage, would have been paid by the Company, but were not."

The Evidence as here stated is still more defective; if the Appendix is adopted by the Directors, and meant to make a Part of the Case, it throws Discredit upon all the Information so collected. Nundcomar's Information goes for nothing. If he were otherwise credible, this makes but one Article among others which seem to be disbelieved. Upon the Whole, I see no Evidence sufficient in my Judgment to maintain an Action.

Mr. Serjeant Adair.—I have considered this Case, and considered the Evidence as attentively as the Time will admit.

With respect to the Evidence, the Matter is by no Means clear. The Charge seems to be confined to the Lack and Half of Rupees for the Governor's Entertainment at Moorshedabad. I think there may be some Doubt whether, if the Fact respecting the Sum given for Entertainment was fully established, it would amount to such a clear and direct Breach of the Covenant as would entitle the Company to recover.

At all Events, I cannot think it adviseable for the Company to commence a Suit against Mr. Hastings upon such Evidence as stated in this Case, especially under the Circumstances, and in the Manner it appears to have been obtained.

Mr. Dunning.—It appears to me difficult to reconcile the Evidence stated, and impossible to judge of the Credit due to any Part of it, without fuller Information; particularly as to the Manner in which it is suggested to have been procured.

Mr. Smith, the Company's Solicitor's Opinion.—Upon the Whole of this Evidence, I cannot bring myself to think that there is sufficient Ground for the Company to commence a Suit against Mr. Hastings, for Recovery of those Sums to which my Observations are confined; I mean all Sums stated, except the Lack and Half upon which the Opinion of Council has been taken. The Proof is exceedingly confused; but, when I consider the Eagerness the Majority of the Council have shewn to establish these Charges; the extraordinary Measures they pursued; the very easy Method of proving the Facts, if true; the very slender Proof (if any) that is given; the Observation arising upon the Face of the Proof; and the flat Contradiction of Munny Begum; these various Circumstances in my Mind amount almost to an absolute Conviction, that the Story cannot be true. If the Fact had been true, the Persons mentioned by Nundcomar as those through
whole

whose Hands the Four First Articles were paid, might have been examined, and they must have proved the Facts; but it does not appear that any One of them was called upon, although most of them were resident at Calcutta. This Proof would have been easy and certain. As to Nund-comar, if his bad Character was not too well established not to deserve Credit, the Manner in which he tells the Story would destroy his Credit."

Now when the Court of Directors, instead of asking any Explanation from me on any of these Allegations, referred them to a Course of Law; when the Lawyers to whom they were referred not only thought them too vague and insufficient to maintain an Action, but even condemned the Facts on the Informer's own Statement of them; when the Characters of my Accusers themselves suffered from their intemperate Conduct, and the notorious Infamy of the Agents they employed to destroy my Reputation; and when, after every Effort of Ministry and the Directors to criminate me, I was acquitted of these unfounded Charges, and repeatedly re-appointed to my Station of Governor General: After all these Circumstances, is it any Crime in me not to have explained, what to the present Moment I have never been called upon to explain?

I now come to that Part of the Charge, in which I am accused of having at different Times, since the Promulgation of the Act of 1773, received various other Sums, contrary to the express Prohibition of the said Act, and to my own declared Sense of the evident Intent and Obligation of it.

I hope this Honourable House will not think it necessary for me to answer all the irrelevant Matter in this or any other Charge; but that they will think I exculpate myself sufficiently from any Offence to the Law they have enacted, if I prove that the Sums I have acknowledged, and am here charged with having received, were not taken, according to my Judgment, in Violation of the Ordinances of that Law, but under Circumstances which, in my own Opinion, fully justified me. I make this previous Remark, because I find in this Charge much Caviil, and a great deal of Criticism on the Expressions of my several Letters to the Court of Directors on these Subjects. For Instance: It is argued that I had not alienated the Sums deposited in my Name, although I have expressly said I had endorsed the Bonds, or in other Words, that I declared them not to be my Property. There are Distinctions of Common Law in Matters of private Property, which I hope it will not be expected I should combat; and therefore I shall proceed to reply to the general Principles of the Act, trusting to the Liberality of this Honourable House, to acquit me if they see no corrupt Motive in my Actions.

I beg it may be observed, that the First of these Presents was received in the Year 1780, at a Time when, as I have truly said to the Directors, "the Exigencies of the Government were my own, and every Pressure upon it rested with its full Weight upon my Mind: Wherever I could find allowable Means of relieving them, I eagerly seized them." It was in this Year, and at one of these distressful Periods I allude to, that I formed the Plan for drawing Mhadajee Scindia from Guzzerat to the Defence of his own Dominions, in hopes of laying the Foundation of that Peace with the Marattas, to which this Measure did afterwards so greatly contribute. This Plan was opposed by Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Council, on the Plea, amongst others of little Importance, of the additional Expence we should incur by its Adoption. About this Time, Buxey Sadanund, the confidential Servant of Cheyr Sing, had been deputed to me in Calcutta by his Master, to acknowledge his former ill Conduct, and to assure me of his implicit Obedience and Submission in future: He was also entrusted by his Master, to endeavour to procure a Remission of the Payment of the Annual Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees, which the Board had fixed as his Proportion of the Expences of the War. I peremptorily refused his Request, but assured him, that on the Restoration of Peace, this additional Subsidy should cease; and that this was all he must expect—Sadanund wrote to his Master, and received a Commission from him, to give me the strongest Assurances of his future Obedience, and Submission to the Orders of Government; and he was further directed to request my Acceptance of Two Lacks of Rupees as a Present to myself. My Reply was, that I cordially received his Submission and Assurances of Obedience, but that I must absolutely refuse his Present, which I did.

Having been disappointed in the Execution of my Plan for attacking Scindia's Dominions, which I deemed, and which proved to be of the most material Consequence, and being thwarted in it by my Colleagues on the Plea of Expence, which was the only material Objection made to it, I determined to accept of the Offer which I before refused; and on my Return from the Council, the Day I believe that my Plan was rejected, I sent to Saddanund, and told him I had reconsidered his Master's Offer, and would accept the Two Lacks of Rupees, which I desired him to pay to the Sub-treasurer, Mr. Croftes, meaning to apply this Money to defray the Expence of the Expedition against Scindia, and thereby hoping to obviate the only Objection which had been made to this important Undertaking. Unfortunately I did not succeed in obtaining the Consent of Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler, and was therefore concerned at having accepted this Sum from Sadanund, since the only Use to which I meant to appropriate it was frustrated; and I expressed my Vexation to Mr. Markham, my Secretary, as he, who fortunately for me is now in England, can attest. Upon mature Reflection, I determined neither to inform the Council of the Transaction, nor to return the Money to Sadanund, having once consented to accept it; I therefore suffered it to remain in the Company's Cash, as a Deposit for their Use, and by the next Dispatch to Europe I informed the Court of Directors of the Transaction, though I did not state to them from whom I received

received the Money—a Neglect which I should have studiously avoided, could I have foreseen the Consequences of it. I thought at the Time that I did all that was necessary, by declaring that it was not my own, and that I neither could nor would have received it but for their Use.

After this Explanation I hope this Honourable House will acquit me of any corrupt Motive, or any View of private Advantage, in the Manner of accepting this Offer.

The rest of the Sums which are entered in the public Treasury Accounts, either as Money lent on Bond, or placed on Deposit, were taken, as I have already said, in the Time of the most pressing Necessity, in order to relieve the Exigencies of the State, which I felt so forcibly, that, attentive only to provide for them, I did not reflect on an Interpretation which might be put on my Actions so totally foreign to the Purity of their Motives. I cannot better prove this Purity of Intention to the Satisfaction of the Honourable House, than by shewing that every Step I took in this Business led to a public Application of the Money; and to put it out of my own Power to benefit by the Acceptance of it.

[I have already fully explained the Transaction of the Two Lacks of Rupees given by Sadanund; the Sum of 406,000 Rupees, for which Bonds were given, was paid directly into the Company's Treasury for their Use, and never passed through my Hands; and in a few Months after the Receipt of it, when I was about to leave the Presidency to proceed up the Country on a Service liable to Personal Danger, I endorsed the Bonds payable to the Company, and left them in the Hands of Mr. Larkins, our Accountant General, with express Directions to deliver them up. I hope I need not detain this Honourable House by obviating the Cavil that an Indorsement on a Bond is not good in Common Law, though it is in Equity. I flatter myself it will be evident that I had no corrupt Motive in taking this Money; that it was bona fide for the Company's Use; that they and not I had the Benefit of it; and that the Alienation of my Right, by the Indorsement, was in Fact as effectual as a formal Transfer. (a)]

Two other Sums, of 232,000 Rupees, and of 58,000 Rupees, were paid into the Treasury, as received from me on Account of Durbar Charges; which is a regular Official Account, as much under the Inspection of the Supreme Council as all the other public Accounts, and consequently no Concealment could have been made or intended, and they hereby became immediately as much the Property of the Company as if they had been a regular Revenue.

[The last Part of the Charge states, That in my Letter to the Court of Directors of the 21st of February 1784, I have confessed to have received another Sum of Money, the Amount of which is not declared, but which, from the Application of it, could not be less than Thirty-four thousand Pounds Sterling, &c.—In the Year 1783, when I was actually in Want of a Sum of Money for my private Expences, owing to the Company not having at that Time sufficient Cash in their Treasury to pay my Salary, I borrowed Three Lacks of Rupees of Rajah Nobkissen, an Inhabitant of Calcutta, whom I desired to call upon me with a Bond properly filled up; he did so, but at the Time I was going to execute it, he entreated I would rather accept the Money than execute the Bond. I neither accepted the Offer nor refused it, and my Determination upon it remained suspended between the Alternative of keeping the Money as a Loan to be repaid, and of taking it, and applying it, as I had done other Sums, to the Company's Use; and there the Matter rested till I undertook my Journey to Lucknow, when I determined to accept the Money for the Company's Use; and these were my Motives:—Having made Disbursements from my own Cash for Services which, though required to enable me to execute the Duties of my Station, I had hitherto omitted to enter into my public Accounts, I resolved to reimburse myself in a Mode most suitable to the Situation of the Company's Affairs, by charging these Disbursements in my Durbar Accounts of the present Year, and crediting them by a Sum privately received, which was this of Nobkissen's. If my Claims upon the Company were not founded in Justice, and bona fide due, my Acceptance of Three Lacks of Rupees from Nobkissen by no Means precludes them from recovering that Sum from me. [No Member of this Honourable House suspects me, I hope, of the Meanness and Guilt of presenting false Accounts—I have never benefited by contingent Charges, or by retaining the Money of the Public in my own Possession, for my private Emolument. (b)]

I have purposely refrained from any Remarks or Observations on some unfair Deductions and unjust Inferences in the Reasoning of this Charge, as well as on some Assertions which are not true, in order to avoid breaking in upon the Narrative of these Transactions: But I must now take Leave to observe to this Honourable House, that the Insinuations which are made against me for not communicating these Circumstances “till I was apprized of the Enquiries made in the House of Commons, and when a Dread of the Consequences of these Enquiries might act upon my Mind,” are equally injurious and groundless. My First Communication to the Court of Directors was dated the 29th November 1780, when no Enquiry had commenced. When I wrote my Letter to the Directors, in May 1782, I could not possibly have known of the Charge of Ministry in the preceding March, which is another Consequence alluded to.—But my Accuser says, this Letter was not dispatched till the 16th December 1782, and it might have been sent sooner.—To this I reply, that when I wrote this Letter, in May, the Lively was expected to be dispatched every Day; that in the Course of Human Events it was probable she would arrive in England before any other Ship; that her Detention was neither to be foreseen nor prevented;—and, lastly, a Gentleman of approved good Character, high in Station and Reputation, makes

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1116.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1117, and Page 1149.

Oath, that the Letter was made up and sealed for the Lively's Packet, and remained closed till the 16th of December, when it was opened for the express and sole Purpose of enclosing his Affidavit.—The Assertion, "that it does not any where appear I have surrendered the said Bonds as I ought to have done," is not true. They have been all surrendered, as will appear by the Papers now before this Honourable House.

I have nothing more to add to this Reply, than that it will be found, on a Reference to the Act of 1773, which I am accused of violating—that the Prohibition of receiving Money is there strictly confined to the Person's not receiving it for his Use, or on his Behalf; and to assure this Honourable House, in the most solemn Manner, that I never meant nor intended the Money so taken by me for any other Use than that of the State, which was, at the Time of its being taken, in such imminent Danger and Distress, that every little Aid of this Kind became an Object of National Consequence. I hope this Honourable House will do me the Justice to believe, that a pure Principle of Zeal alone actuated my Conduct; but if I should not, which I am unwilling to suppose for a Moment, possess their good Opinion, let me appeal to their Understanding, and ask them, whether it is consistent with Common Sense, that a Person who meant to take Money corruptly for his private Use would select for his Agents the Company's Public Officers, Men of established Characters, or endorse Bonds over to the Company which he meant for himself, or pay the Sums which he meant to appropriate to his own Use into the Company's Public Treasury.

The Sum which I accepted for the Company's Use from the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, above Ten Lacks of Rupees, is so clearly stated, that I am only accountable, in the Opinion of my Accuser, for having received it at all, and for presuming to ask the Court of Directors to allow me to receive it from their Bounty, on Account of the Insufficiency of my own Fortune.—The Money I accepted for the Company, and I applied it faithfully to their Service—I had no corrupt Interest with the Court of Directors, I never sought to obtain a corrupt Interest with them, but have always been anxious that the Court of Directors and the World at large would determine on my Conduct from my Actions, not from my Professions.—I told them, with great Truth, that my private Fortune was inadequate to the Situation which I had so long filled in their Service, but I scorned at all Times to increase it by improper or unjustifiable Means; and I am as ready as any Man to confess, that with a very little Attention to my own Concerns, I should at this Moment have possessed a Fortune far beyond my Wants, or my Wishes. This Honourable House will, I hope, pardon me for this Digression, the Subject in some Degree has forced me into it. Let me only add, that according to my Construction of the Regulating Act of 1773, I was left at Liberty to receive Money, provided it was to and for the sole Use of the Company; and that I never entertained a Thought of receiving it upon any other Terms, nor did I ever mean to appropriate a Rupee of the Sums so received to my own Use, without the Sanction of the East India Company, my Employers. [Whatever Imperfections there may be in my Character, and I have many, yet no Man who knows me will suppose me capable of asserting an Untruth, or, which is in Fact the same, of presenting a false Account to this Honourable House, or to my old and indulgent Masters, the Proprietors of East India Stock. (a)]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXX.

Book 219, Page 369.

Fort William, the 17th January 1785.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire,

John Macpherson, and } Esquires.

John Stables,

Gen. Dept.
Monday.

[The following Minutes, recorded in the Political Department on the 13th instant, having been transferred to this Department, are now entered, and the necessary Orders issued thereupon.

Read, two Letters from the Governor General, as follow;

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I herewith beg leave to deliver up the three Company's Interest Notes alluded to in the following Extract of an Account which accompanied my Letter to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of 22d May 1782. Gov. General.

1780. Oct.

The following Sums were paid into the Treasury, and Bonds granted for the same, in the Name of the Governor General, in whose Possession the Bonds remain, with a Declaration upon each, endorsed, and signed by him, that he has no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest, no Part of the latter having been received.

One Bond, dated 1st October 1780.	N ^o 1539	1,16,000	
One 2d	N ^o 1540	1,16,000	
One 23 Novem ^r	N ^o 1354	1,74,000	
			4,06,000

(a) Vide Page 1117.

And

And am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to transfer the same from my Credit upon the Honourable Company's Interest Books to the Company's, which will be a Reduction of Current Rupees 5,42,003 : 8 : 9 in the Amount of the Principal and Interest of the bonded Debt of this Presidency on 31st ultimo.

I am also to request that the Accountant General may be directed to transfer the Sum of Current Rupees, 2,38,715 : 2 : 3, which now stands to my Credit upon the Deposit Books to the Company's, the same being the Amount of the Second Article of the Account before adverted to, which will consequently reduce the Amount which now appears due from the General Treasury for Deposits.

In closing this Address I have but to assure the Honourable Board, that the Honourable Company have had Credit for every other Article and Sum contained in the Account before mentioned.

Fort William, 17th January 1785.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Warren Hastings. (a)]

The above mentioned Notes being cancelled;

Ordered, That Notice thereof be given to the Accountant General, that he may carry the Amount of them to the Company's Credit.

Ordered also, That they be deposited in the Secretary's Office.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Gov. General. Having advanced from my own Cash several Sums of Money for publick Services, for which I took the Company's Interest Notes, and as the Disposal of these to others would now subject me to a very considerable Loss, I must request the Honourable Board will be pleased to grant me Orders bearing Interest upon the Treasury for their Amount.

The following is a List of the Numbers, Dates, and Sums for which these Bonds were granted; and, with respect to the Purposes for which they were advanced, I have but to observe, that the First of these was to enable the Sub-treasurer to complete the Remittance which was ordered to be made for the Relief of Raja Chinnajee's army, and the Remainder for the Purpose of building the Madrassa or Mahommedan Academy.

15th December 1780, Cash advanced	N ^o 1,443		69,600
6th Aug ^r . 1781, Madrassa	N ^o 3,045	6,500	
8th Septem ^r .	N ^o 3,067	10,800	
22d Nov ^r . — —	N ^o 3,068	10,800	
21st Febr ^y . 1782 — —	N ^o 3,069	10,800	
30th April — —	N ^o 3,070	10,800	
25th Febr ^y . 1783 — —	N ^o 3,463	11,800	
			61,500
		Current Rupees	1,31,100

It will appear that there are other Interest Notes in my Name in which I have now a Right; yet as these were made over to me by others in Discharge of Debts owing to me by them, as I cannot take upon myself to say that these were granted for Money actually paid into the Company's Treasury, and not on Account of lucrative Contracts, the Advantages of which must have been a Compensation to those who took them for the Loss which they sustained in selling them to others, I do not chuse to solicit any such Convenience with respect to these.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 17th January 1785.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Board leave it to the Option of the Governor General to receive Treasury Orders or Bills on the Court of Directors, which the Governor General accepts with Thanks, and prefers the Receipt of Bills to Treasury Orders, both as more suitable to his own Wants, and to the Respect which he wishes to yield to the Honourable Court of Directors, by referring to their Pleasure to ratify or revoke this Indulgence of the Board, and for that Purpose proposes that a conditional Clause be inserted in the Bills to that Effect.

Resolved, That Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors be granted to the Governor General for Current Rupees 1,31,100, being the Amount of the above Notes, with the conditional Clause proposed by him, and at the usual Exchange.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXXI.

Vide Appendix, N^o 49.

Fort William Journal, 1st May 1781 to 30th April 1782.

Fort William, April 1782.

[25] The Honourable the Governor General Dr to Sundry Accounts, C. R. 15,22,746 1 5: being the Amount received by him on the following Accounts.

83 To Charges Durbar.

Received from the Treasury on this Account, in June 1781, as per Journal, Page 113,	58,000	0	0
Ditto in August 1781,	65,778	0	0
Ditto in October 1781,	243,236	9	0
Ditto in November,	1,93,613	15	3
Ditto in December,	459,726	5	3
Ditto in January 1782,	224	0	0
Ditto in February,	67,696	3	9
Ditto in March,			

Goods purchased for Presents.

Amount of Sundries sold in October 1781,	13,843	8	9
Ditto in November,	10,882	4	3
Ditto in February 1782,	29	0	0

10,88,275 1 3 (a) 49

24,754 13 0

102 To Money borrowed at Benaris.

Received of Bennyram Pundit on Bond, dated 22d August 1781,

	B: S: R:
	Batta 12 per Cent.

1,00,000	0	0
12,000	0	0

11,65,229 14 3

Ditto of Cash mery mull and Butchoo Rauz, in September 1781, in October,

B' S' R'	22,360	0	0
	77,640	0	0

1,12,000 0 0

1,00,000	0	0
12,000	0	0

[7 P]

25 To Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Received in January 1782, the Amount of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by him on Gopaul Dofs, for Lucknow Sicca Rupees

Or Benaris Sicca Rupees

1,16,504	13	6
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Batta 12 per Cent.

2,24,000 0 0

29 To Nabob Asfoph ul Dowlah.

Received for Two Bills of Exchange, drawn by Mr. Wombwell in favour of the Governor General, on Account of the Advance made to Lieut. Polhill.

One Bill on Seebnaut janey,

One Ditto on Gopaul dofs Shaw,

S. R:	5,000	0	0
	7,229	0	0

Batta 16 per Cent.

12,229	0	0
1,956	10	3

Ditto of Mr. John Wombwell the Difference between Current R' 15,113 4 9, the Amount of the Two Bills remitted by him for the Advance to Lt. Polhill, and 13,494 Benaris Sicca Rupees, valued at Sonaut

14,185 10 3

792 11 2

(a) Vide supra, Page 1158.

14,978 5 5

15,22,746 1 5

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXXIII.

Fort William, April 1782.

Extract from Fort William Journal, dated 1st May 1781 to 30th April 1782.
(Page 282).

25. Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General C. R^d 13,78,126 1 7
Being the Amount disbursed by him on the following Accounts.

83. Charges Durbar.

Sundry Charges.

Repairing a Fly Palankeen.

16 Pair of Gold Thread Tuckma and Goon-
dies, and 4 Lines, weighing S^d W^t 23 6 9

a 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t — — — 52 8 0

Workmanship, a 0 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t — — — 11 11 0

4 Gold Thread Lines for Taffels — — — 15 4 0

Sr. Chr. 2 9 of Silk Lines for the Bamboe, a 4 8 0

$\frac{1}{2}$ Seer — — — — — 11 8 6

Silk, 2 S^d W^t — — — — — 0 4 0

Broad Cloth Guddeys for the Bearers.

Broad Cloth — — — 6 12 0

Taylor's Work, &c. — — — 0 7 6

7 3 6

Making a Covering Cloth.

Taffety, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces — — — 37 8 0

Taylor's Work — — — 0 10 0

Silver Work on ditto — — — 53 0 6

91 2 6

Making another Covering Cloth.

Caurba, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces — — — 32 1 0

Taylor's Work — — — 1 2 0

Silk — — — 0 4 0

33 7 0

A Palampose — — — — — 10 8 0

A Sheet of Cloth — — — — — 2 6 0

Repairing the old Covering Cloth — — — 1 5 0

A Copper Samey, with Gilding — — — 11 2 0

Gold for gilding the Palankeen — — — 13 12 0

For cleaning ditto — — — 1 8 9

A. R^d 263 10 3

Batta 8 per Cent. 21 1 6

284 11 9

Repairing and gilding 8 Suntaks and Affaus.

Silver — — — — — 14 10 0

Goldsmiths Work — — — 4 0 0

18 10 0

Gold Leaves S^d W^t 21 5 a 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t 339 1 0

Workmanship a C^d $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t — — — 131 4 0

8 Wooden Sticks — — — — — 2 8 0

Sr. Che. Lack 5 8 — — — — — 3 12 0

A. R^d 495 3 0

Batta 8 per Cent. 39 9 9

534 12 9

Repairing and gilding a Fan.

Silver, with working — — — — — 5 4 0

Gold Leaves, S^d W^t 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t 57 10 3

Workmanship, a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ S^d W^t — — — 22 5 0

Carry forward 85 3 3

819 8 6

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.
Charges Durbar.

Sundry Charges, brought forward	—	—	819 8 6
Repairing and gilding a Fan, brought forward	85	3 3	
A Wooden Stick	—	0 5 0	
Lack	—	0 6 6	
Rattanman's Work	—	0 12 0	
Taffatey, 1 P ^r	—	20 8 0	
Making Gold Bufmah	—	60 0 0	
Baftah for Lining	—	2 6 6	
2 Carrowah and Caurba Caffes	—	3 4 6	

Ar^r 172 13 9
Batta 8 per Cent. 13 13 3
186 11 0

Repairing 2 Khansdawns.			
Gold Thread, S ^r W ^t 4 7	—	10 8 0	
Silk and working	—	2 4 0	
1 Cubit Gold Tape	—	0 12 0	
4 Cloth Cafes	—	1 13 9	

Ar^r 15 5 9
Batta 8 per Cent. 1 3 9
16 9 6

Repairing 10 Burchies.			
Copper, S. A ^r	—	2 0 0	
Gold Leaves, 2 9½ a 15 8	—	40 3 3	
Workmanship, a 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ S ^r W ^t	—	15 9 0	
Velvet, 2 Yards	—	16 12 0	
Broad Cloth, 1 Yard	—	11 8 0	
Silver Wire	—	4 8 0	
Sickligurs Work	—	7 8 0	
Painting	—	12 0 0	
Gold Thread Fringe, S ^r W ^t 34 14 a 2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ S ^r W ^t	—	82 13 0	
Workmanship on ditto, a 8 A ^r $\frac{7}{8}$ S ^r W ^t	—	17 8 0	
Gold Thread Lines	—	5 0 0	
Silk, 2 S ^r W ^t	—	0 4 0	
1 Piece Guzzey Cloth	—	1 1 0	
Lack, ¼ Seer	—	0 12 0	
20 Carroah and Caurba Cafes	—	19 2 0	

A. R^r 236 8 3
Batta 8 per Cent. 18 14 9
255 7 0
1,278 4 0

For sending Books to the Governor General.

A Coffid	—	20 0 0
Packing of the above	—	2 15 6

A. R^r 22 15 6
Batta 8 per Cent. 1 13 6
24 13 0

Durmah Matts for Dunnage on the Palankeen Boat	—	1 2 6
A Chest Lock	—	1 11 9
Coolies hired for carrying Sundries to the Boats	—	71 12 9

1 Sirdar Beasty, his Wages and Diet from 16th

June to 31st July is 1 15 a 7 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ Month	11 4 0
1 Mate ditto ditto a 6 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ditto	9 12 0
6 Beasties for July and August	78 0 0
8 Leather Muffucks, and 8 Leather Doles	20 0 0

A. R^r 119 0 0
Batta 8 per Cent. 9 8 3
128 8 3

Carry over 1,506 4 3

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.						
Sundry Charges, brought over				—	—	1,506 4 3
4 Bengal Time Keepers, their Wages for June,						
July, and August	—	—	—	57	0 0	
Diet for ditto, for July and August	—	—	—	19	0 0	
Oil for ditto	—	—	—	3	0 0	
A. R.				79	0 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.				6	5 0	
				<hr/>		
						85 5 0
Mending 2 Silver Auffahs, and 2 Silver Suntahs				8	0 0	
Mending 2 ditto Auffahs	—	—	—	1	14 0	
A. R.				9	14 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.				0	12 6	
				<hr/>		
						10 10 6
Baftaes and Wax Cloth, &c.	—			1	11 0	
Bengal Paper and Penknives, &c.	—			2	14 6	
1 Dufforey from 16th June to 31st August is 2						
Months 15 Days	—	—	—	25	0 0	
1 D° for July and August	—	—	—	14	0 0	
Diet for 2 Months	—	—	—	17	0 0	
A. R.				60	9 6	
Batta 8 per Cent.				4	13 6	
				<hr/>		
						65 7 0
Leather Bags, 3 for the Beasleys	—			6	0 0	
Lines 8	—	—	—	4	2 3	
Leather Hand Bags 5	—	—	—	1	8 0	
3 Beasleys Wages for 10 Days	—			6	8 0	
A. R.				18	2 3	
Batta 8 per Cent.				1	7 3	
				<hr/>		
						19 9 6
2 Duffories	—	—	—	17	0 0	
Diet for D°	—	—	—	8	8 0	
Paper	—	—	—	0	14 0	
B ^s S ^a R ^a				26	6 0	
Batta 12 per Cent.				3	2 6	
				<hr/>		
						29 8 6
9 Beasleys for One Month	—			—		57 0 6
3 Bengal Time Keepers Wages for One Month				19	0 0	
Diet for ditto	—	—	—	9	8 0	
Oil	—	—	—	1	0 0	
A. R.				29	8 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.				2	5 6	
				<hr/>		
						31 13 6
Fly Palankeen, 1½ Piece Caurba for Chuttry	—			16	8 0	
Coffah and Gurrah, &c.	—			3	12 0	
Taylor	—	—	—	0	8 0	
B ^s S ^a R ^a				20	12 0	
Batta 12 per Cent.				2	8 1	
				<hr/>		
						23 4 1
Carry forward				—		1,828 14 10
				4		

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.
Charges Durbar.

Sundry Charges, brought forward	—	—	—	1,828 14 10
2 Dufftries with their Diet for One Month	—	—	25 8 0	
A Key	—	—	1 0 0	
Mullmull 2 Cubits	—	—	0 7 0	
Bengal Paper and Ink for the Sircars	—	—	3 0 0	
	Ar ^r		29 15 0	
	or B ^r S ^r R ^r		28 15 6	
Batta 12 per Cent.			3 7 6	32 7 0
3 Bengal Time Keepers Wages for September	—	—	19 0 0	
Diet for ditto	—	—	9 8 0	
Oil	—	—	1 0 0	
	A. R ^r		29 8 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.			2 5 9	31 13 9
Leather Bags 6	—	—	9 0 0	
Ditto Hand Bags 6	—	—	1 8 0	
Lines	—	—	1 8 0	
9 Bealties with their Diet	—	—	58 8 0	
	A. R ^r		70 8 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.			5 10 3	76 2 3
3 Bengal Time Keepers with their Diet	—	—	28 8 0	
Oil for ditto	—	—	1 0 0	
9 Bealties	—	—	58 8 0	
2 Wooden Peatchs for filling Water	—	—	0 12 0	
	A. R ^r		88 12 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.			7 1 6	95 13 6
Sealing Wax	—	—	1 11 6	
Bengal Paper	—	—	0 9 6	
2 Dufftries with their Diet	—	—	25 8 0	
	A. R ^r		27 13 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.			2 3 6	30 0 6
9 Bealties for December	—	—	58 8 0	
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	—	28 8 0	
Oil for ditto	—	—	1 0 0	
	A. R ^r		88 0 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.			7 0 6	95 0 6
Postage, &c.	—	—	2 13 6	
2 Dufftries with Diet	—	—	25 8 0	
	A. R ^r		28 5 6	
Batta 8 per Cent.			2 4 3	30 9 9
9 Bealties with their Diet	—	—	58 8 0	
4 Leather Bags	—	—	6 8 0	
Carry over			65 0 0	2,220 14 1

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.

Sundry Charges, brought over	—	—	65	0	0	2,220	14	1
4 Hand Bags	—	—	1	0	0			
Rope	—	—	0	8	0			
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	—	28	8	0			
Oil for ditto	—	—	1	0	0			
			A. R.	96	0			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	7	11			
						103	11	0
Tape, 120 Cubits	—	—	2	0	0			
2 Duftories with their Diet	—	—	25	8	0			
			Ar.	27	8			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	2	3			
						29	11	3
1 Duftorey	—	—	10	0	0			
1 Do.	—	—	7	0	0			
Diet for the above	—	—	4	14	0			
			Ar.	21	14			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	1	12			
						23	10	3
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	—	25	5	0			
Oil for Do.	—	—	1	0	0			
			Ar.	26	5			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	2	1			
						28	6	6
7 Bealties for 15 Days	—	—	22	12	0			
1 Do. for One Month	—	—	6	8	0			
			Ar.	29	4			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	2	5			
						31	9	6
						2,437	14	7
Wages to Extra Servants hired for the Governor General, and Diet to his Ordinary Servants.								
From the 15th June to the 31st August 1781			1,697	13	6			
September	—	—	578	4	0			
October	—	—	717	4	6			
November	—	—	872	13	6			
December	—	—	877	10	0			
January 1782	—	—	872	8	0			
February	—	—	718	14	9			
			Ar.	6,335	4			
			Batta 8 per Cent.	506	13			
						6,842	1	5
Deduct								
Diet to Duftories, which is included under the Head of Office Charges	—	—	Ar.	64	6	0	or	69 8 3
								6,772 9 2
Boat Charges.								
Budgerows and Boats hired for the Service of the Governor General and his Suite, and sundry Charges attending the Repairs of the Boats.								
June 1781	—	—				7,320	2	3
July	—	—				1,489	11	9
August	—	—				1,599	7	0
			Carry forward			10,409	5	0
						9,210	7	9

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	9,210 7 9
Boat Charges, brought forward	—	—	—	—	10,409 5 0	
September 1781	—	—	—	—	156 5 9	
October	—	—	—	—	2,137 15 3	
November	—	—	—	—	683 9 0	
December	—	—	—	—	1,609 15 0	
January 1782	—	—	—	—	1,382 8 0	
February	—	—	—	—	14,772 8 5	
					<u>A. R.</u> 31,152 2 5	
					Batta 8 per Cent. 2,492 2 10	
						<u>33,644 5 3</u>

Goods purchased for Presents.

Mr. James Huggins, as per his Bill, for a Fowl-

ing Piece mounted with Silver	—	—	—	170 0 0	
1 Gold Snuff-box	—	—	—	350 0 0	
2 Gold Watch-chains	—	—	—	220 0 0	
				<u>S^r R^r</u> 740 0 0	
				Batta 16 per Cent. 118 6 6	
					<u>858 6 6</u>

Mr. Guthrie, as per his Bill, for a Gold Watch	750 0 0	
A Ditto	700 0 0	
2 Ditto Keys	36 0 0	

	<u>S^r R^r</u> 1,486 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent. 237 12 3	
	<u>1,723 12 3</u>	

Mr. James Dewar, as per his 2 Bills.

1 Bill for a Gold Stop Watch	600 0 0	
A Snuff-box mounted with G ^d	200 0 0	
	<u>800 0 0</u>	

1 Bill for Three 2 F^t improved Te-

lescopes, at 73	—	219 0 0	
One 3 F ^t	Do.	52 0 0	
		<u>271 0 0</u>	

	<u>S^r R^r</u> 1,071 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent. 171 5 9	
	<u>1,242 5 9</u>	

Henry Divertie, as per his Bill, for

2 P ^r Silver mounted Brafs Pistols at 125	—	250 0 0	
1 Gold Instrument Case with Tweezers, &c.	—	180 0 0	

	<u>S^r R^r</u> 430 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent. 68 12 9	
	<u>498 12 9</u>	

Mr. Andrews, as per his Bill, for a Sword and Pistol

	<u>S^r R^r</u> 95 0 0	
	Batta 16 per Cent. 15 3 3	
	<u>110 3 3</u>	

Mr. James Whittet, as per his two Bills.

1 Bill for 12 Pieces Silver and Gold worked Silk			
a 75 R ^r each	—	900 0 0	
2 Acromatic Spy Glasses 50	—	100 0 0	
A Gold Horizontal Stop Watch with			
a Gold Key	—	540 0 0	
A Spring Clock	—	200 0 0	
A Gold Watch Chain	—	130 0 0	

Carry over	1,870 0 0	
5		

<u>4,433 8 6</u>	<u>42,854 13 0</u>
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Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over	—	—	42,854 13 0
Goods purchased for Presents, brought over	—	—	4,433 8 6
Sundries, brought over	1,870	0 0	
3 Acromatic Spy Glaffes 50	—	150 0 0	
Box and Cooley hired for Ditto	—	1 0 0	
		<u>2,021 0 0</u>	
1 Bill for a Gold Watch Chain	—	140 0 0	
		<u>S^r R^r 2,161 0 0</u>	
Batta 16 per Cent.		345 12 3	2,506 12 3
James Dewar, as per his Bill, for			
1 Musketoon	—	42 0 0	
1 Ditto	—	50 0 0	
1 Ladies Watch and Trinkets	—	800 0 0	
1 Etwee Cafe	—	200 0 0	
		<u>S^r R^r 1,092 0 0</u>	
Batta 16 per Cent.		174 11 6	1,266 11 6
Captain Thompson, as per his Bill, for			
A Fowling-piece, blue Barrel, Silver mounted		170 0 0	
2 Ditto, N ^o 4, a 270	—	540 0 0	
1 Ditto, N ^o 3, a	—	280 0 0	
1 Ditto, N ^o 5, Double Barrel	—	210 0 0	
		<u>S^r R^r 1,200 0 0</u>	
Batta 16 per Cent.		192 0 0	1,392 0 0
William Paxton, as per his Bill, for			
2 Pieces Green Velvet, cont ^s 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 S ^r R ^r per Yard	—	555 0 0	
1 Ditto Red Ditto 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	—	283 8 0	
1 Ditto Ditto 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	—	271 8 0	
1 Ditto Flowered Ditto 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	—	351 0 0	
1 Ditto Rose Colour Ditto 34 Ditto	—	204 0 0	
		<u>6 Pieces. Yards 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1,665 0 0</u>	
Boat-hire to and from Chinfurah	—	2 8 0	
		<u>S^r R^r 1,667 8 0</u>	
Batta 16 per Cent.		266 12 9	1,934 4 9
Henry Guinard, as per his Bill, for			
Abrow 40 & 2, 10 P ^r a 48 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ P ^r	—	485 0 0	
Ditto 10 ditto, a 45 8 ditto	—	455 0 0	
Raing 8 ditto, a 35 0 ditto	—	280 0 0	
Jamdannies 20 & 2, 15 ditto, a 67 14 ditto	—	950 4 0	
Dooreas Batta Cogjee 20 & 2, 9 ditto, a 33 3 ditto	—	298 11 0	
Terrindam Bootedar 20 & 2, 8 ditto, a 24 1 ditto	—	192 8 0	
		<u>D. M. R^r 2,661 7 0</u>	
Batta 7 per Cent.		186 4 9	
		<u>2,847 11 9</u>	
Wrapper	—	2 12 0	2,850 7 9
John Jones, as per his Bill, for			
1 Elegant Silver mounted Fowling Piece, Barrel and Lock inlaid with Gold	—	260 0 0	
3 P ^r Silver mounted Holster (Pistols), a 160 R ^r $\frac{1}{2}$ P ^r	—	480 0 0	
		<u>S^r R^r 740 0 0</u>	
Batta 16 per Cent.		118 6 6	858 6 6
Carry forward			15,242 3 3 42,854 13

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	—	42,854	13	0
Goods purchased for Presents, brought forward	—	15,242	3	3		
Hirranaul Baboo, as per his Bill, for						

Brocade	1 P ^r	32 Y ^d	a 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard	—	704	0	0
Ditto	1 do.	33 12	a 24 ditto	—	810	0	0
Ditto	1 do.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 27 ditto	—	553	8	0
Ditto	1 do.	13 14	a 20 ditto	—	277	8	0
Ditto	1 do.	9 15	a 27 ditto	—	268	5	0
Ditto	1 do.	27 4	a 19 ditto	—	517	12	0
Ditto	1 do.	15 11	a 30 ditto	—	470	10	0
Ditto	1 do.	15 12	a 20 ditto	—	315	0	0
Ditto	1 do.	17 8	a 25 ditto	—	437	8	0
Ditto	1 do.	11 10	a 40 ditto	—	465	0	0

S^r R^r 4,819 3 0
 Batta 16 per Cent. 771 1 3

5,590 4 3

Aumeerchund, as per Bill, for
Flowered Velvets.

Red	—	1	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green	—	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Purple	—	1	42

3 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard — 793 8 0

Plain Velvet.

Red	—	1	46
Ditto	—	1	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	—	1	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	—	1	46
Green	—	1	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	—	1	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto	—	1	42
Ditto	—	1	46
Purple	—	1	68
Ditto	—	1	36

10 447 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 S^r R^r $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard 2,288 12 0

S^r R^r 3,082 4 0
 Batta 16 per Cent. 493 2 9

3,575 6 9

Paid to the Import Warehouse-keeper for Fine

Scarlet, 3 P ^r a 338 11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ P ^r	—	1,016	2	6
Green, 3 P ^r a 119 7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto	—	358	5	6

1,374 8 0
 41 10 9

Packing Stuff for the above

Henry Guinand, as per his Bill, for

Nian Sooks Jungle fine 40 & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 P ^r	—	407	8	0
a 40 12 per P ^r	—			
Mulmulls Superfine 45 & 2, 14 P ^r a 55	—	770	0	0
per ditto	—			
Terrindams Fine Superfine 40 & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 P ^r	—	400	0	0
a 40 per ditto	—			
Abrow 40 & 2, 14 P ^r a 45 8 per ditto	—	637	0	0
Dooreas Charconnaes Superfine 40 & 2, 11 P ^r	—	453	12	0
a 41 1 per ditto	—			
Nianlooks Jungle Bootedar 20 & 2 Hazarah,	—	306	14	0
10 P ^r a 30 11 per ditto	—	678	12	0
Jamdannies 20 & 2, 10 P ^r a 67 14 per ditto	—			

D. M. R^r 3,653 14 0
 Batta 7 per Cent. 255 12 6

3,909 10 6
 5 8 0

Wrappers 2 P^r

Carry over

29,739 3 6

42,854 13 0

[7 R]

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over	—	—	—	42,854 13 0
Goods purchased for Presents, brought over	—	—	29,739 3 6	
Bought from the Buzar Merchants.				
Malda Allawchea 5 P ^r a 12 per P ^r	—	60 0 0		
Nobabee Ditto 6 do. a 6 ditto	—	36 0 0		
Cupperdool 22 do. a 6 8 ditto	—	143 0 0		
	A. R ^r	239 0 0		
Batta 8 per Cent.		19 2 0		
			258 2 0	
1 Piece of Silver Flowered Cloth, Sicca Rupees 300	—		348 0 0	
Packing Stuff for the above Things	—		6 14 0	
A Boat hired for carrying the above Things for				
2 Months	—	A. R ^r 62 0 0	66 15 6	
2 Snuff Boxes	—	S ^r R ^r 800 0 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	128 0 0		
			928 0 0	
				31,347 3 0

P R E S E N T S.

Given to Guzraz Sing, the Son of Rajah				
Soojan Sing, 1 P ^r of Shauls	—	S ^r R ^r 150 0 0	162 0 0	
Given the Nabob's Servants and others at				
Moorshedabad	—	S ^r R ^r 1,270 0 0		
Ditto to Money Begum's People	—	50 0 0		
Ditto to Mahomed Reza Cawn's People	A. R ^r 50	46 8 0		
	S ^r R ^r	1,366 8 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	218 10 3		
			1,585 2 3	
Beetle 926 Bundles	—	17 2 9		
Otture 2 S ^r W ^r	—	8 0 0		
2 Hour Glasses	—	5 0 0		
	S ^r R ^r	30 2 9		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	4 13 3		
			35 0 0	
Carrowah and Guzzey Cloth for Beetle Box	—	13 3 0		
Making 9 Packing Cloths to pack up Khelauts.			0 14 3	
Kencob 2 P ^r	—	160 0 0		
Flowered Taffatey 10½ Cubits	—	10 8 0		
Yellow ditto 1 P ^r	—	11 10 0		
Green ditto 5 Y ^{ds}	—	4 8 0		
Tailors Work	—	3 6 0		
		190 0 0		
Bought 6 Pieces of Embroidered Velvets and				
Packing Cloths	—	900 0 0		
	S ^r R ^r	1,090 0 0		
	Batta 16 per Cent.	174 6 6		
			1,264 6 6	
Making 3 Covers for Ottur				
and Beetle Boxes, &c.				
Benaris Stuff Gold worked	—	8 3 6		
Ditto Silver Ditto		6 15 0		
Fringe 7 : 2	—	19 11 6		
Ditto 1 : 3 : 6		2 12 9		
		37 10 9		
Carry forward		37 10 9	3,047 7 0	74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.			
Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	—
Presents, brought forward	—	—	—
Making 3 Covers for Ottur and Beetle Boxes, &c. brought forward	—	3,047 7 0	74,202 0 0
Bought a Piece of Velvet Brocade Cover	—	27 10 9	
Ditto 6 P ^{ts} of Ditto	80 0 0 1,200 0 0		
	1,280 0 0		
	S ^r R ^r	1,317 10 9	
Batta 16 per Cent.		210 13 6	
		1,528 8 3	
Making 10 Wooden Trenchers, Planks, and Carpenters Work	—	20 8 0	
Carrowah Cloth 1 P ^{ts} for Covers	—	1 10 0	
Red Cloth 6 Yards for Ditto	—	29 14 3	
	S ^r R ^r	52 0 3	
Batta 16 per Cent.		8 5 0	
		60 5 3	
Given to Treamuck Pundit, Vakeel of Rogoonaut Row, as per Receipt	— A. R ^r	1,000 0 0	
		1,080 0 0	
Given to Rajah Woodmunt Sing's People at Patna	— A. R ^r	25 0 0	27 0 0
Given to Baneyram Pundit's Man	S ^r R ^r	10 0 0	11 9 7
Beetle 970 Bundles	—	18 0 0	
Ottur 5 S ^r W ^r	—	11 0 0	
	S ^r R ^r	29 0 0	
Batta 16 per Cent.		4 10 3	
		33 10 3	
Given to Ally Ibrahim Cawn	B ^r S ^r R ^r	5,000 0 0	
Batta 12 per Cent.		600 0 0	
		5,600 0 0	
Given to Nabob Affophul Dowlah's Men	Turr ^d R ^r	300 0 0	
Ditto Do. Do. Owd R ^r		170 0 0	
Ditto to Hausun Reza Cawn's Men	Owd R ^r	50 0 0	
Ditto to Nabob Saudit Alley Cawn's Men	Owd R ^r	49 0 0	
		569 0 0	
Deduct Batta on T ^r R ^r 300, and Owd R ^r 269		39 13 9	
		529 2 3	
Given to Nabob Affophul Dowlah's Men		32 0 0	
	B ^r S ^r R ^r	561 2 3	
Batta 12 per Cent.		67 5 4	
		628 7 7	
Given to Meer Hossain, 1 Pair of Shauls	B ^r S ^r R ^r	150 0 0	
	Batta 12 per Cent.	18 0 0	
		168 0 0	
Carry over		12,184 15 11	74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over	—	—	—	12,184	15	17	74,202	0	0
Presents, brought over	—	—	—						
Given to Fager Alley Cawn, the Vakeel of the King of Delhy.									
1 Khellar, containing 5 Pf ^r	—	—	—	275	0	0			
1 Pf ^r of Jegah and Surpeatch	—	—	—	415	0	0			
House Rent	—	—	—	332	0	0			
Way Charges	—	—	—	1,000	0	0			
			B ^r S ^r R ^r	2,022	0	0			
			Batta 12 per Cent.	242	10	3			
							2,264	10	3
Given to Gopaul Dofs Shaw.									
1 Khellaut containing 5 Pf ^r	—	—	—	250	0	0			
1 Pf ^r of Jegah and Surpeatch	—	—	—	400	0	0			
2 Pf ^r of Chowcorey Pearls	—	—	—	400	0	0			
Given to his Gomaftah,									
1 Pf ^r Shauls	—	—	—	150	0	0			
			B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,200	0	0			
			Batta 12 per Cent.	144	0	0			
							1,344	0	0
Given to Nabob Saudit Alley Cawn.									
Velvets 2 Pf ^r	—	—	—	529	8	0			
Brocade 1 Ditto	—	—	—	277	8	0			
China Ditto 2 Ditto	—	—	—	150	0	0			
			S ^r R ^r	957	0	0			
			Batta 16 per Cent.	153	2	0			
							1,110	2	0
Jamdanney 2 Pf ^r	—	—	—	135	12	0			
Cuffeddea 2 Ditto	—	—	—	48	2	0			
Dooreas 2 Ditto	—	—	—	66	6	0			
Aubrowah 4 Ditto	—	—	—	188	0	0			
				438	4	0			
			Batta 7 per Cent.	30	11	0			
							468	15	0
Mulmuls 2 Pf ^r	—	—	—	90	0	0			
Shaul 4 Pf ^r	—	—	—	600	0	0			
Ditto Romauls 4	—	—	—	250	0	0			
Shaul Jamwaret, 1 Pf ^r	—	—	—	700	0	0			
Kinkob 2 ditto	—	—	—	150	0	0			
Jegah and Surpeatch, 1 Pf ^r	—	—	—	800	0	0			
			B ^r S ^r R ^r	2,590	0	0			
			Batta 12 per Cent.	310	12	9			
							2,900	12	9
							4,479	13	9
Given to Alley Ibrahim Cawn.									
1 Khellat, containing 6 Pf ^r	—	—	—	550	0	0			
1 Pf ^r of Jegah and Surpeatch	—	—	—	800	0	0			
1 Elephant	—	—	—	2,000	0	0			
			B ^r S ^r R ^r	3,350	0	0			
			Batta 12 per Cent.	402	0	0			
							3,752	0	0
Carry forward							24,025	7	11
							74,202	0	0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	74,202 0 0
Presents, brought forward	—	—	24,025 7 11
Given to Treasmuch Pundit, Vakeel of Rogo- naut Row.			

Ready Money, as per Receipt	A. R.	1,000 0 0
Diet for 2 Coffids for 23 Days	—	11 8 0

	A. R.	1,011 8 0
Batta 8 per Cent.		80 14 9

1,092 6 9

Given to Surkot ullah Cawn, Vakeel of Nabob
Moozaffer Jung.

House Rent for July, August, and September, being 3 Months, as per Receipt	A. R.	600 0 0
	Batta 8 per Cent.	48 0 0

648 0 0

Given to Rajah Myipnarrain.

2 Silver Seals	B. S. R.	10 8 0	11 12 0
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The following carried to Mahdajee Sundia's
Country by Mr. Anderson.

Musquets, 4	—	—	1,080 0 0
Pistols, 4	—	—	320 0 0
Watches, 2	—	—	1,706 0 0
Spying Glasses, 4	—	—	246 0 0
Tweezer Case, 1	—	—	200 0 0
Snuff Box, 1	—	—	400 0 0

Ditto, belonging to the Honourable
Company.

Brocade, 4 P.	—	—	2,097 5 0
Velvets, 7 P.	—	—	1,624 8 0
China Brocade, 4 P.	—	—	300 0 0

	S. R.	7,973 13 0
Batta 16 per Cent.		1,275 13 0

9,249 10 0

Broad Cloth.

Scarlet, 1 P.	—	—	338 11 6
Green, 1 P.	—	—	119 7 7

458 3 0

Dacca Cloth.

Jamdanny, 5 P.	—	—	339 6 0
Ditto, 4 ditto	—	—	271 8 0
Aubrowah, 7 ditto	—	—	339 8 0
Ditto, 5 ditto	—	—	227 8 0
Bang, 2 ditto	—	—	70 0 0
Dooreas, 2 ditto	—	—	66 6 0
Cuffeydea, 2 ditto	—	—	48 2 0
Ditto, 4 ditto	—	—	122 12 0
Noyanfook, 4 ditto	—	—	163 0 0
Mulmulls, 5 ditto	—	—	275 0 0
Terrindams, 4 ditto	—	—	160 0 0
Charconnaes, 4 ditto	—	—	165 0 0

2,248 2 0

Batta 7 per Cent.	157 6 0
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2,405 8 0

Malda Allacha, 2 P.	—	—	24 0 0
Soofey, 2 ditto	—	—	12 0 0
Cubberdool, 7 ditto	—	—	45 8 0

	A. R.	81 8 0
Batta 8 per Cent.		6 8 6

88 0 6

Carry over	12,201 5 6	25,777 10 8	74,202 0 0
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[7 S]

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over	—	—	74,202 0 0
Presents, brought over	—	25,777 10 8	
The following carried to Mahdajee Sundia's			
Country by Mr. Anderson, brought over	12,201 5 6		
Packing for the above	— 63 5 3		
Boat Hire for carrying the above			
to Cawnpore	— — 52 14 9		
		116 4 0	
			12,317 9 6

Beetle, 1470 Bundles	— 29 6 0		
Ottur, 1 S ^a W ^a	— — 2 8 0		
A Box for Ottur, Box and Beetle			
Pot	— — — 1 8 0		
		33 6 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	2 10 8	
			36 0 8

Wages.			
Beetle Keeper, with Diet from June to October			
1781, is 5 Months	—	49 0 0	
Beetle Maker, ditto, from July to October			
1781, is 4 Months	—	30 0 0	
A. R ^a	79 0 0		
Batta 8 per Cent.	6 5 0		
			85 5 0

Given to 37 Bramins at Benaris, 37 Pair of			
Shauls	— —	2,279 4 0	
Given to 43 Bramins, 43 Pair of Shauls	—	2,413 11 6	
B ^a S ^a R ^a	4,692 15 6		
Batta 12 per Cent.	563 2 6		
			5,256 2 0

Given to the 2 Soobadars and 1 Jemmadar of			
Seapoys, who were maimed in Action.			
3 Pair of Shauls	— B ^a S ^a R ^a	450 0 0	504 0 0
Given to the Benaris Fouzedars Durrogah.			
1 Khellat, containing 5 P ^a	—	300 0 0	
1 Surpeatch	—	250 0 0	
B ^a S ^a R ^a	550 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	66 0 0		
			616 0 0

Given to the Dorrogahs of the Benaris Au-			
daleet.			
1 Khellat, containing 5 P ^a	—	200 0 0	
1 Surpeatch	—	140 0 0	
B ^a S ^a R ^a	340 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	40 12 10		
			380 12 10

Given to Meerzah Alley Bux.			
1 Pair of Shauls	—	160 0 0	179 3 2
Given to 3 Bramins of the Benaris Audalat.			
3 Shauls	—	150 0 0	168 0 0

Given to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's			
Vakeel, his Wages for October, November			
and December, as per 3 Receipts	A. R ^a 600 0 0		
	Batta 8 per Cent. 48 0 0		
		648 0 0	
Carry forward		45,968 11 10	74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	74,202 0 0
Presents, brought forward	—	45,968 11 10	
Given to Rogonaut Row's Vakeel, Treamuch Pundit, his Wages for October, as per Receipt	—	200 0 0	
Diet for 2 Bombay Coffids	—	15 0 0	
	A. R.	215 0 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	17 3 0	
		232 3 0	

Paid to Bennyram Pundit for Wages of Bissumber Pundit from July to 31st Oct.	B. S. R.	2,000 0 0
Batta 12 per Cent.	—	240 0 0
		2,240 0 0

Sent to Nagpore Rajah Mandoojee Bhoelaw by Mr. Charles Chapman.

4 Musquets	—	472 0 0
4 Pistols	—	285 0 0
3 Snuff Boxes	—	950 0 0
1 Clock	—	200 0 0
2 Watches	—	1,411 0 0
3 Spying Glasses	—	175 0 0
1 Tweezer Case	—	180 0 0
1 Sword with Pistol	—	95 0 0
3 P ^a China Brocade	—	225 0 0
4 P ^a Europe ditto	—	1,926 10 0
4 P ^a of Velvets	—	928 4 0
	S. R.	6,847 14 0
Batta 16 per Cent.	—	1,095 10 7
		7,943 8 7

Scarlet Cloth, 2 P ^a	—	677 7 0
Green ditto, 2 ditto	—	238 15 0
		916 6 0

Dacca Cloths.

Jamdanny Cloth, 3 P ^a	—	203 10 0
Ditto — 2 ditto	—	135 12 0
Dooreas, 3 ditto	—	99 9 0
Cuffeydea, — 4 ditto	—	96 4 0
Ditto — 2 ditto	—	61 6 0
Bang — 4 ditto	—	140 0 0
Aubrowah, — 6 ditto	—	276 0 0
Ditto — 4 ditto	—	182 0 0
Noyanfook, 2 ditto	—	81 8 0
Mulmull, — 4 ditto	—	220 0 0
Terrindam 2 ditto	—	80 0 0
Charconnaes 4 ditto	—	165 0 0
		1,741 1 0
Batta 7 per Cent.	—	121 14 3
		1,862 15 3

Malda Allachaw 2 P ^a	—	24 0 0
Cubberdool 10 ditto	—	65 0 0
	A. R.	89 0 0
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	7 2 0

Packing Stuff for the above	—	96 2 0
		63 5 3
		10,882 5 1
Carry over		59,323 3 11
		74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over	—	—	—	74,202 0 0
Presents, brought over	—	—	59,323 3 11	

Given to Lallah Khosaulchund Gomastah of
Gopaul dofs Shaw.

Shauls, 3 Pair	—	—	325 0 0	
Benaris Ecpatta, 20 Sheets	—	—	1,044 0 0	
Goolbudden, 20 P ^s	—	—	314 0 0	
Packing Stuff for the above	—	—	8 0 0	
		B ^s S ^s R ^s	1,691 0 0	
		Batta 12 per Cent.	202 14 9	1,893 14 9

Given to Bissumber Pundit, Marrata Vakeel.

1 Elephant	—	—	2,200 0 0	
1 Diamond Ring	—	—	2,000 0 0	
		B ^s S ^s R ^s	4,200 0 0	
		Batta 12 per Cent.	504 0 0	4,704 0 0

Beetles for Nezzors, 321 Bundles	—	—	6 7 0	
Ditto with Spice	—	—	6 0 0	
Ditto, 480 Bundles	—	—	2 10 0	
2 Beetle Makers with their Diet	—	—	15 0 0	
2 Beetle Keepers ditto	—	—	21 0 0	
Ottur 4½ Sicca W ^t	—	—	8 13 0	
		A. R ^s	59 14 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	4 12 8	64 10 8

Ticket Bearers 40, for conveying the Women
belonging to Rajah Cheyte Sing from Bidzi
Gurr to Benaris — — — 41 0 0
Ditto ditto for Sir Elijah Impey for going
to Allahabad to take Depositions — — — 221 0 0

	B ^s S ^s R ^s	262 0 0	
	Batta 12 per Cent.	31 7 0	293 7 0

Paid Treamuch Pundit, Vakeel of Rogonaut
Row, his Wages for December, as per Re-
ceipt — — — 200 0 0

Diet for 2 Bombay Coffids	—	—	15 8 0	
		A. R ^s	215 8 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	17 3 9	232 11 9

* Sic. in Orig. Given to Rajah Govindram for the Beggars,
as a Testamoney * of Joy on hearing of
the Nabob Affophul Dowlah's Recovery
from being dangerously ill — — — 1,018 7 6

Given to a Mulna and a Bramin who attended Sir Elijah Impey — — — 13 0 0		14 9 0	
Rent of a House hired for keeping sundry Articles for Nezzors for 5 Months — — — 91 0 0			
6 Peons to take Care of the House — — — 40 0 0			

	B ^s S ^s R ^s	131 0 0	
	Batta 12 per Cent.	15 11 9	146 11 9

Carry forward 67,691 12 4 74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	—	67,691 12 4	74,202 0 0
Présents, brought forward	—	—	—		
Given to Surrufullah Cawn, Vakeel of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.					
1 Khellat containing 5 P ^a	—	200	0 0		
1 P ^a of Jegah and Surpeatch	—	400	0 0		
			600 0 0		
Given to his Naib.					
1 Pair of Shauls	—	—	140 0 0		
		B ^a S ^a R ^a	740 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	88 12 9	828 12 9	
Given to Chumput Roy.					
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—	200	0 0		
1 Surpeatch	—	150	0 0		
			350 0 0		
Given to his People.					
4 Pair of Shauls	—	—	600 0 0		
		B ^a S ^a R ^a	950 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	114 0 0	3,064 0 0	
Given to Meerzah Culbelley Beg.					
1 Khellat containing 5 P ^a	—	150	0 0		
1 P ^a of Jegah and Surpeatch	—	290	0 0		
			440 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	52 12 10	492 12 10	
Given to Govindram Miffer, Foujedar of Hossypore.					
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	150 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	18 0 0	168 0 0	
Given to Dayjoo Sing, Zemindar of Auzluck.					
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	125 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	15 0 0	140 0 0	
Given to Surroop Jeechun, who was appointed to Gauzepore.					
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—		175 0 0		
1 Pair Jegah and Surpeatch	—		400 0 0		
		B ^a S ^a R ^a	575 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	69 0 0	644 0 0	
Given to Womrawo Sing, who was appointed to Cawndey.					
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—		165 0 0		
1 Pair of Jegah and Surpeatch	—		300 0 0		
		B ^a S ^a R ^a	465 0 0		
		Batta 12 per Cent.	55 12 10	520 12 10	
Repairing 2 Guns	—	—	1 0 0		
Beetle 408 Bundles for Nezzors	—	—	8 2 6		
Ditto	—	—	6 0 0		
Ditto 480	—	—	2 10 0		
Carry over			17 12 6	71,550 2 9	74,202 0 0

[7 T]

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought over				—	—	—	71,550	2	9	74,202	0	0	
Presents, brought over				—	—	—							
Repairing 2 Guns, &c. brought over				—	17	12	6						
Beetle Keepers 2				—	14	0	0						
Beetle Makers 2				—	10	0	0						
Diet for the above				—	12	0	0						
				A. R.	53	12	6						
				Batta 8 per Cent.	4	4	10						
								58	1	4			
Repairing, &c. Tents				—	92	1	0						
Ticket Bearers 43 for the Governor General going to Bidzi Gurr				—	54	0	0						
Coolies, &c. for carrying Sundries				—	77	13	6						
				B' S' R'	223	14	6						
				Batta 12 per Cent.	26	14	0						
								250	12	6			
Paid Treamuch Pundit, Vakeel of Rogonaut Row, his Wages for December				—	200	0	0						
Way Charges and Diet for Bombay Coffids				—	13	8	0						
				A. R.	213	8	0						
				Batta 8 per Cent.	17	1	3						
								230	9	3			
Given to Daybajee Dingur of Nagpore.													
1 Khellat containing 4 P'				—	100	0	0						
1 Surpeatch				—	140	0	0						
Way Charges, as per Receipt				—	1,000	0	0						
				B' S' R'	1,240	0	0						
				Batta 12 per Cent.	148	12	10						
								1,388	12	10			
Paid Biffumber Pundit his Wages for November				—	500	0	0						
				B' S' R'	60	0	0						
				Batta 12 per Cent.									
								560	0	0			
Given to Benneyram Pundit.													
1 Elephant				—	3,000	0	0						
2 Pair of Shauls				—	320	0	0						
1 Shaul Razoyware				—	100	0	0						
1 Pair of Jamaware				—	400	0	0						
2 Ditto of Romauls				—	150	0	0						
								3,970	0	0			
Given to his Father.													
Shauls 1 Pair				—	150	0	0						
Romaul 1				—	70	0	0						
								220	0	0			
Given to his Nephew.													
1 Pair of Shauls				—	150	0	0						
1 Romaul				—	70	0	0						
								220	0	0			
				B' S' R'	4,410	0	0						
				Batta 12 per Cent.	529	3	2						
								4,939	3	2			
Given to the Vakeel of Foyjoollah Cawn.													
1 Khellat containing 4 P'				—	100	0	0						
1 Surpeatch				—	115	0	0						
				B' S' R'	215	0	0						
				Batta 12 per Cent.	25	12	10						
								240	12	10			
Carry forward								79,218	6	8	74,202	0	0

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar, brought forward	—	—	—	79,218	6	8	74,202	0	0
Presents, brought forward	—	—	—						
Given to Naul Gobindjee, Rajah of Cantick.									
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—	—	100	0	0				
1 Surpeatch	—	—	125	0	0				
		B ^a S ^a R ^a	225	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	27	0	0				
						252	0	0	
Given to Orrutram Taywarry.									
1 Khellat containing 4 P ^a	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	150	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	18	0	0				
						168	0	0	
Given to Bundoo Cawn.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	100	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	12	0	0				
						112	0	0	
Given to Cofmereymull.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	120	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	14	6	5				
						134	6	5	
Given to Buddew Raz.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	120	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	14	6	5				
						134	6	5	
Given to Ramehund Shaw.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	115	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	13	12	10				
						128	12	10	
Given to Meerzah Khallis Kismudgar.									
1 Shaul	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	43	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	5	2	7				
						48	2	7	
Given to Paraunnaut, of Nagpore.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	122	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	14	10	3				
						136	10	3	
Given to the Son of the Rajah of Boglepore.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	125	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	15	0	0				
						140	0	0	
Given to Razah Govindram.									
1 Elephant, with Furniture	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	3,800	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	456	0	0				
						4,256	0	0	
Given to Rajah Bickermemit, of Buxar.									
1 Pair of Shauls	—	B ^a S ^a R ^a	160	0	0				
		Batta 12 per Cent.	19	3	2				
						179	3	2	
Given to Naulaw Sebuckram, Marratta Vakeel, his Wages from July to December, being 6 Months, a 300 per Month									
		A. R.	1,800	0	0				
		Batta 8 per Cent.	144	0	0				
						1,944	0	0	
Carry over						86,852	0	4	74,202 0 0

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Sundry Accounts D to the Honourable the Governor General.		74,202 0 0	
Charges Durbar, brought over	—	86,852	0 4
Presents, brought over	—		
Beetle for Nezzors, 646			
Bundles	—	12 14 0	
Ditto	—	6 0 0	
Ottur, 1 S ^a W ^t	—	3 0 0	
Beetle Makers 2, with their Diet	—	15 0 0	
2 Beetle Keepers, with their Diet	—	21 0 0	
		<hr/>	
A. R ^a		57 14 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.		4 10 1	
		<hr/>	62 8 1
Given to Meerzah Khel- lit, as per Receipt,			
B ^a S ^a R ^a	16,000	0 0	
Batta 8 per Cent.	1,920	0 0	
		<hr/>	17,920 0 0
Given to Suderuddy Cawn,	A. R ^a	800 0 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	64 0 0	
		<hr/>	864 0 0
2 Beetle Keepers, with their Diet	—	18 1 0	
2 Beetle Makers, ditto	—	12 14 6	
Ottur 2 S ^a W ^t	—	4 5 0	
		<hr/>	
A. R ^a		35 4 6	
Batta 8 per Cent.		2 13 2	
		<hr/>	38 1 8
		<hr/>	1,05,736 10 1
			1,79,938 10 1
[83. Post Office Charges. (a)]			
Given to a Hircarrahs, who brought Intelligence from Buxar	B ^a S ^a R ^a	20 0 0	
	Batta 12 per Cent.	2 6 6	
		<hr/>	22 6 6
Given to Hircarrahs, who brought Intelligence by Mr. Thompson, as per his 2 Receipts, Owde S ^a R ^a 900, or B ^a Sicca R ^a	—	825 11 0	
Ditto	—	500 0 0	
		<hr/>	
B ^a S ^a R ^a		1,325 11 0	
Batta 12 per Cent.		159 1 3	
		<hr/>	1,484 12 3
			25 9 0
Diet for the Hircarrahs, &c	—	—	
Given to Major Popham's Hircarrahs	—	14 0 0	
Ditto to Karparam Paura Hircarrahs	—	5 0 0	
		<hr/>	
S ^a R ^a		19 0 0	
Batta 16 per Cent.		3 9 0	
		<hr/>	22 9 0
Given to Rajah Govindram's Man, who brought Intelligence from Patna	B ^a S ^a R ^a	84 0 0	
	Batta 12 per Cent.	10 1 3	
		<hr/>	94 1 3
Given to the Cossids for bringing Letter from the Governor General,	S ^a R ^a	125 0 0	or 145 0 0
		<hr/>	1,793 13 9(b)] 4
			Carry forward 1,81,732 7 10

(a) Vide supra, Page 1158.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Brought forward

— 1,81,732 7 10

[88. Secret Services. (a)]

Paid to Benneyram Pundit, as per his Receipt

B ^r S ^r R ^r	50,000	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	6,000	0	0

[— 56,000 0 0(b)]

[85. Charges Extraordinary. (c)]

Sundry Charges for sending Rupees to Mr. Perreau, Paymaster to Major Popham's Detachment at Nuddub-port

B ^r S ^r R ^r	19	10	6
Batta 12 per Cent.	2	5	9

22 0 3

Paid Mark Mutti, as per Bill, for 6 Pieces of Scarlet for making Coats for the Scapoys

B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,312	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent	157	7	0

1,469 7 0

Bought a Tent from Bonneyram Pundit, as per Receipt

387	8	0
115	14	0

Making a small ditto

B ^r S ^r R ^r	503	6	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	60	6	6

563 12 6

Bullocks hired for carrying Guns from Chunar Gurr to Bidzi Gurr and Luttief Gurr

B ^r S ^r R ^r	50	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	6	0	0

56 0 0

[— 2,111 3 9(d)]

[7. Dead Stock. (e)]

Making 2 Silver Sticks, S^r W^t 154 14, beingWorkmanship, a 2 A^r per S^r W^tGold Leaf 4 S^r W^t for gilding

Workmanship

Making 2 Silver Surpases for the Kitties

154	14	0
19	5	0
76	0	0
8	0	0
47	7	6

B ^r S ^r R ^r	305	10	6
Batta 12 per Cent.	36	10	10

[— 342 5 4(f)]

[29. Nabob Asfophul Dowlah. (g)]

Paid Captain Polhill on Account of his Excellency the Vizier, as per Receipt

B ^r S ^r R ^r	13,494	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	1,619	4	9

[— 15,113 4 9(b)]

[27. Military Paymaster General. (i)]

Paid Major William Palmer, commanding the Troop of Body Guard, as per his Receipt

B ^r S ^r R ^r	10,000	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	1,200	0	0

11,200 0 0

Ditto R. S. Pereau, Paymaster to Major Popham's Detachment, as per his Receipt

B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,00,000	0	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	12,000	0	0

1,12,000 0 0

Carry over

1,23,200 0 0 2,55,299 5 8

(a) Vide supra, Page 1158.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

(d) Vide supra, Page 1158.

(e) Vide supra, ibid.

(f) Vide supra, ibid.

(g) Vide supra, Page 1158.

(h) Vide supra, ibid.

(i) Vide supra, ibid.

[7 U]

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

			Brought over	—	2,55,299	5	8
Military Paymaster General, brought over			—	1,23,200	0	0	
Paid W. Roberts, as per his Receipt, for the Payment of the 30th Regi- ment of Seapoys 2d Brigade, for August and September-1781, B ^r S ^r R ^r	34,000	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	4,080	0	0				
				38,080	0	0	
Ditto William Blair, as per his Receipt, B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,20,000	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	14,400	0	0				
				1,34,400	0	0	
Ditto J. Hogan, as per his Receipt, for subsisting the wounded Seapoys, B ^r S ^r R ^r	400	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	48	0	0				
				448	0	0	
Paid Major Law for the Disbursements of the 2 ^d Regiment of Cavalry, as per Receipt — B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,50,000	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	18,000	0	0				
				1,68,000	0	0	
Advanced Captain Hamilton, as per William Markham's Note, B ^r S ^r R ^r	2,000	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	240	0	0				
				2,240	0	0	
Ditto to Colonel Blair, as per Ditto, B ^r S ^r R ^r	3,000	0	0				
Batta 12 per Cent.	360	0	0				
				3,360	0	0	
				[—	4,69,728	0	0(a)]
[33. Resident at Benaris. (b)]							
Presents given him on the Investiture of Rajah Myipnarrain, which are to be repaid to him by the Rajah.							
1 Khellat, containing 7 P ^r	1,000	0	0				
1 Pair Jegah and Surpeatch	925	0	0				
1 String of Pearls	2,250	0	0				
1 Turval	—	130	0	0			
1 Dhaul	—	40	0	0			
1 Elephant	—	1,500	0	0			
1 Horse	—	400	0	0			
				6,245	0	0	
Given to Ranney Golaub Cour.							
1 Pair of Shauls	—	—		150	0	0	
Given to Doobah Beajoy Sing.							
1 Khellat, containing 5 P ^r	350	0	0				
1 Pair of Jegah and Sur- peatch	—	450	0	0			
1 Elephant	—	1,000	0	0			
				1,800	0	0	
Given to Bhoop Sing, the Son of D ^o							
1 Pair of Shauls	150	0	0				
1 Pair of Jegah and Sur- peatch	—	425	0	0			
				575	0	0	
Carry forward,	8,770	0	0				
					7,25,027	5	8

(a) Vide supra, Page 1158.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Brought forward 7,25,027 5 8

Preſents given, &c. brought forward	8,770 0 0		
Given to Auſſen Sing.			
1 Kh llaut, contain- ing 5 P.	300 0 0		
1 Pair of Jegah and Sur- peatch	375 0 0		
	675 0 0		
Given to Chootey Sing, the Son of D ^r			
1 Pair of Shauls	150 0 0		
1 Surpeatch	200 0 0		
	350 0 0		
Given to the Servants of the Rajah's People			
5 Pair of Shauls	240 0 0		
B ^r S ^r R ^r	10,035 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	1,204 3 2		
		11,239 3 2	
Paid him, as per his Re- ceipt, dated B ^r S ^r R ^r	20,000 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	2,400 0 0		
		22,400 0 0	
Paid the Amount of a Bill of Exchange drawn by Gopaul- dols Shaw in his Fa- vour — B ^r S ^r R ^r	3,50,000 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	42,000 0 0		
		3,92,000 0 0	
[102. Money borrowed at Benaris. (b)]		4,25,639 3 2 (a)]	
Repaid to Caſhmery- mull and Butchoo Rauz the Amount borrowed of them, B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,00,000 0 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	12,000 0 0		
		1,12,000 0 0	
Paid the Amount bor- rowed of Bennyram Pundit, on Bond, dated 22d Auguſt 1781, Princ ^r B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,00,000 0 0		
Interest on B ^r S ^r R ^r 1,00,000, from 22d Auguſt to 9th Ja- nuary 1782, being 4 M ^o 19 Days, at 8 per Cent. per Ann.	3,088 14 0		
B ^r S ^r R ^r	1,03,088 14 0		
Batta 12 per Cent.	12,370 10 9		
		1,15,459 8 9	
		2,27,459 8 9 (c)]	
		13,78,126 1 7	

(Signed at the End)

Fort William, the Firſt October 1783.

Errors excepted.

Examined, balanced,
and cloſed, perJa^r Miller,
Act^r Acc^t Gen^l.Warren Haſtings,
Edw^d Wheeler,
John Macpherſon.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1158.

(b) Vide ſupra, ibid.

(c) Vide ſupra, ibid.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXXIV.

Book 215, p. 3651.

Fort William, the 23d November 1773.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Consultation; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 William Alderley,
 Philip Milner Dacres,
 James Lawrel,
 Henry Goodwin,
 John Graham,
 George Vanfittart,

Esquires.

Plan for the
 future Ma-
 nagement of
 the Revenues
 of Bengal and
 Bahar.

[The Board having at several Meetings, since the Receipt of the Harcourt's Advices, debated on the various Means which occurred to them for carrying into Execution the Intentions of the Honourable Court of Directors, for the future Controul and Management of the Revenue, and for the Removal of the Collectors from their Stations; and having maturely considered and weighed all the Consequences which may attend every Measure that may be adopted, are of Opinion, that the immediate Removal of the Collectors, or the Establishment of any consistent and permanent System, without such preparatory Measures as might prevent the bad Consequences of too sudden a Change, and gradually introduce a more perfect Form of Superintendancy, would be hazardous to the Collections, and bring at once a greater Weight of Business on the Members of the superior Administration than they could possibly support.

On these Grounds they do propose the following Plans for a future Establishment, to be adopted and compleated by such Means as Experience shall furnish, and the final Orders of the Honourable Company shall allow.

1st. That the Districts which form the present Collectorships shall remain with such Variations as shall render them more easy of Controul, and more subservient to the general System.

2d. That each District be superintended by a Dewan or Aumil, except such as have been let entire to the Zemindars, or their responsible Farmers, who shall in such Case be invested with that Authority.

3d. That a Committee of Revenue be formed at the Presidency, which shall consist of Two Members of the Board, and Three senior Servants below Council, for conducting the current Business of the Collections, in the Manner following:

4th. The Committee shall meet daily; they shall form Resolutions and Orders for the current or ordinary Business of the Districts, and prepare weekly or monthly a separate State of each District, an Account of the Demands, Receipts, and Balance of each District, and a Report of such extraordinary Occurrences, Claims, and Proposals, as may require the Orders of the superior Council, which are to be laid before them in their Revenue Department.

5th. The Dewans shall correspond with the President of the Committee, and the Royroyan, and send their Bills, Chelans, and Accounts to them; these shall be registered in the proper Offices of the Khalsa, and such Translations and Abstracts made of them as shall be necessary for the Inspection of the Committee.

6th. All Orders to the Dewans shall be translated and written in the Name of the President of the Committee, and the Royroyan, to be sealed with the Seal of the * Calfa, and signed by them.

* Sic in Orig. 7th. Occasional Commissioners or Inspectors shall be deputed to visit such of the Districts as may require a local Investigation.—These shall be chosen from the Company's covenanted Servants, not by Seniority, but by the free Election of the Board; they shall be Men qualified for this Trust, by a Knowledge of the Persian or Indostan Language, and by a Moderation of Temper.—An Objection made by a single Member of the Board to any Person proposed, as wanting of these Requisites, shall be a sufficient Bar to his Appointment, without Proofs being required to support it. (a)]

The Commissioners shall receive an Allowance of 1,500 Rupees per Month for their Trouble and for their Expences during the Deputation. They shall not be allowed to take with them their private Banians, nor any Servants or Dependants, without express Leave, in Writing, of the Board. They shall be forbid, on Pain of Suspension from the Service, to lend or borrow Money; to take any Concern in Farms, Talucks, or Securities; or to purchase or sell, or contract to purchase or sell, any Article whatever in the District; nor shall they suffer any of their Servants or Dependants to do either.

8th. Strict Orders shall be given, in Writing, to every Officer commanding the Sepoy Soldiers, forbidding them to detach any Sepoys, either singly or in Parties, for any Purpose whatever, beyond their Quarters, except when required on Military Service; to punish or confine any Person not appertaining to his Command; to lend or borrow Money; to take any Concern in Farms, Talucs, or Securities; to purchase or sell, or contract to purchase or sell, any Article whatever, either in the District in which he resides, or in any other; or to have any Dealing in any Kind whatever with any Dewan, Zemindar, Farmer, Riot, or other Dependant or Officer of the Revenue. The same Orders shall be published to be observed by the other Officers, both European and Native, of the Battalion, and to all the Sepoys and Followers of it. It shall be declared, that the Commanding Officer shall be responsible for any public Breach of these Orders by any Person whatever under his Command; and the Governor shall have the Power of recalling them, without * † assigning a Reason either to them or to the Board.

* Sic in Orig.

9th. The Officers of the Fauzdarry Adawlets shall be forbid to hold Farms or other Offices in the Mofussil. They shall be obliged to reside, on Pain of forfeiting their Employments; and it shall be declared criminal in any Person to officiate in the Courts of Adawlut, in the Capacity of Naibs or Gomastahs, for Principals non-resident.

10th. All Complaints of the Riots, or others, against the Dewans, Farmers, Zemindars, or other publick Officers of the Revenue, shall be received and decided by the Committee, or by Persons expressly appointed by them for that Purpose.

† [(a) 11th. For the Means of carrying the above Plan into Execution, in such a Manner, and at such Times as may be found most convenient for effecting the Purposes intended by it; and preventing the ill Consequences to which the Collections would be exposed by an unprovident and precipitate Innovation—Resolved, that the following Plan be immediately adopted, to be, and to be declared to be, only for a temporary Purpose, and introductory to the foregoing.

1st. The Provinces to be formed into the following Grand Divisions.

2d. First Grand Division to be managed at Calcutta, and to consist of, the Calcutta Pergunnahs, Houghly Hedgelee, Mysadel, Tumlook, Nuddea, Jessore, Mahmudthy, with the Talucs of Contoonagur, &c. and all Lands belonging to Persons of Credit, whose constant Residence is in Calcutta. But this is meant only of Lands which are their own Property, not of such as they may farm or be Security for; and even in these, the Administration of Justice must rest entirely with the Provincial Council in whose Division they may be situated.

3d. Second Grand Division to be managed at Burdwan, and to consist of, Burdwan, Midnapore, Bissenpore, Patchaet, Beerbhoom, Ramgur, &c. Districts, under the Management of Captain Carnac.

4th. Third Grand Division to be managed at Moorshedabad, and to consist of, Rajeshahi Eastern and Western Divisions, Rockunpore Collectorship, Chunnacolly ditto, Lushkerpore ditto, Jehanguiropore ditto, Caus Talooks, Rajemahl and Boglepore, including the Annexation lately made to the latter from Mongheer Currickpore, Jungleterry, and Districts under the Management of Captain Brook.

5th. Fourth Grand Division to be managed at Dinagepore, and to consist of, Dinagepore Silberries Purnea, Rungpore, Edlackpore, Baharbund, Toch Beyhar Rangamally.

6th. Fifth Grand Division to be managed at Dacca, and to consist of, Dacca, Sylhet, Attya Cogmary, Burbazzoo.

7th. Sixth Grand Division to be superintended by the present Chief and Council at Patna, and to consist of the whole Province of Bahar, excepting the separated Districts of Mongheer, &c. as above mentioned.

8th. The Districts of Chittagong and Tippurah to remain on their present Footing, under the Management of a Chief.

9th. A Committee of Revenue to be instituted at Calcutta for superintending the First Grand Division, to be composed of Two Members of Council, and Three Senior Servants, under them a Secretary, a Persian Translator, an Accountant, and Five Assistants.

10th. Councils of Revenue to be formed for superintending the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th grand Divisions, to be composed of a Chief and Four Senior Servants, under them a Secretary, a Persian Translator, an Accountant, and Three Assistants.]

11th. As the Detail to be conducted by the Committee at Calcutta will supersede the Necessity of a superior Attendant of the Khalsa, that Office to be abolished when the Provincial Councils have been all established.

12th. The Registry of the Khalsa is however still to remain, and the Royroyan to act therein under the collective Controul of the Council of Revenue as at present, and the immediate Controul of the Governor.

13th. The Office of Auditor, and of Accomptant General, should also continue; but the Accomptant General to have no Connection with the Committee of Revenue, further than receiving their Accounts as he does those of every other Grand Division through the Channel of the Council of Revenue.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1162.

[7 X]

14th. A

14th. A Duan to be appointed to each of the Provincial Councils, who shall be chosen by the Board, either from among the present Duans of the Districts, or such other Persons as they shall deem well qualified for that Office.—The Royroyan to act as Dewan, assisted by One of his Naibs, to the Committee of Calcutta.

15th. The Committee, and the several Provincial Councils, to correspond with the Council of Revenue, and their Duans with the Royroyan, and to act under their Orders, in every Respect, as the Collectors do at present. The Perwannahs of the Revenue Council to the Duans will of course be signed by the Governor in lieu of the Superintendent. All Sunnuds that may be resolved to be granted by the Superior Council of Revenue, shall be registered by the Secretary in a Book kept for that Purpose, and be issued under the Seal of the Khalsa, and the Signature of the Governor.

16th. The Collections in the Districts composing the Grand Divisions which are not the Seat of the Provincial Councils, to be managed by Naibs at such Stations as they may judge necessary. And as the immediate Responsibility of their Management rests upon the Provincial Councils, they shall be allowed the Recommendation of the Persons they think most proper for the Trust; but their Nomination shall proceed from the Board. N. B. The Committee at Calcutta, wherever Provincial Councils are mentioned, is always understood to be one, to avoid Repetition.

17th. The Naibs to receive their Orders from the Provincial Councils, which having been approved by the Majority of the Members, shall be issued under the Publick Seal, with the Signing of the Chief and the Dewan; their Correspondence and Accounts to be addressed to the Chief and the Dewan, and sealed with their Seals as Naibs.

Translation or Abstract of all such Letters and Accounts to be invariably made, and recorded at the publick Meetings of the Council.

18th. Each Provincial Council to be furnished with a Publick Seal for its Division; and all the Seals at present in the Hands of the Collectors to be returned to the Presidency.

19th. The Collectors of the Cosh Beyhar to be put upon the same Footing as Ramgur and Currickpore.—The Officers to receive their Orders solely from the Governor, and only to send their Accounts to the Councils of their respective Divisions, for the sake of Regularity.

20th. The Naibs of the Districts under each Provincial Council to hold Courts of Dewanny Adawlut according to the present Regulation, and transmit their Proceedings to the Provincial Councils, but Appeals in all Cases to be allowed from them to the provincial Sudder Adawlut of the Division without the 5 per Cent. Fee. These Courts of Provincial Sudder Adawlut to be superintended in Rotation by the Members who are not of the Council of Fort William; to decide ultimately on all Cases not exceeding 1000 Rupees (in this is included Malguzany Land, of which the Jumma or Produce is not more than 1000 Rupees; and alienated or free Lands, of which the Jumma is not more than 100 Rupees*): In Cases exceeding that Sum, an Appeal to be, as at present, to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. In all Cases the Provincial Councils at large may revise the Decisions of the superintending Member. Complaints against the head Farmers, Naibs of the Districts, Zemindars, and other principal Officers of the Government, relative to their Conduct in the Revenue, to be decided by the Provincial Councils, and entered on their Proceedings. If any of them think themselves aggrieved, they may apply ultimately to the superior Council of Revenue at Calcutta. Sunnuds for Lands, whose Jumma is no more than above mentioned, may be granted by the Provincial Councils, under the public Seal and the Signature of the Chief, after being registered by the Secretary in a Book kept for that Purpose, of which a Copy shall be transmitted Monthly to the Presidency, and a complete Alphabetical Copy annually.

21st. Strict Orders shall be given in Writing to every Officer commanding the Sepoy Stations, forbidding them to detach any Sepoys, either singly or in Parties, for any Purpose whatever, beyond their Quarters, except when required on Military Service; to punish or confine any Person not appertaining to his Command; to lend or borrow Money; to take any Concern in Farms, Taluqs, or Securities; to purchase or sell, or contract to purchase or sell, any Article whatever, either in the District in which he resides or in any other; or to have Dealings of any Kind whatever with any Dewan, Zemindar, Farmer, Riot, or other Dependant or Officer of the Revenue.

The same Orders shall be published, to be observed by the other Officers, both European and Native, of the Battalion, and to all the Sepoys and Followers of it:—It shall be declared likewise, that the Commanding Officer shall be responsible for any publick Breach of these Orders by any Person whatever under his Command; and the Governor shall have the Power of recalling them, without assigning a Reason to them, or to the Board.

22d. The Officers of the Phozedarry Adawluts shall be forbid to hold Farms or other Offices in the Mossuffil; they shall be obliged to recede, on Pain of forfeiting their Employments, and it shall be declared criminal in any Person to officiate in the Courts of Adawlut in the Capacity of Naibs or Gomastahs for Principals non-resident.

23d. Complaints against the Officers of the Phouzdarry Adawluts to be made to the Governor, and to be referred by him to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut for their Enquiry and Determination.

* N. B. An alienated or free Land of 100 Rupees annual Produce is valued at Ten Years Purchase, and consequently equal to 1000 Rupees; whereas in a Land paying Revenue, the Zemindar's Share is reckoned only 1-10th, and the other 9-10ths are the Government's; so that though its Produce be 1000 Rupees, it will yield him only 100 Rupees annual Profit.

24th. The Members of the Superior Council, whether in Calcutta or in the Divisions, to be restricted from every kind of Trade whatever, excepting Diamonds for Remittances to Europe; Goods purchased in Calcutta to be exported to Foreign Markets for Sale in Calcutta; and in Consideration of this Prohibition to be allowed 3,000 Rupees per Month. Each Member shall bind himself to the Observation of this Article under a Penalty of £. Sts 20,000.

25th. The Export Warehouse-keeper at Calcutta to be restricted from the Trade in such Articles as constitute the Company's Investment; and the Export Warehouse-keepers of the Divisions, and the Residents of Bowlea, Comercolly, Malda, Rungpore, Luckipore, and Colinda, from the same Articles within their respective Divisions or Districts.

26th. The Members and Assistants of the Provincial Councils, and the other covenanted Servants of the Company, residing in the subordinate Factories and out Districts, to be restricted from making Advances for Grain, or any such Articles as contribute to the Subsistence of the Natives, and cannot be dealt in without Oppression to them, such as Ghee, Oil, Fish, Jute, Mats, Straw, Bamboos, Beetle Nut, and Tobacco, which they shall purchase with ready Money only at the Capital Markets of the Country; and it is expected that the Chief of every Provincial Council will give particular Attention to the rigid Observance of this Regulation: And if any of the Servants in his Division, of whatsoever Rank, should deviate from it, or in any Respect carry on a Commerce oppressive to the Inhabitants, he is hereby authorized and required to address the Board of Calcutta on this Subject, independent of his Council, and, by his own Authority, to seize any other Person accused of committing any actual Violence on the Persons or Property of the Inhabitants, that he may take his Trial at the Provincial Court of Adawlut.

27th. It shall be made an Article in the Instructions given to the Chief and Council of every Division, that they make particular Enquiry concerning every Taaluc, or other smaller Portion of Land included within each District of their Division, but appertaining to some other District, whether of their own or any other Division; that they ascertain the Limits Malguzary, and Profits of the same; that in like Manner they obtain an Account of every Portion of Land belonging to either of the Districts of their Division, but not included in it, and that they report the same to the Superior Council, with the Names of the Proprietors, and every other Circumstance which may enable them to effect an Exchange or Alienation of these separated Lands on such Terms as may be satisfactory to the Owners, and to form a more complete and entire Arrangement of the Districts for the better Government and the easier Management of the Collections.

[(a)] It being the professed Intention of the Board to make the Plan now adopted subservient to that which they propose for a future and perpetual System, it is their further Design, that whenever the Accounts and Arrangements of any One Division shall be so regulated and complicated as to enable them to bring the Controul down to the Presidency, the Provincial Council shall be accordingly withdrawn, and either continue to conduct the Business of the Division at the Presidency, or transfer it at once to the Committee. By such progressive Method an easy Change may be effected without the smallest Hazard of any Loss or Embarrassment, at the same Time that a Provision is made for the Admission of such other Improvements as the Honourable Court of Directors may enjoin, and which would either be precluded by any other Mode, or the new Measures which may have been established must be abolished to make Room for them, which would Occasion fresh Perplexities in the Revenue, and fill the Minds of the People with Apprehensions of perpetual Changes.

It has been already remarked, that the great Weight of Affairs with which the Administration is already loaded, will not admit of the immediate Introduction of the proposed System, and it is possible that it may still remain a Charge too great for One Body to manage, even with all the Regularity which Time and Experience can give it; but if it should be found so, the Collection will be better conducted at the Presidency by the same Provincial Councils, under the present Inspection of the Superior Council, than under the same Controul within the Districts, because of the dangerous Abuse which may be made of the personal Influence of the Members composing those Provincial Councils, and resident within their Divisions; neither will their Business suffer by the Distance of their Situation, except only in the Case of extraordinary Investigations, which may require the Presence of Individuals, or the Inspection of Mofussit Papers.

The Allowance which is proposed by the 24th Article for the Members of the Council, of 3,000 Rupees to each per Month, will amount when the Board is complete to 36,000 per Month, or 432,000 per Annum.—It is proposed that this Sum be paid from a Fund to be raised from the Trade of Opium*, as resolved on this Day's Proceedings. It will be a reasonable Compensation for the Loss which the Members of the Superior Council may be supposed to sustain by being excluded from every Benefit of Trade, which they could not exercise, however disposed in themselves, without some Degree of Oppression. They will have more Leisure to attend to the Duties of their Stations, and the Chiefs of the Provincial Councils will be more at Liberty to check and correct any Irregularities of others, being under no Restraint on account of their own private Concerns. If it can be supposed that Men of the first Distinction in the Service, having accepted of such a Compensation, should, notwithstanding, so far forget the Principles of Fidelity and Honour, as to engage in any Concerns contrary to this Prohibition, the Jealousy of their Councils

* Sic in Orig.

will prove an effectual Bar to such a Design, unless they should agree in a Collusion with them, which it would be impossible to conceal. The Confidence which our Employers have generously reposed in our Attachment to their Service, renders it more particularly our Duty to express our Sentiments on a Subject of such Importance without Reserve, although our Declarations may admit of a Misconstruction against ourselves as Men. The Servants of the Company are not exempted from the Frailties and Wants of Humanity. If allowed the Liberty of Trade while they possess an unbounded Power, (and who shall bind those who constitute the Government itself?) their Trade will be a Monopoly and an Oppression.—If forbidden to trade without some Reparation for the Loss, and some allowed Means of acquiring a Livelihood, and even the Prospect of a Competency, the feeble Words of a publick Edict will not hold them, but they will, with little Scruple, break through them, and obtain those Ends by unallowed Means, because they will think that a Decree which imposes upon them the Necessity of perpetual Penury could not have been really intended for their rigid Observance; such having been, in many Instances, the fatal Practice of this Service.—We say fatal, because Laws and Restrictions which have no Coercion, and bear too hardly on the Passions for the common Sufferance of Mankind, inevitably defeat their own Purpose; they become totally disregarded, nor is it deemed an Impeachment of Morality to transgress them. And it is a Consequence as infallible, that where Men are once allowed to pass the Line of their prescribed Duty at their own Option, they will, by Degrees, extend the Latitude to the furthest Extremes of Corruption, Embezzlement, and Rapine.^(a) For these Reasons we have judged it advisable to withhold the Temptation of Oppression from those whose superior Influence would afford them the most ready Means of exercising it, and to secure their Forbearance by an equivalent and certain Income. Thus far we think ourselves warranted by the full Powers granted us by our Honourable Employers, although the Purposes to which they designed our Application of them are not distinctly ascertained. We should wish to extend the like Rule to the inferior Servants in Power, especially those of the Provincial Councils, by restraining them also totally from Trade, and making them proportionable Allowances; but we cannot proceed to such a Length without an express Authority, because we have no other Fund to indemnify the Company for such an Addition as this would make to their Expences, unless we were to apply the Profits of the Salt Trade to that Purpose, to which there is this Objection, that they are already appropriated, and referred to the Company for their Determination concerning them. We have therefore left the inferior Servants in Possession of the Privilege of a fair Trade, and we hope that the Distinction which we have made will prove a sufficient Guard against any great Abuse of it. The Exceptions which we made to the general Prohibition of Trade for the Members of the superiour Council, cannot be productive of any evil Consequences, and may be a necessary Encouragement to the Promotion of Trade.

In order to carry the temporary Plan into Execution, the Board is further agreed on the following Resolutions:

1st. That the Committee of Revenue at the Presidency be appointed as necessary to the Establishment of the other Arrangements, and that it do consist of the following Members:

	Philip Milner Dacres Esquire, President;	
	George Vansittart Esquire, Second;	
Messrs.	{ Henry Cottrell, William Harwood, Edward Goolding. }	Members.
	Mr. Peter Moore, Secretary and Accomptant;	
Messrs.	{ Henry Vansittart, Persian Translator; John Taylor, H. Checkely Plowden, Thomas Law, W. N. H. Hewit, George Gale, }	Assistants.

2d. That they do immediately assemble and take Measures for entering upon and executing their Charge. That the public Regulation already established, with those contained in 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Articles of the foregoing Plan, shall in general be the Rule of their Conduct; and that they do apply from Time to Time to the superior Council of Revenue for such further Instructions as may be required.

3d. That the Collectors of Nuddea, Jessore, Houghly, and Mahomedshahy be advised, that their Districts are put under the Management of this Committee, and that they are to return to the Presidency with their Assistants, whenever they shall have rendered their Accounts, and received Orders to that Effect from the Committee. The Collector of Mahomedshahy will afterwards remain in his Station under the Chief of the Cossimbuzar Factory.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1164.

4th. That the Provincial Councils of Revenue, in Conformity to the above Plan, do consist of the following Members and Assistants.

B U R D W A N:

Messrs.	{	John Graham Esquire, Chief;
		John Bathoe, Second;
		Alexander Higginson, Third;
		John Holme, Fourth;
		Samuel Lewis, Fifth.
Messrs. Assistants.	{	Mr. Thomas Graham, Secretary;
		David Anderson, Persian Translator;
		Charles Croftes, Accomptant;
		William Taylor,
		Day Host M ^c Dowal, William Wilkinfon.

M O O R S H E D A B A D.

Messrs.	{	Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief;
		Edward Baber, Second;
		William Maxwell, Third;
		William Hosea, Fourth;
		John Hogarth, Fifth.
Assistants.	{	Jacob Rider, Export Warehouse-keeper at Cossimr;
		Nathaniel Middleton, Secretary;
		John Shore, Persian Translator;
		James Barton,
		William Cowper, } Accomptant Assistants to the Revenue Council. John Chandler, }
Assistants.	{	— Dynely,
		— Burges,
		— Ives,
		Samuel Wildman, Assistant to Cossimbazar Factory;
		Sir John D'Oyly, Assistant to the Res ^t at the Durbar.

D I N A G E P O R E.

Messrs.	{	William Lambert Esquire, Chief;
		Herbert Harris, Second;
		George Robertson, Third;
		Anthony B. Goodlad, Fourth;
		Francis Gladwin, Fifth.

D A C C A.

Messrs.	{	Richard Barwell Esquire, Chief ;	
		Charles Purling, Second ;	
		W. M. Thackeray, Third ;	
		John Shakespear, Fourth ;	
		W ^m Holland, Fifth.	
Messrs.	{	Mr. Francis Law, Export Warehouse-keeper ;	Assistants to be arranged to the different * Ap- partments of the Revenue and Factory by the Chief.
		Mr. Thomas Legh, Assistant.	
		Frederick Stuart,	
		Matthew Day,	
		George Hatch,	
		Henry Lodge,	
		Robert Crawford,	
		John Evelyn,	
		William Cator,	
		Joseph Cator,	

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

5th. That the Council for the Dacca Division be furnished with the above quoted Articles of the Plan, and be immediately directed to assemble and enter upon the Execution of their Trust; but that they do not take upon them the Management of Cogmary, Attya, and Burbazzoo, until

the Transfer can be regularly adjusted between this Council and the Council of the Dinagepore Division at the End of the Year, without Prejudice to the Revenue.

6th. That the Council of the Moorshedabad Division be also furnished with the above Extracts of the Plan, together with the 19th Article, and directed to assemble immediately; that the several Collectors of Luskepore, Chunacolly, Rokimpore, Boglepore, and Jehanquirepore, be advised that their Districts are put under the Management of this Council; that they are to render up their Charge of the Revenue to them, and, excepting such as are detained by other Appointments, return with their Assistants to the Residency.

7th. That the Councils for the Divisions of Burdwan and Dinagepore be directed to assemble at their Stations the End of the Month of February next, so as to enter upon the Execution of their Trust with the Business of the New Year's Collections; and that the necessary Orders in consequence shall then be issued to the several Collectors under these Divisions.

8th. That the Council of Patna shall immediately take upon them the Superintendence of the Province of Bahar, and order the Collector and Assistants to return to the Presidency as soon as they shall have adjusted their Accounts to their Satisfaction.

9th. That the President be requested to issue Orders for the Conduct of the Military Officers, as expressed in the 21st Article of the Plan.

10th. That the following Persons be appointed the Dewans of the several Divisions, (viz.)

Raja Rajebullub,	}	at Calcutta,
Gunga Govind Sind Naib,		at Burdwan,
		at Moorshedabad,
		at Dinagepore,
		at Dacca.

11th. That the Allowances to the Chiefs and Members of the Provincial Council, &c. be fixed as follows:

The Allowances to the Chiefs of the Provincial Councils are not to be drawn in the Zillas, but will be paid at the Presidency from the Fund to be appropriated for that Purpose.	{	To the Chiefs, as per Article 24, 3,000 per Month	} Exclusive of the Allowances according to their Rank as they would receive in Calcutta, viz. a Sen' Merchant, Jun' Merchant, Factor, Writer.
		The Second — — 600 ditto	
		The Third — — 500 ditto	
		The Fourth — — 400 ditto	
		The Fifth — — 400 ditto	
		The Secretary — — 100 ditto	
		The Persian Translator — 100 ditto	
		The Accomptant — 100 ditto	
		The Export Warehouse Keeper — 500 ditto	

The Assistants according to their Rank, as they would receive at the Presidency to be drawn at the Zillas, not from the Buxey.

12th. That Mr. Lawrell be appointed President of the Board of Customs on the Departure of Mr. Graham.

13th. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Members of the Board of Customs according to the original Resolution, that it should consist of the Four senior Servants under Council.

Messrs. Nicholas Grueber,
Charles Bentley,
Charles Stuart,
Nathaniel Bateman.

14th. That the Vacancies in the Offices at the Presidency, occasioned by the foregoing Arrangements, be filled up as follow:

Mr. Richard Sumner, Secretary to the Council of Revenue, on the Departure of Mr. Higginson;
Mr. George Hodgson, Assistant Secretary to ditto;
Mr. Isaac Baugh, Sub-Secretary to ditto.

Ordered, That the Secretary do transmit to the general Department a List of the above Appointments, and an Extract of such Part of the Resolutions as relate to the Export Warehouse Keeper; the other Arrangements which may be necessary to be made in consequence of the Orders of the Harcourt, to be completed in the General Department.

Ordered further, That the necessary Letters and Orders be immediately issued in consequence of these Resolutions, and that the Letters be entered at the Close of this Day's Proceedings.

To Philip Milner Dacres Esquire,
George Vansittart Esquire,
Messrs. { Henry Cottrel,
William Harwood,
Edward Goolding.

Letter to the
Committee of
Revenue at
Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having, in consequence of the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, thought it necessary to recall the Collectors, and to establish a new Mode of Superintendancy for collecting the Revenues of the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar, we have resolved, as a present Expedient, to divide the Provinces into Six Grand Divisions; each Division to be under the Management of a Council, consisting of a Chief and Four Members. The First of these Grand Divisions is to be managed at Calcutta, and to consist of the Calcutta Pergunnahs;

Houghly,
Idgelee,
Mysadel,
Tumlook,
Nuddea,
Jeffore,

Mahomedshahy, with the Talooks of Cantoonaugur, &c. and all Lands belonging to Persons of Credit whose constant Residence is in Calcutta; but this is meant only of Lands which are their own Property, not of such as they may farm or be Security for; and even in those the Administration of Justice must rest entirely with the Provincial Council in whole Division they may be situated.

For the superintending this Grand Division we have thought proper to constitute you a Committee of Revenue at the Presidency, agreeably to the under-mentioned Arrangement.

	Philip Milner Dacres Esquire, President ;	
	George Vansittart Esquire, Second ;	
Messrs.	{ Henry Cottrel, Third ;	
	{ William Harwood, Fourth ;	
	{ Edward Goolding, Fifth.	
Messrs.	{ Peter Moore,	Assistants, which are to be arranged to the different Departments by the Chief, and Advice transmitted in what Manner they are stationed.
	{ Henry Vansittart,	
	{ John Taylor,	
	{ H. C. Plowden,	
	{ Thomas Law,	
	{ W. N. H. Hewitt,	
	{ Roger Gale,	

We direct that you do immediately assemble, and take Measures for entering upon and executing your Charge.

The public Regulations already established, with those contained in the accompanying Articles of our present Plan, are, in general, to be the Rule of your Conduct; and you are to apply from Time to Time to us for such further Instructions as may be required.—The Collectors of Nuddea Jeffore, Houghly, and Mahomedshahy, are advised that their Districts are put under your Management, and they are to return to the Presidency, with their Assistants, whenever they shall have rendered their Accounts, and received Orders to that Effect from you, unless they should be detained by other Public Appointments.

We have thought proper to appoint the Royroyan to act as Duan to your Committee, and his Naib Gonga Govind Sing as his Deputy.

The Allowances to the Chief and Members of your Committee are fixed as follows :

To the Chief, as per Accompt ^r Article, N ^o 24,	3,000	0	0	Rupees per Month.
Second Ditto —	3,000	0	0	Ditto.
Third Ditto —	600	0	0	Ditto.
Fourth Ditto —	500	0	0	Ditto.
Fifth Ditto —	400	0	0	Ditto.
Secretary — —	100	0	0	Ditto.
Accomptant — —	100	0	0	Ditto.
Persian Translator — —	100	0	0	Ditto.

You will please to observe, that the Allowances to the Chief and Second are not to be drawn until you receive our further Orders.

Your particular Attention is required to the 27th Article of the enclosed Regulations, and you will transmit us the Result of your Enquiries upon it, as soon as you have been able to perfect them.

We desire that you will observe, that although we have resolved immediately to adopt the above mentioned Plan, we mean it, and declare it to be only for a temporary Purpose, and introductory to any other more general and permanent one, which the Honourable Court of Directors or we may hereafter determine upon.

Letter from
the Board to
the Collector
of Nuddea.

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, Collector of Nuddea.

Sir,

We have now to advise you, that we have thought proper to put your Collectorship under the Management of a Committee which we have formed at the Presidency, of which is appointed President Mr. Dacres.

We, in consequence, direct you to return to the Presidency, with your Assistant, whenever you shall have rendered your Accounts, and received Orders to that Effect from the Committee abovementioned.

Letter to the
Collector of
Jessore;
Ditto to the
Collector of
Mahomed-
shahy.

The same to Mr. Samuel Charters, Collector of Jessore. Ditto to Mr. William Wynne, Collector of Mahomedshahy, with this Alteration in the Second Paragraph:—We, in consequence, direct you to deliver over Charge of your Collectorship to that Committee; after which you will remain in your Station at Comercoolly, as Assistant to the Chief of Cossimbuzar Factory.—The Assistant to your Collectorship will return to the Presidency.

Letter from
the Board to
the Collector
of Houghly.

To Mr. William Hosea, Collector of Houghly.

(The First Part as to Nuddea). We have in consequence to direct you to proceed to your Station at Moorshedabad, whenever you shall have rendered your Accounts, and received Orders to that Effect from the Committee above-mentioned, and delivered over the Charge of the Buckshbunder to the Phougedar of Houghly. Your Assistant is at the same Time to return to the Presidency.

Letter from
the Board to
the Provincial
Council at
Dacca.

To Richard Barwell Esquire.

Messrs.

{ Charles Purling,
W^m Thackery,
John Shakespeare,
William Hollond.

Gentlemen,

Having, in consequence of the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, thought it necessary to recall the Collectors, and to establish a new Mode of Superintendency for collecting the Revenues of the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar; we have resolved, as a present Expedient, to divide the Provinces into Six Grand Divisions, each Division to be under the Management of a Council, consisting of a Chief and Four Members: The Fifth of these Grand Divisions is to be managed at Dacca, and to consist of,

Dacca,
Syllhet,
Attya,
Cogonary,
Burbazzor.

For superintending this Grand Division, we have thought proper to constitute you a Council at Dacca, agreeably to the under-mentioned Arrangement, viz.

Messrs. { Richard Barwell Esquire, Chief;
Charles Purling, Second;
W^m Thackeray, Third;
John Shakespeare, Fourth;
William Hollond, Fifth.

Messrs. { Thomas Legh,
Frederick Stuart,
Matthew Day,
George Hatch,
Henry Lodge,
Robert Crawford,
John Evelyn,
William Cator,
Joseph Cator,

Assistants, which are to be arranged to the different Departments by the Chief, and Advice transmitted in what Manner they are stationed.

We direct, that you do immediately assemble, and take Measures for entering upon and executing your Charge. The public Regulations already established, with those contained in the accompanying Articles of our present Plan, are in general to be the Rule of your Conduct; and you are to apply from Time to Time to us for such further Instructions as may be required.

We have thought proper to appoint
your Grand Division.

Duan, and

Naib Duan of

The

The Allowances to the Chief and Members of your Council is fixed as follows :

To the Chief, as per accompanying Article N° 24, 3000 Rupees per Month.

Second	—	ditto	600	—	ditto
Third	—	ditto	500	—	ditto
Fourth	—	ditto	400	—	ditto
Fifth	—	ditto	400	—	ditto
Secretary	—	—	100	—	ditto
Persian Translator	—	—	100	—	ditto
Accomptant	—	—	100	—	ditto.

You will please to observe, that the Allowances to the Chief are not to be drawn until you receive our further Orders.

Your particular Attention is required to the 27th Article of the enclosed Regulations, and you will transmit us the Result of your Enquiries upon it, as soon as you have been able to perfect them.

We desire you will observe, that although we have resolved immediately to adopt the above-mentioned Plan ; we mean it, and declare it to be only for a temporary Purpose, and introductory to any other more general and permanent one which the Honourable Court of Directors or we may hereafter determine upon.

We have thought proper to appoint Mr. J. Hogarth Fifth of the Council of Moorshedabad, to which Station you will direct him to proceed with all convenient Expedition.

Fort William, 23 November, 1773.

We are, &c.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire,

Messrs. { Edward Baber,
William Maxwell,
William Hofea,
John Hogarth.

Letter from
the Board to
the Provincial
Council at
Moorsheda-
bad.

Gentlemen,

(With the Preamble ending with) “ consisting of a Chief and Four Members,” the Third of these grand Divisions is to be managed at Moorshedabad, and to consist of

Raadshahy Eastern and Western Division,
Ruckenpore Collectorship,
Chunacolly — ditto
Luckerpore — ditto
Jehanguiropore ditto
Khas Talooks — ditto

Rajemehall and Boglepore, including the Annexation lately made to the latter from Mongheer Curruckpore, Jungletterry, &c. Districts, under the Management of Captain Brooke.

For the superintending this grand Division, we have thought proper to constitute you a Council at Moorshedabad, agreeably to the under-mentioned Arrangement, (viz.)

Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief ;					
Messrs.	{	Edward Baber,	—	Second ;	
		William Maxwell	—	Third ;	
		William Hofea	—	Fourth ;	
		John Hogarth	—	Fifth.	
Messrs.	{	Nathaniel Middleton	—	Secretary ;	
		John Shore,	—	Persian Translator ;	
		James Barton	—	Accomptant ;	
		William Cowper,	—	Assistants to the Revenue Council ;	
		Henry Chandler,	—		
		John Dynely,	—		
		Edward Eyre Burgefs	—		
		Edward Otto Ives	—		
	{	Samuel Wildman,	—	Assistant at Cossimbuzar ;	
		Sir John D'Oyly	—	Ditto to the Durbar.	

We direct that you do immediately assemble and take Measures for entering upon and executing your Charge. The Public Regulations already established, with those contained in the accompanying Articles of our present Plan, are in general to be the Rule of your Conduct ; and you are to apply from Time to Time to us for such further Instructions as may be required.

The Collectors of Ruckenpore, Chunacolly, Lushkerpore, Jehanguiropore, Rajemehall, and Boglepore, are advised that their Districts are put under your Management, and they are to leave their Collectorships with their Assistants whenever they shall have rendered their Accounts, and received Orders to that Effect from you. The Collector of Ruckenpore will remain in his Station of Collector of the Customs at Moorshedabad. The Collector of Chunacolly will continue to superintend the

Mint at the City, and the Collector of Lushkerpore and Jehanguirespore, the former will remain in his Station at Bauleahas as Assistant to the Chief at Cossimbuzar, and the latter as Resident at Maulda Factory.

We have thought proper to appoint Duan, and Naib Duan, of your Grand Division. The Allowances to the Chief and Members of your Council, are fixed as follows :

To the Chief, as per accompanying Article N° 24, 3,000 Rupees per Month.					
Second	—	ditto	600	—	ditto
Third	—	ditto	500	—	ditto
Fourth	—	ditto	400	—	ditto
Fifth	—	ditto	400	—	ditto
Secretary	—	—	100	—	ditto
Accomptant	—	—	100	—	ditto
Persian Translator	—	—	100	—	ditto.

You will please to observe, &c. (as per the Three last Paragraphs of the Letter to the Grand Division at Calcutta).

Board's Letter
to the Collec-
tor of Ruck-
enpore.

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Collector of Ruckenpore.

Sir,

We have now to advise you, that we have thought fit to put the Collectorship of Ruckunpore under the Management of a Council which we have formed at Moorshedabad, of which Mr. Middleton is appointed Chief.

We have in consequence to direct you to deliver over the Charge whenever you shall have rendered your Accounts, and received Orders to this Effect from the Council above mentioned, after which you will remain in your Station of Collector of the Government Customs at Moorshedabad, acting therein under our Orders and those of the Board of Customs; your Assistant will return to the Presidency."

Board's Letter
to the Collec-
tor of Lushker-
pore.

To Mr. Thomas Pattle, Collector of Lushkerpore.

(The First Part the same as the above, the latter Part altered to), "After which you will remain in your Station at Bauleah as Assistant to the Chief of Cossimbuzar: Your Assistant being appointed an Assistant to the above mentioned Council of Revenue, will accordingly proceed to his Station."

Board's Letter
to the Collec-
tor of Jehan-
guirepore.

To Mr. Thomas Henschman, Collector of Jehanguirespore.

"After which you will remain in your Station as Resident of Malda Factory."

Board's Letter
to the Collec-
tor of Chuna-
colly.

To Mr. James Irwin, Collector of Chunacolly.

"After which you will remain in your Station of Superintendant of the Mint at Moorshedabad, acting in that Capacity under our Orders.

Board's Letter
to the Collec-
tor of Rajeme-
hall.

To Mr. James Barton, Collector of Rajemehall, &c.

"After which you will proceed to your Station at Moorshedabad, and direct your Assistants to return to the Presidency.

Board's Letter
to the Chief
and Council at
Patna.

To Thomas Lane Esquire,
Messrs. { George Hurst,
Robert Palk,
Simeon Droz,
Evan Law.

Gentlemen,

(With the Preamble ending with) "consisting of a Chief and Four Members"—the Sixth of these Grand Divisions is to be managed at Patna, and to consist of the Bahar Province, excepting the Separations which have already taken Place of Part of Mongheer Curruckpore Jungleterry Districts, Ramgur, Palamore, &c.

For the superintending of this grand Division we have thought proper to constitute you a Council at Patna, agreeably to the under-mentioned Arrangement.

Thomas Lane Esquire	—	Chief;
George Hurst	—	Second;
Robert Palk	—	Third;
Simeon Droze	—	Fourth;
Evan Law	—	Fifth.

Your

Your present Number of Assistants are to be continued, and they are to be arranged by you to the different Departments, and Advice transmitted in what Manner they are stationed.

The public Regulations already established, with those contained in the accompanying Articles of our present Plan, are, in general, to be the Rule of your Conduct, and you are to apply from Time to Time to us for such further Instructions as may be required.

You will advise the several Collectors in the Bahar Province that their Districts are now put under your immediate Management, and that they are to return to the Presidency with their Assistants whenever they shall have rendered their Accounts, and received Orders to that Purpose from you.

The Allowance to the Chief and Members of your Council is fixed as follows (Vide Dacca Letter to the End).

To John Graham Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Customs.

Gentlemen,

This serves to advise you, that we have thought proper to appoint Messrs Nich^l Grueber, Charles Bentley, and Nath^l Bateman, Members of your Board, in the Room of Messrs. Palk, Baber, and Lloyd.

Fort William, 23d Nov^r 1773.

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vanfittart.

Board's Letter
to the Presi-
dent, &c. of
the Board of
Customs.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXXV.

Book 108. Page 395.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated London, 5th February 1777, beginning at Page 395.

Par. 8. We apprehend that a sudden Transition from one Mode to another, in the Investigation and Collection of our Revenues in Bengal, may have alarmed the Inhabitants, particularly the native Zemindars and Landholders, lessened their Confidence in our Stability, and been attended with other Evils; yet, as it is acknowledged on all Hands to have produced the good Effect of ascertaining, with a sufficient Degree of Precision, what Revenue may be collected from the Country without Oppression, we shall avail ourselves of this Information, and are well pleased to find it in our Power to yield proper Relief to the Natives, without involving the Company in the least Inconvenience.

Additional
Paragraphs re-
lative to the
letting of
Lands in Ben-
gal.

9. From the Inequality of natural Advantages possessed by the Natives in the several Districts, from Calamities experienced in a different Degree by Loss of Inhabitants in the late Famine, and from a Variety of other local Causes, we fear it will be difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any Plan, which shall be found applicable in all Cases, and equally beneficial to every Part of the Country; much must necessarily be left to your Prudence, as your Conduct on many Occasions will be influenced by temporary Circumstances; we shall therefore only point out such Regulations, as from the Materials before us appear proper to be adopted in disposing of the Lands of Bengal.

10. Without entering minutely into the Reports made by the Chiefs of Provincial Councils, we are happy to find by Estimates founded upon, and supported by Accounts of actual Receipts and Disbursements, with other Documents of decisive Authority, that we need not entertain the least Apprehension of a Disappointment in any reasonable Expectation formed by us respecting the Revenues of Bengal, and of their Sufficiency under proper Management, unless in Times of publick Calamity, to support our Government, to provide the most ample Investments, and to afford considerable Assistance to our other Settlements.

✱ [(a) 11. The Distance of many Districts from Calcutta will render it necessary for Zemindars or Farmers to treat with Provincial Councils, or other Agents of the Company on the Spot; but it is our Order, that no Agreements for Lands or Revenues, wherein the stipulated Amount shall exceed * Rupees, be finally concluded, until reported to, and authorized by the Governor General and Council.

* Sic in Orig.

12. Having revoked our Orders to let the Lands to the highest Bidders, and signified our Pleasure to have them occupied by hereditary Zemindars, where it can be done with Security to the Revenue, and being desirous that they should enjoy their Zemindarries on Terms sufficiently

(a) Vide supra, Page 1168.

moderate to enable them to maintain a Degree of Respect amongst their Dependants, we direct that you keep this Idea in view in every Agreement to be made with the said Zemindars; we cannot, however, empower you to make a general Reduction or Abatement of any specific Sum upon the whole Jummah, but rather wish you to be guided in such Reductions, where they are absolutely necessary, by an Enquiry into the Amount of Mhatutes, Aboabs, or additional Taxes or Collections of any Kind, imposed upon the Districts since the Company's Accession to the Duanny, and to abolish the Whole or such Part thereof as shall fully appear to be an Oppression upon the Country. (a)]

13. We think that the Sale of Part of the Zemindaries is not always an advisable Measure to realize any Balance incurred by Zemindars, for, as the Lot to be sold must bear a Proportion to the Amount of such Balance (it being unjust to sell more than necessary) the Proprietor of a small Tract may be subjected to Difficulties from the Exercise of the Zemindar's remaining Authority in his own District; we are therefore of Opinion that no Zemindary, except of moderate Extent, ought to be dismembered if it can possibly be avoided, but that it would be far more eligible for the Whole to stand charged with the Balance incurred, and that, if deemed necessary, the Zemindar's Authority and Interest should be totally suspended, and a Deputy appointed to manage his Affairs till all his Debts to Government are fully paid and satisfied, when the Zemindary should be restored entire to him or his Heirs,

• Sic in Orig. * and not dismembered if it can possibly be avoided.

14. As the Inhabitants of the Duanny Lands, and particularly of the distant Provinces, are represented more indigent than those nearer the Seat of Government, you will be careful to yield them such Relief as shall be requisite in their particular Circumstances.

Committee Correspondence, 17th Jan. 1777. [(b) 15. Although we do not, for the present, think it expedient to let the Lands on Leases for Lives, or on Terms more permanent than those already specified, it is nevertheless our earnest Desire to impress the Zemindars and Renters with a full Confidence in the Justice of our Proceedings, and particularly to convince them, that while they behave with Honour to us, and with Kindness to their Under-Tenants and Cultivators, they shall most certainly experience our Favour, and that nothing but a contrary Conduct can ever subject them to our Displeasure. We therefore direct, that wherever Lands have been let at a reasonable Rent, and the Zemindar or Renter has fulfilled his Engagement to your Satisfaction, no such Person be dispossessed of Lands, or compelled to pay an advanced Rent, without the most substantial Reasons for such Advance, and even then he shall have the Preference of all others, and be suffered to continue at a moderate additional Rent; but in all Instances where such increased Value shall not be considerable enough to become an Object of Consequence to Government, no Zemindar or Renter shall be dispossessed or molested, but permitted to enjoy the Fruits of his Industry and Improvements, and to renew his Lease or Agreement from Year to Year without any Increase of Rent.]

16. We direct that in every Agreement for Lands, Care be taken that the principal Farmer or Zemindar be obliged to grant Pottahs to his Ryots or Under-Tenants, specifying the exact Amount to be paid by each; and that every Breach of this Regulation shall subject the Principal, if a Farmer, to the Loss of his Farm, or if a Zemindar, to the Loss of his Zemindary; and it is our further Order, that a proper Form for Pottahs be prepared by you, and that no Pottah be deemed legal or binding on the Parties, unless made out exactly in the Form prescribed.

17. If the Repairs of Dams, Banks, and Bridges, commonly called Poolbundy, cannot be safely entrusted to the Care of Zemindars or Farmers, you are to make an Estimate of the Expence that may be incurred on such Service, and to fix the Jumma accordingly; but when fixed you are not to make any additional Assessment, or suffer any to be imposed, or any separate Collection to be made on that Account, on any Pretence whatever.

18. We direct that you endeavour to reform all Abuses in Grants of Charity Lands; and it is our Order, that no Zemindar's Grant whatever shall exempt such Lands from making good the Jummah, if the Zemindar shall at any Time fall in Arrear to Government.

[(c) 19. If you are fully convinced that the Establishment of Provincial Councils has not answered, nor is capable of answering the Purposes intended by such Institution, we hereby direct you to form a new Plan for the Collection of the Revenue, and to transmit the same to us for our Consideration.]

Signed at the End of Letter,

Henry Savage,
James Moffatt,
Thomas Rumbold,
T. B. Rous,
John Smith,
Ben. Booth,
G. Wombwell,
Joseph Sparkes,

John Roberts,
W^m James,
Fred^k Pigou,
J. Stables,
George Tatem,
George Cuming,
R^d Hall,
Samuel Peach.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1168.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1169.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1165.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXXVI.

Book 216, Page 5.

Fort William, the 25th October 1774.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Lieutenant General John Clavering,

The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

The following Minute, delivered into Council Yesterday by the Governor General, being referred for Consideration to this Department, is now recorded, having been sent in Circulation to the different Members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

All the Members of this Council being now assembled, I could wish to point out some general Plan for carrying into Execution the Regulations of the new System of Government agreeably to the Instructions received from the Company; but upon an attentive Review of the various Subjects which occur, I find it necessary to select such particular Parts of them as seem to claim your earliest Notice, reserving the rest for future Consideration, to be taken up in the Order in which their respective Importance, or particular Exigencies may point out. I shall take the Liberty to accompany every Proposition with a brief Relation of such Circumstances and such past Transactions as have any Relation to it, and are necessary to be known for the Purpose of forming your Resolutions upon it. I mean not, Gentlemen, to preclude any other Member of the Council from offering any Point for present Deliberation which, in his Judgment, may claim a Preference in Point of Time above those which I may wish to introduce; I only propose this Method as the most likely to facilitate the Dispatch of Business, which may be retarded by undertaking too many Subjects at the same Instant. It will unavoidably take some Time to arrange and perfect the new System of this Administration. In the mean while the current Affairs will require your daily Assistance to keep them in Motion; and in both—I mean both in forming the new Mode of Government, and conducting the daily Business, you will find it necessary to consult the Records of the former Administration for the Sake of due Connection and Consistency. I desire also to shorten the Time and lessen the Trouble of such a Search among the voluminous Books of Consultations, by the Mode I have proposed of laying before you a succinct View of each Subject, with References to the Consultations, for the successive Orders which have been issued, and the Advices which have been received concerning them. I think it my Duty to add, and I think I may do it without presuming too much upon the Experience which I have acquired in the Affairs of this Government, that I shall be at all Times happy to assist any Member of the Council with my Communications upon any Point upon which he may desire to be so informed.

The Governor's Minute on the Revenues and Politics of the Country.

Professions of Zeal, and Solicitude for the public Good, are too commonly made use of to be received with implicit Credit; but I feel my own Honour and my own Interest so intimately blended with the successful Issue of the Measures of this Government, that I may with Truth, and without Hazard of having my Declaration suspected, affirm, that I have not a Wish even for myself which has not the Good of the Company for its immediate Object, and my own ultimately as derived from it. I believe I may safely conclude the same for the other Gentlemen embarked with me in this great Undertaking; and I have the most thorough Confidence in your Disposition to unite with me in the Prosecution of the Company's Interests, while I, with the strictest Sincerity and Cordiality declare, that nothing on my Part shall be wanting to render that Union effectual.

The Points which I shall now beg Leave to submit to your Consideration are, first, the Mode of conducting the Business of the Revenue, and next the Political System of these Provinces.

☞ [(a) The General Mode which is at this Time established for the Management of the Collections, is as follows:—The Provinces are formed into Six Divisions, each comprehending several inferior Districts, under the Direction of a Chief and Council; these receive their Orders from the Board at large, and report to them their Proceedings in a separate Department, called “A Council of Revenue;” and for the greater Facility of dispatching Business with the Inhabitants, and for the Preservation of the ancient Forms and Rules of Office, a Dewan, or Minister of the Revenue, is appointed to each Division, who is joined to the Provincial Council, and keeps all the Accounts and Records of the Country Languages: Native Superintendants are also appointed to each District of the Provincial Divisions, with the Title of Naibs, and correspond with the Provincial Councils and Dewans. The Dewans also transmit their Accounts and Proceedings to an Office of the ancient Institution, lately transferred from the City of Moorshedabad to Calcutta, named “The Khalsa,” which is under the Charge of an Officer, intitled, “The Royroyan,” who occasionally sits at the Meetings of the Council of Revenue, and is the Channel of Communication between the Board and the Dewans, transmitting to the latter the Counterparts of the Orders of the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1165.

[8 A]

Board

Board which are sent to the Provincial Councils, and receive their Answers. The Exceptions to this general System are the Province of Chettagong, which, from its remote Situation, and small Revenue, has been left under the single Charge of the Chief of the Factory, and the Districts of Pallamow and Ramgur under Captain Carnac, and of the Jungulterry of Curruckpore, &c. under Captain Browne. These may be properly termed Military Collectorships. They are composed of the wild and mountainous Parts of the Country, which have been lately reduced to a State of Submission to Government, and require the continual Presence of a military Force to keep them in Subjection. The Revenue which they yield is inconsiderable; but the Possession of them is a Security to the Peace of the cultivated and more civilized Lands in their Neighbourhood, which, till their Reduction, were continually exposed to the Ravages of the wild and lawless People inhabiting them. With these military Collectors the Correspondence was carried on by the Governor only; but according to the Instructions now received from the Company, it seems requisite that it should in future be conducted by the Council at large.

The Plan of the general Establishment for conducting the Revenue, and the Records explaining the Appointment, Object, and Progress, of the military Collectorships, will be found in the following Consultations and Papers. (a)

- No. 1. Plan and Establishment of the Six Provincial Councils of Revenue, and the Collections of Chittagong. Conn^d 23d Nov^r 1773.
2. Further Regulations to be observed by these Councils of Revenue. 12th January 1774.
3. Captain Carnac's Letter to the Governor, containing a Narrative of the Pallamow and Nagpore Countries, dated Ramgur, 12th August 1774.
4. Captain Carnac's Report of the Method in which he has settled the Revenues of these Countries. 4th January 1774.
5. Further Report from Capt. Carnac of a Settlement of these Districts concluded for Three Years. 3d May 1774.
6. The Council of Burdwan report the Death of the Rajah of Ramgur, in Consequence of which his Son is ordered down to receive the Appointment of his Father. 20th Sept^r 1774.
7. Orders to Patna, Mongheer, and Capt. Browne, relative to settling the Boundaries of the Jungulterry Districts. 4th Oct^r 1774.
8. Captain Brooke's Narrative and Minute relating to these Districts. 6th Sept 1774.
9. The Governor's Letter recommending the Separation of the Districts from under the Patna Council to form the Line of the Jungulterry Districts. Conn^d 15th Oct^r 1773.
10. Adjustment of the Boundaries of the Beerbhoom Jungulterry Lands formerly farmed by the Raja. 30th Aug^t 1774.

☞ [(a) I must beg Leave to conclude this Subject with earnestly offering my Advice for the Continuation of this System in all its Parts, with such Alterations only as the late Change in the Government has rendered indispensibly necessary. Innovations are always attended with Difficulties and Inconveniences: Innovations in the Revenue, with a Suspension of the Collections, and a Change, at this Season of the Year, would be particularly dangerous, as the Time of the heaviest Payments is now approaching. For the same Reason, your speedy Determination upon the future Mode of managing and collecting the Revenues would prove of essential Service.

* See in Orig. The Court of Directors have been advised of the Formation of this Establishment, in Consequence of the Orders transmitted to us in their Letter of the 7th April 1773; and we may shortly hope to be furnished with their final Determination concerning it. I must likewise recommend the Continuance of the Separation which was originally made of the Revenue Department from the other Offices of the Government, as the only Means by which it can be regularly conducted; and as there is no Branch of the Company's Affairs * in which their Interests so essentially depend, I propose that the Council do assemble for the Conduct of it in the same Manner as was practised by the late Council of Revenue.] It will be necessary to form other subsidiary Regulations for separating the Revenue from the Commercial Department, and preventing Competitions between them, and to determine what Servants shall be employed in the Revenue Branch, that the Board of Trade may be enabled to make Choice from amongst the Rest such as will be required for conducting the Commercial Business.

Same Consultation, Page 38.

The Board now resume the Consideration of the Governor General's Minute of Yesterday, which stands recorded on the Commencement of this Day's Proceedings.

The Board are of Opinion, that the established Mode of collecting the Revenue at this critical Season, when the greatest Payments are made, ought to be continued; Innovations in that Department, at the Commencement of a new Administration, may occasion a Defalcation, and increase the Balances, as the Farmers may be induced to withhold their Rents, in Expectation that a Change may prove advantageous to them. By allowing a full Operation to the present System, Time will be given to the Gentlemen arrived from Europe to make themselves acquainted with that essential and important Branch of Government, and to observe the Perfections or Imperfections of the Plan for collecting the Revenue; the Board therefore do not mean to preclude themselves from making such future Alterations in this Department, as further Experience and

(a) Vide supra, Page 1165.

more mature Deliberation may suggest to them, until any Order may arrive from the Court of Directors relative thereto.

Ordered, That a Copy of the First Part of the foregoing Minute, and a Copy of this Resolution, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue.

Agreed, That the Purport of this Resolution be notified to all the Provincial Councils, and the Committee at Calcutta, by the Board from the Revenue Department.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monton,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXXVII.

Book 177.

Letter from the Governor General and Mr. Barwell to the Court of Directors, dated the 28th March 1775, and inclosing a Plan for the future Settlement of the Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

In consequence of a Resolution passed at the Board of Revenue on the 11th instant, we have drawn up, with as much Accuracy as our joint Experience and the narrow Compass of Time allowed us, in the Midst of other pressing Avocations, would permit, a Plan for the future Settlement of the Revenue, which we have the Honour to transmit you enclosed.

We have committed the Charge of this Address to Captain Tryon, having concluded it too late for the Packet.

We are, with great Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and most faithful Servants,

Fort William,
28th March 1775.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

A Plan for a future Settlement.

(" From the Company's Acquisition of the Dewannee, it had been customary to make an annual Settlement of the Revenue of the several Districts of Bengal. The principal Zemindars, and also the Chief People of the Country, assembled at the City at the holding of the Pooniah in the Months of April and May. A Settlement was then concluded in some Places with the Zemindars themselves, in others with Persons who were appointed to the Charge of the Collections, under the Names of Aumils. These Aumils having each executed an Agreement to pay a certain Sum of Money into the Treasury of Moorshedabad, according to the stated Periods specified in the Kistbundy, were sent into the Country to form the Mussful Settlement, and carry on the Collections as they judged most expedient for realizing the Revenue for which they had engaged.

" On the Appointment of the Company's covenanted Servants as Collectors, a Measure which took Place in 1770, and on repeated Complaints of the Oppressions which had been committed by the Aumils, the Engagements with them were in general discontinued, and it was left to the Collectors to make a Settlement, for the most Part for One Year, in their several Districts, on the best Terms they could obtain.

" In 1771 another One Year's Settlement was made, partly by the Collectors, and partly by Members deputed by the Council of Moorshedabad. When the Management of the Revenues was the Subject of the Deliberations of the Board in the Year 1772, it was unanimously agreed, that the System of an annual Settlement was not calculated for the Prosperity of the Country; and the yearly Attendance of the Zemindars at the City was deemed an unnecessary Expence, which ultimately fell upon the Company.

" A Man of little or no Property being appointed an Aumil, executed an Engagement to pay 10 or 15 Lacks of Rupees, was invested with full Authority for collecting it, and had no Interest in the Welfare of the District any longer than for the single Year of his Appointment. The Settlements which were made with the Zemindars themselves were in like Manner for One Year only. If the Lands went to Decay, the next Year's Revenue was proportionably augmented.

" Arguments are not necessary to prove that such a System must naturally produce Oppression, and be a Check to the Cultivation of the most valuable Articles of Husbandry. It was resolved to let out the Country on Leases of Five Years, that the Farmers might be induced, by Motives of Self Interest, to attend to its Improvement. They were granted to such responsible Persons as offered the most advantageous Terms; a Preference being reserved to the Zemindars, in case

(a) Vide supra, Page 1171.

" their Proposals were equal to others. Under this System of farming the Burdwan Province had been greatly improved, and its Value ascertained, since its Cession to the Company.

" It was hoped that the same good Effects would be produced in the rest of Bengal.

" The ascertaining of the Value of the several Districts has been sufficiently accomplished; but we will not say the desired Improvement has in general taken Place. It has been chiefly ob-

* Sic in Orig.

" structed by a Circumstance which could not be foreseen; we mean, the Farmers having * having engaged for a higher Revenue than the Districts could afford.

" The following is the Plan which we recommend to be adopted at the Expiration of the present Leases.

" 1st. That all new Taxes which have been imposed upon the Ryots in any Part of the Country since the Commencement of the Bengal Year 1172 (or 1764 and 5), being the Year in which the Company obtained the Dewanny, be entirely abolished.

" 1st. Whenever any Occasion has arisen, or any Pretence been found to levy a new Tax upon the Ryots, it has been the Custom of the Zemindars and Amils to continue to collect it, whether the Occasion has remained or not. By this Means their Rents have been constantly encreasing. This has been an immediate Distress to the Ryots, and must have ultimately affected the Manufacturers and all other Ranks of People, by raising the Prices of the several Articles produced by the Labour of the Ryots.

" The Abolition we conceive would be an immediate Ease to the Ryots, would give Life to Industry, and would tend to lower the Prices of the Bengal Manufactures.

" A few of the latest Impositions were abolished by the Committee of Circuit when they formed the Five Years Settlement; but the then Circumstances of the Company did not admit of their taking any Measures which would have been attended with an immediate Diminution of a more considerable Part of the Revenues.

" The Amount of the Taxes imposed since the Acquisition of the Dewanny will hardly be less than 15 Lacks of Rupees. We do not imagine that any Part of Bengal has been exempted from them, except perhaps the District of Burdwan and the 24 Purgunnahs. This Accumulation of Taxes was practised to a still greater Degree in the 10 or 15 Years preceding the Company's Dewanny than it has since; but it would be difficult to ascertain them exactly at such a Distance of Time, and their Abolition would occasion a greater immediate Loss than could be afforded.

" Subsidiary Regulations will be necessary to secure the Ryots in the Engagement of the Relief proposed for them; these would be easily formed if the Plan itself were approved. It is unnecessary to enter into a Detail of them at this Time.

" 2d. That the 24 Purgunnahs be sold as Zemindarries by public Auction, in Lots, not exceeding a Jumma, or Rent-roll, of 20,000 or 30,000 Rupees a Year.

" 2d. The Sale would raise a large Sum of Money, and there is no Doubt that the Lands would be greatly improved in the Hands of Zemindars on the permanent Footing which we have recommended. It would then be their Interest to attend to the Cultivation of the most valuable Articles of Husbandry, which require Time to bring them to Perfection, and to submit to present Expences for the sake of future Profit. We would recommend too, that Europeans be allowed to be Purchasers, provided they could be made amenable to the Revenue Courts, and subject to the same Regulations as the Natives with Respect to the Payment of their Rents and the Treatment of the Ryots. Being of a more enterprising Spirit than the Natives, they would be more likely to introduce new Manufactures, and even to import an Accession of Inhabitants from foreign Countries, and they would in Time become an Addition of Strength to the British Empire in India.

" In

“ In the Regulations laid down for the Settlement
 “ of 1772 we concurred in a contrary Proposition;
 “ because at that Time the Mayor’s Court and the
 “ Courts of Session, to which alone Europeans were
 “ amenable, had no Jurisdiction beyond the Limits
 “ of Calcutta or the Factories of Trade, although
 “ they had a sure Appeal to the Mayor’s Court for
 “ any Acts of Government passed against them.
 “ This Defect in the Authority of Government has
 “ been effectually removed by the Institution of the
 “ Supreme Court of Judicature.”)

§

3d. That the Revenue to be paid by the Purchaser be settled at the Medium of what was collected in the Three preceding Years, with an Allowance of 15 per Cent. deducted for the Charges of Collections, and their Profits.

3d. We reckon the Charges of Collection at 5 per Cent. ; and 10 per Cent. is their just Profit as Zemindars. If any Taxes have been imposed since the Commencement of 1772, these must be deducted before the future Revenue is settled. Aumeens sent into the Purgunnahs immediately on the Expiration of the present Leases, would probably ascertain the Collections without Difficulty, as there would be no one interested to prevent it.

4th. That the Revenue do remain fixed at this Rate during the Life of the Purchaser. That no Increase be levied, nor Deduction allowed on any Account whatever. That the Government be at liberty to sell the Zemindarry, if the Zemindar should be deficient in his Payments.

4th. An annual Encrease would put the Zemindar to Difficulties, which would eventually produce Oppression and prevent Improvement; and Deductions would become necessary, as at present, in unfavourable Seasons. If the Revenue be fixed, the Profits of One Year will compensate for the Losses of another; and should the Zemindar, through his own Misconduct, be at any Time deficient in his Payments, a Purchaser would never be wanting to take the Zemindary on Terms which would secure to Government its just Revenues.]

✍

§ (“ 5th. That on the Death of any Purchaser, the Zemindarry shall devolve to his Heir. That it shall then be in the Option of the Government to continue it fixed to him at the same Rate as was paid by the Purchaser, or to make a new Hustbood of it, and settle the Rent on the Medium of the actual Collections of the Three preceding Years, in the Manner proposed in the 3d Article, with this Proviso, however, that whatever may be the Result of the Hustbood, no greater Increase shall be levied than 10 per Cent. on the preceding Lease, nor the Settlement be reduced to less than the preceding Lease; that the Expence of the Hustbood be defrayed, Half by the Government and Half by the Zemindar. If the new Zemindar agrees to an Increase of 10 per Cent. a Hustbood will then be unnecessary. This, however, should not be demanded, unless the preceding Zemindar had possessed the Estate at least Ten Years.

(“ 5th. The Increase proposed is very moderate; but we do not think it could be rendered greater, consistently with the Value which we would wish to be set upon Landed Property; for upon this we deem the whole Success of our Plan to depend.

“ It cannot, we think, be reckoned an Injustice, that the Successor should at any Rate pay the same Revenues as his Predecessor. If the Zemindarry is not worth holding on those Terms, he will be at Liberty to sell or relinquish it; it is a necessary Regulation, lest the Successor should insist upon a Hustbood, and by Influence and Bribery get the Value of it reported much lower than the Truth, and so defraud the Government.

“ Was every Zemindar required to deliver annually an exact Account of his actual Collections, under Pain of forfeiting his Zemindarry, it might prevent the Necessity of ever having Recourse to a Hustbood; but we apprehend such a Clause would occasion an Alarm, and discourage People from purchasing.

“ We propose the Expence of the Hustbood to be paid, Half by the Government and Half by the Zemindar, that both may be induced to an amicable Adjustment.

“ If the preceding Zemindar had possessed the Estate but a short Time, the Government ought to confirm it to his Successor without any Encrease: If he had possessed it a great Number of Years, and no particular Circumstance had happened to prevent its Improvement, it would be reasonable that the Encrease of 10 per Cent should be demanded.

[8 B]

“ This

“ 6th. That should the new Zemindar refuse to hold the Zemindarry at the same Rate as was paid by his Predecessor, he shall either sell it to some other Person who will be answerable for the Revenue, or else it shall be forfeited and escheat to Government.

“ 7th. That should the new Zemindar refuse to hold it on the Terms of a Huftbood, as proposed in the 5th Article, he shall receive an Allowance of 10 per Cent. on the preceding Settlement, and the Government shall be at Liberty to farm it out on the best Terms procurable.

“ 8th. That should the new Zemindar be a Minor, and Guardians have not been appointed by the Father, the Government shall take the Zemindary under its own Charge, till he attains the Age of 18 Years, and be at Liberty to farm it out on the best Terms procurable, setting apart for him an Allowance of 10 per Cent.

“ 9th. That as soon as he attains the Age of 18 Years, the Farm shall be offered to him on the Terms proposed in the 5th Article; and if he refuses to hold it on any of those Terms, the Government shall be at Liberty to farm it out, as in the 7th Article.”)

✍ [10th. That all the other Districts of Bengal be formed out in Leases for Life, or for Two joint Lives, to such responsible People as shall offer the most advantageous Terms, allowing a Preference to the Zemindars, (provided they have attained the Age of 18 Years), if their Offers are equal to those of others, or if they are equal to what the Council shall judge to be the real Value of the Lands.

“ This Encrease of 10 per Cent. should be demanded on each Succession, if the State of Improvement will admit of it; and this, in case of Dispute, would be ascertained by the Huftbood.

“ It is unnecessary at present to enter upon a Discussion of the subsidiary Regulations which would be requisite for the Transfer of a Zemindarry by Sale or otherwise, the granting of new Sunnuds, &c. &c. &c.

“ 6th. The Reasons for this Regulation are explained in the preceding Article.

“ 7th. It might sometimes happen that an Aumeen employed in making the Huftbood, would report the Collections of the Three preceding Years to be higher than they actually were, and that in consequence an Encrease might be demanded, when the State of the Zemindarry would not admit of it. This Regulation is meant to secure the Zemindar from suffering by such a Circumstance, and to render him at any Rate certain of a Profit of 10 per Cent. But it would seldom be good Policy in the Government, thus to free the Zemindar from his Responsibility in the Revenue, and take the Management of it out of his Hands.

“ 8th. We propose this Article, that the Zemindar may not be liable to lose his Inheritance by the Misconduct of his Servants, before he is himself of an Age to attend to the Management of it.


“ 9th. We leave him the Liberty of declining to farm it on the Terms on which it was held by his Predecessor, because it may have been injured during his Minority, and so may have fallen to Decay without either his or his Predecessor's Fault; he may still bid for it according to what he deems it's Value, and be allowed a Preference to others, as proposed in the 10th Article.”) §

10th. Whenever the Landed Property shall be put upon such a Footing, as to render it desirable, and secure Purchasers in case of Balances, we would wish that the Revenue of every District should be settled with the Zemindar; and for this Reason we propose he should have a Preference, if his Terms are equal to what the Council judge to be the real Value of the Lands, even though other Persons should be willing to give considerably more. This Power will be very likely to subject the Conduct of the Council to Misrepresentations; but, unless it is allowed to and exercised by them, it will be impossible to prevent the Mischief of Districts being over-rated, as at the Five Years Settlement, by People offering more for them than can be afforded consistently with Justice to the Ryots.

“ It might be resolved, that no Proposals should be received from any Persons but the Zemindars themselves, and that their Terms should be fixed by the Result of the Huftbood, as in the 3d Article. A

“ Kind

Kind of Hustbood will indeed be necessary at any Rate, according to our Plan, in order to ascertain the Taxes which have been imposed upon the Ryots since the Commencement of 1771; but to trust to it for fixing this Settlement, would be attended with great Risk of injuring the Government by the Influence of the Zemindars preventing the Delivery of just Accounts, and by the Temptations to which the Aumuns would be exposed of Corruption.

Leases to Farmers on fixed Terms for Life, would interest them in the Improvement of the Country equally with the Zemindars, and in one Respect would be more effectual; we mean, by being granted to substantial *, who have Money of their own to lay out in Improvements. The principal Argument in Favour of the Zemindars, is the Security arising from the Power of selling their Lands, when Landed Property is put on such a Footing as to become desirable.] 

§ (" 11th. That it be expressly stipulated, that no Attention shall be paid to any Proposals for an annual Encrease, it being meant, that the same Revenue shall be paid for the First Year, as for the subsequent Years; that no Encrease be levied, or Deduction allowed, on any Account or Pretence whatever.

" 12th. That it be observed as an inviolable Rule, that if any Zemindar fails in his Engagements, his Zemindarry, or such Part of it as may be necessary to pay the Deficiency, shall be publickly sold. The Purchaser to hold it, either on the Terms of a Hustbood, as proposed in the 2d Article, or according to the preceding Settlement, as may be specified in the Advertisement.

" 11th. If the Attention of Government be drawn aside by Allurements held out of future Encreases, the Revenue will be over-rated. Many Persons may be found, who will not scruple to promise more than they know themselves able to perform, it by that Means they can obtain their present Views. (Vide Observations on the 4th Article).

" 12th. Without this Article, we should not think a Settlement with the Zemindars advisable, especially with the great Zemindars. They are for the most Part ignorant of, or inattentive to Business, and trust to their Servants, who defraud and impose upon them. Besides, it has so long been the Custom of Bengal, to raise their Rents to the full Value of their Lands, that very few of them have any Desire for their Improvement, and we do not suppose that an Alteration in the System of Landed Property, will make any immediate change in Sentiments which they have imbibed from their Infancy. The Fear of the Sale of their Lands, is the only probable Instrument of keeping them to their Engagements; and the actual Sale of them, is the only Means of re-imburasing the Government if they fail. With respect to the Terms on which the Revenue of the alienated Lands should be paid for the Purchaser in case of their Sale, the following should be the Rules observed:

" If the Land to be sold be a Purgunnah separated from a large Zemindarry, it should be ascertained by a Hustbood, as proposed in the 3d Article:

" If it be an entire small Zemindarry, it should be fixed according to the preceding Settlement, provided the Council have Reason to believe it was rated at nearly its just Value.

" 13th. Requires no Explanation.

" 13th. That the several Regulations proposed in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Articles, relative to Purchasers in the Calcutta Purgunnahs, shall equally extend to the Purchasers in other Districts, and to the present Zemindars.

" 14th. That whenever the Zemindar does not farm his own Zemindarry, his Allowance be paid at 10 per Cent. on the Amount of the Revenue settled by the Government.

" 14th. We understand this was the Rule in the ancient Constitution of the Empire. It now prevails universally in the Province of Bahar, under the Title of Malckâna, or the Right of the Proprietor.

" 15th.

“ 15th. That each Zemindar, or the
 “ Farmer where the Farmer has Possession,
 “ be authorized to exercise a Foujdarry
 “ Jurisdiction, and be made answerable for
 “ Murders and Robberies committed in his
 “ District agreeably to the old Constitution
 “ of the Empire.

“ 16th. That for the Salt Contracts a
 “ Preference be allowed to the Land Far-
 “ mer, and that in future it be regulated
 “ that the Molungees, or Salt Boilers, shall
 “ not be obliged to work, whether they chuse
 “ it or not; but only, that if they do work,
 “ it shall be for the Contractor, and that
 “ their Salt shall be delivered to him; the
 “ Price to be settled by mutual Agreement.

“ 17th. That these Regulations, or such
 Part of them as shall be approved, and any
 others which the Honourable Court of Di-
 rectors shall think fit to add to them, be
 passed into fixed Laws by their express
 Command; that it shall not be in the
 Power of the Governor and Council to
 change or deviate from them on any Oc-
 casion, or for any Pretence whatsoever;
 and that Copies thereof, in the English,
 the Persian, and Bengal Languages, be
 affixed to all the Cutcherries of the Pro-
 vinces, with the same Authority declared
 for their Establishment and Duration.

“ 15th. The Foujdarry Jurisdiction, according to
 “ the Constitution of the Empire, is inherent in the
 “ Zemindar; but it will be dangerous to entrust the
 “ Exercise of it to any other than the Person who has
 “ the Charge of the Collections, nor would it prove
 “ effectual in any other Hands. Continual Jealousies
 “ and Contentions would be excited between the
 “ Farmer and the Foujdar. The former would suffer
 “ by the Oppressions of his Ryots, if the latter had a
 “ superior Influence, or he would make use of such a
 “ Plea to obtain a Remission in his Rents; and the
 “ Foujdar would be unable to act, if the Farmer's
 “ Influence prevailed, as the Ryots would always fly
 “ to him for Protection. Some Regulation of this
 “ Kind is necessary for the Peace of the Country, but
 “ it would require much Care to put it upon such a
 “ Footing, as neither to be oppressive to the Farmer,
 “ nor to the Ryots. The old Constitution of the
 “ Mogul Empire should in this Instance be the
 “ Basis of the Rules to be ordained.

“ 16th. We propose that the Zemindar, or Land
 “ Farmer, should also be the Contractor, because he
 “ would be able to execute that Business with greater
 “ Advantage than another. An Order restricting the
 “ Molungees to the Service of the Contractor can-
 “ not be oppressive, if they are at the same Time
 “ allowed to quit that Business altogether, in case
 “ they cannot settle with the Contractor, to their
 “ own Satisfaction, for the Price and Conditions of
 “ their Labour. Such a Permission would put them
 “ on a happier Footing than they have ever yet en-
 “ joyed.

“ That Government should continue to draw a Re-
 “ venue from the Article of Salt, appears highly pro-
 “ per and equitable. Suppose the Inhabitants, one
 “ with another, to expend a Seer of Salt per Month,
 “ (which is a large Allowance), and suppose the Go-
 “ vernment to draw from it a Revenue of One Rupee
 “ per Maund, which would amount to Twenty Lacks;
 “ the Charge to each Person would be little more
 “ than a Fourth Part of a Rupee in a Year; so mere
 “ a Trifle, that it could scarcely be felt. We suppose
 “ the utmost; the real Increase of Price since the
 “ Year 1772, when the Government took the Salt
 “ Manufacture into their own Hands, has not been
 “ Half a Rupee per Maund.”

17th. The continual Variations in the Modes of
 collecting the Revenue, and the continual Usurpa-
 tions on the Rights of the People, which have been
 produced by the Remissness or the Rapacity of the
 Mogul Government, and, in the English, by the
 Desire of acquiring a Reputation from a sudden
 Increase of the Collections, without sufficient Atten-
 tion to remote Consequences, have fixed in the Minds
 of the Ryots so rooted a Distrust of the Ordinances
 of Government, that no Assurances, however strong,
 will persuade them, that Laws, which have no appa-
 rent Object but the Ease of the People and the Secu-
 rity of Property, can be of long Duration, unless
 confirmed by a stronger Pledge than the Resolution
 of a fluctuating Administration. Even with the San-
 ction of the Honourable Court of Directors, Time
 will be required to reconcile their Belief to so extra-
 ordinary a Revolution in the Principles of this Go-
 vernment.]

At the same Time that the Honourable Court of Directors send us their Instructions concerning the future Settlement of the Revenue, we wish to be furnished with their Sentiments on the Rule of Succession to Zemindarries.

Both by the Mussulmen and the Gentoo Laws, an Inheritance should be divided amongst the Sons in equal Proportions, yet it has been established by Custom that the large Zemindarries shall not be divided, but be possessed entire by the eldest Son, who is to support his younger Brothers.—On the contrary, it is usual for the small Zemindarries to be divided amongst all the Sons; but in many Parts of the Country, the Custom prevails that the eldest should have something more than the others.

The Reverse of these Customs we think would be for the Interest of the Government, we mean, that the large Zemindarries should be divided, and that the small ones should be preserved entire.

The Business of the Revenue, we think, would be best conducted with Zemindars whose Estates yield them from 10,000 to Two Lacks of Rupees a Year: They vary at present from 300 or 400 Rupees to 40 Lacks.

The Proprietors of the very extensive Zemindarries are generally oppressive and extravagant, and possess an Influence which they employ in Opposition to Government, and in case of a War, they might even become formidable, as was the Case in former Times. At the best they find the Management of their Estates a more laborious Task than they are able or willing to undertake, and leave it too much to their Servants; and, on the other Hand, the Collection of the Revenue from very small Zemindarries is attended with Trouble and Expence. [(a) With respect to the Mode of managing the Collection of the Revenue, and the Administration of Justice, none occur to us so good as the System which is already established of Provincial Councils, as explained in the Revenue Consultations of the *]

* Sic in Orig.

We are under some Apprehension however, lest the Members of these should divide into Parties, and so the Currency of Business be impeded, and Disputes engross the Time which ought to be employed in a minute Attention to the Detail of their Duty, and to Dispatch, which is the Life of the Collections: It is the natural Consequence of Dissentions in the superior Council, and our constant Care will be required to prevent it.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXXVIII.

Book 217.

Letter from the Governor General and Mr. Barwell to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 31st of April 1776.

[(b) "Honourable Sirs,

"The accompanying Sheets contain the Draught or Scheme of an Act of Parliament, formed on the Plan, which we had the Honour to transmit to you in Duplicate by the last Dispatches, for the better Administration of Justice in these Provinces, and drawn up at our Instance by the Chief Justice]. The enclosed Copy of a Letter from him to the Governor General, now sent with his Permission, will best explain our Motives for engaging his Attention to so laborious and difficult an Undertaking.

The other Judges, to whose candid Assistance we must also acknowledge ourselves greatly indebted, have together revised the Whole with great Care and Attention, and have been pleased to signify their general Approbation of it, in a Letter which we likewise enclose for your Satisfaction.

Though incompetent Judges of a Composition of this Nature, it appears to us to be written with such Accuracy and Perspicuity, and guarded with such ample Provisions, that we believe it will not need the Allowance which the Chief Justice has thought proper to claim for its Defects. Yet it is a Duty which we owe to his Appeal, to declare that, although it was most cheerfully undertaken, it was begun immediately after a Fit of Sickness, so late as the Time of the Close of our publick Dispatches, and delivered as it was finished in Parts for repeated Revival. The same Excuse we must plead for the Blots and Erasures of the Copy, having been obliged to employ several Hands in transcribing it, and to correct some Parts after it had been written for your Use.

The short Time which is now left us, the Packet being already closed, will not allow us to offer many Observations upon this Performance; few Deviations have been made in it from the original Plan; the most essential are in the Jurisdiction respectively assigned to the Provincial Councils, and the Courts of Adawlut Dewanny Zillajaut: the former are restricted to the Cognizance of such Causes only as had an immediate Relation to the public Revenue; the latter are intirely freed from their Dependance and Connection with the Provincial Councils, and invested with a Jurisdiction in all Cases which do not appertain to the Revenue, and even in the Trial of Complaints

(a) Vide supra, Page 1166.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1166.

from the Riats against the inferior Agents of the Collections for Exactions, not warranted by their Pottahs on Leases; for although these, as Matters of Revenue, should be properly cognizable by the Provincial Councils, yet, from the innumerable Instances of this Kind of Oppression which we apprehend will occur whenever the Riats shall have a Resource provided for their Redress, they would prove too heavy a Charge upon the Provincial Councils, and encroach too much upon the Time which they ought to bestow on the Receipt and Management of the larger Collections.

By this Distribution, the Objection is in a great Degree removed which might have been made to the mixed Powers which were proposed by our First Plan to be given to the Provincial Councils, and we hope it will be found that the judicial Authority which is still left with them, is no more than will be indispensably necessary to enable them to conduct the Business of their official Department, without the Embarrassments and Delays to which it would be perpetually exposed in the ordinary and daily Process of their Collections, by Applications to the Courts of Justice from litigious and insolvent Debtors of Government.

Of the other Alterations and Additions which have been introduced by the Chief Justice into the Plan as it now stands, we think sufficient to declare, that they have our entire Approbation, being calculated, as far as we are able to judge, to promote the Ease of the People, and the Benefits of Society, to render the Process of the Courts effective of the Ends of their Institution, and to free it from unnecessary Expence, Trouble, and Vexation.

In thus delivering our Opinion of the probable Effects of the Regulations laid down in this Bill, we presume not to look beyond the Line prescribed by our own local Knowledge. It will rest with you, Honourable Sirs, to consider in what Manner they may affect your general Interests, and to those to whose professional Knowledge of the Principles and Forms of Law it may be thought proper to trust the Revival of them, to decide on their Propriety or Expediency in other Respects.

However it may be your Desire to govern the People of this Country by the fixed Rules of Law and Justice, we dare venture to pronounce that it will be impossible to effect this by any System, however judicious, which shall not have the Sanction of Sovereign Authority, especially with Courts which are to exercise a concurrent Jurisdiction with the high Powers granted by Parliament to the Supreme Court of Judicature.

We have already had some Experience of the Courts which were established in the Year 1772. These, though imperfect for the Reason above assigned, have been universally approved by the Inhabitants of these Provinces, and with the Improvements proposed by this Act, by giving them a legal Sanction, and placing them under the Controul and Instruction of the Supreme Court, we have every Reason to promise ourselves that they will prove in Aid of that Court an effectual Security to private Property, and eventually the Instruments of adding both to the Population and Revenue of the Country. For, while the Farmer depends on the arbitrary Will of Government, a large Portion of the Rents will be unavoidably sunk in the intermediate Channels, before it can find its Way to the public Treasury, which would not be the Case, at least not in so great a Degree, if his Engagements were secured by legal Protection, and could be sure of immediate Redress against the Attempts of undue Influence, or the Chicanery of Office. And if the Riat is guarded from the Extortions of the lower Agents of the Collections, when the Experience of a few Years shall have confirmed the public Confidence that their Pottahs will prove the full Measure of their Rents, it is our Belief that such an Encouragement will draw Multitudes of new Inhabitants into Bengal, who may hope to enjoy a State of Tranquillity unknown to any other Government in India.

We shall not offer any Opinion concerning the Constitution of your present Government in these Provinces. Many Reasons at this Time forbid it, although we conceive it to be of essential Importance in the Formation of a complete System of judicial Controul, that the Power which is to protect and give Vigour to its Operations should be as free as it can be rendered from Imperfection. A Sense of Duty required us, by this brief Intimation, to bring before your Notice a Subject so apparently connected with the Object of our present Address, and to leave the Prosecution of it to your superior Wisdom.

We have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and faithful humble Servants,

Fort William,
31st April 1776.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

P. S. Since closing the above, the Governor General has received a Letter from Mr. Justice Chambers relative to the proposed Bill, which, with his Consent, we take the Liberty to enclose.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

Extra

Extract from the Draft of a Bill for the better Government of the Kingdoms, or Provinces and Countries under the Government and Controul of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, in Bengal; and for the Administration of Justice therein.

Section 37. And whereas the Kingdoms or Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, were divided by the late President and Council of Fort William in Bengal into Seven different Divisions, by the Names—The Division of Calcutta; The Division of Moorshedabad; The Division of Burdwan; The Division of Dacca; The Division of Dinagepore; The Division of Patna; and the Division of Chittagong; and the said Divisions were respectively subdivided, or were meant and intended to be subdivided into several Districts by the said President and Council, by the Names following; that is to say, The Division of Calcutta, into the Districts of Calcutta, including the Twenty four Pergunnahs of Houghley, of Jessore, of Nuddia, and of Indgelee; the Division of Moorshedabad, into the District of Moorshedabad *, of Betorea, of Boofna, of Rajemahl, and of Baugulpoor; the Division of Burdwan, into the Districts of Burdwan, of Beerbhoon, of Puchet, of Bishenpore, of Midnepoor, of Jellafore, and of Jungulterry; the Division of Dacca, into the Districts of Dacca, of Silhet, of Buzzooigomedpoor, of Allat Sing, of Mo-min Sing, and of Bellooa; the Division of Dinagepore, into the Districts of Dinagepore, of Purnea, of Rungpore, and of Cooch-Bihar; the Division of Patna †, into the Districts of Patna †, of Beetea, of Sircar Sâran, of Tirhoot, of Shahabad, of Rotas, and of Ramgun; and the Division of Chittagong, into the Districts of Chittagong and of Tipperah. [Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said several Divisions and Districts respectively, be hereafter called by the Names the said Divisions or Districts now bear and are known by; that the several Cities, Towns, Villages, and Countries, by the said President and Council included within the said Divisions and Districts respectively, do for ever remain included in the said Divisions and Districts to which they have been so attached, and be for ever hereafter considered respectively as Part and Parcel thereof.

* Rajshahce.

† Bahar.
† Bahar.

The Division
of Chittagong
should be in-
serted before
that of Patna.

38. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there be erected and established, and there is hereby erected and established, within each of the Divisions aforesaid respectively, One Court of Record and of Revenue; which said Court shall severally and respectively be called, The Court of Provincial Council of Calcutta, The Court of Provincial Council of Moorshedabad, The Court of Provincial Council of Burdwan, The Court of Provincial Council of Dacca, The Court of Provincial Council of Dinagepore, The Court of Provincial Council of Patna, and The Court of Provincial Council of Chittagong;] (a) which said several Provincial Councils, and each of them, shall consist of a President and Three Counsellors, to be from Time to Time nominated and appointed out of the elder Servants of the East India Company, by the Governor General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the major Part of them, or, in the Absence of the Governor General, by the Counsellors of the said Presidency, or the major Part of them: And the said President and Counsellors, and each of them, shall remain in his or their Office or Offices during the Pleasure of the said Governor General and Council, or until he or they shall resign the same, or for just Cause shall be removed from the same by the said Supreme Court of Judicature, as is herein-after mentioned. And in case of Death, Resignation, or Amotion of any President or Counsellor of the said Courts of Provincial Council, the Governor General and Council, or the major Part of them, or, in his Absence, the Counsellors, or the major Part of them, shall, within Two Months after such Death, Resignation, or Amotion, nominate and appoint another of the elder Servants of the said Company to the Office so vacant, who shall remain in his Office during the Pleasure of the said Governor General and Council, or until he shall resign, or shall in like Manner be amoved: And it is hereby required and commanded, that the said Four Persons so respectively appointed Judges of each of the said Provincial Courts, or the major Part of them, do assemble Three Days in every Week at least in some certain Place to be by them appointed in the principal Cities or Towns in the Division of which the said Court of Provincial Council shall respectively belong: And the President and Councils of the said Courts of Provincial Councils respectively, or any Three Judges thereof so assembled, and at all Times when they, or Three of them, shall be assembled for the Purpose of transacting Business, shall have, and are hereby declared to have full Power, Jurisdiction and Authority, to hear, examine, try, and determine, in Manner hereafter mentioned.

39. All Actions and Suits concerning any Debt, Duty, Interest, or Demand whatsoever, which hath accrued and arisen, or which shall hereafter accrue or arise and become due, mediately or immediately, to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or to any Person or Persons indebted to the said Company from any Persons resident within the Division to which the said Court of Provincial Council shall belong, or who shall have been resident there at the Time when such Cause of Action shall have accrued, and to settle, adjust, determine, and give Judgment on all Matters of Account whatsoever which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue between such Persons as aforesaid, and between any Farmers or under Farmers, Securities of Farmers or under Farmers, or any other Agents or Officers concerned in the Col-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1166.

lections of the Revenues of the said Company, or between any of them, or Persons indebted to them, who shall be resident or shall have been resident when such Account accrued within the said Division.

40. And on any such Cause of Action as aforesaid, it shall be lawful and competent for any such Persons to whom the same has accrued or shall accrue, by himself or for any other Person in his Behalf, to prefer to the Court of Provincial Council to which the Cognizance thereof shall belong, an Arzee, Plaint or Bill in Writing, containing the Cause of Action or Complaint, which said Arzee, Plaint or Bill shall, by the proper Officer, be filed on Record in the said Court, and shall be read in Court on the next Court Day after the same shall have been prepared, if the Business of the Court will permit, or as soon after as the said Business shall permit: And it is hereby ordered, That the Arzee, Bill or Complaint first preferred to the said Court shall be first filed, read and proceeded on; and if such Arzee, Bill or Complaint shall contain any of the Causes of Action aforesaid, the said Court of Provincial Council is hereby authorized and required to award and issue a Summons in Writing, directed to the Serjeant of the said Court, containing a short Notice of the Cause of Action set forth in the Arzee, Bill or Complaint, and commanding him to summon the Party against whom the said Arzee, Bill or Complaint shall have been filed, to appear to answer the said Arzee, Bill or Complaint; which said Summons, and the Execution thereof, the said Serjeant shall duly return to the said Court; and the Person or Persons so summoned shall accordingly appear and make answer to the said Arzee, Bill or Complaint, the Court allowing a reasonable Time for that Purpose; and after such Appearance, the said Court shall proceed, from Time to Time, giving reasonable Days to the Parties, to hear their respective Allegations, as Justice may require, and to examine the Truth thereof upon the Oath or Oaths of such competent and credible Witnesses as they shall respectively produce, for which Purpose the said Court is hereby authorized to award Summons in Writing commanding such Witness or Witnesses, as shall be required by either of the said Parties, to appear and depose their Knowledge touching the Suit, and the said Court is hereby authorized to award a Sum for the reasonable Expences of such Witnesses or Witnesses, if the Court shall think fit so to do, to be levied and enforced against the Party at whose Suit such Witness or Witnesses shall have been summoned, in like Manner to be levied as Money recovered by Judgment of the Court; and the said Court is hereby authorized to administer to such Witnesses, Plaintiff and Plaintiffs, Defendant and Defendants, and others whom they may see Occasion to examine, such Oaths, and in such Manner and Form as the said Court shall esteem most binding on the Consciences of such Persons respectively. And the said Court is hereby required to reduce, or cause the said Depositions to be reduced into Writing, in the Language in which the same shall have been delivered, and to be subscribed by the several Witnesses respectively, with their Names or their Mark, and to file the same of Record; and if any Person or Persons so summoned shall wilfully neglect to appear, or be sworn, or be examined, or subscribe their Depositions, the said Court is hereby authorized to punish such Person or Persons so refusing or neglecting by Fine, Imprisonment, or other corporal Punishment, not affecting Life or Limb. And the said Court is hereby further authorized, upon examining and considering the several Allegations of the said Parties to such Suit, or of the Complainant alone, if the Defendant shall make Default after Appearance, or say nothing, or confess the Matter contained in the said Arzee, Bill, or Complaint, and on such Depositions aforesaid, to give Judgment and Sentence according to Justice and Right, and to award such Costs, to be paid by either or any of the Parties to the other or others, as the Court shall think fit; and the said Court is hereby further authorized to issue a Writ or Writs of Execution directed to the Serjeant of the said Court, commanding him to seize and deliver the Possession of Houses, Lands, or other Things recovered in or by such Judgment, or to levy any Sum of Money which shall be recovered, or any Costs which shall be so awarded, as the Case may require, by seizing and selling so much of the Houses, Lands, or other Effects, real and personal, of the Party against whom such Writs shall be awarded, as will be sufficient to answer and satisfy the said Judgment, and in Default of Effects sufficient to satisfy the said Judgment, to take and imprison the Body of such Party until he shall satisfy the same, or such Part thereof as shall remain unsatisfied for Default of Effects: And in case the Party so summoned shall not appear upon the Return of such Summons, according to the Exigence of the same, the said Court is hereby authorized to award and issue a Writ or Warrant, directed to the said Serjeant, commanding him to seize the Body of the said Party making Default, and to have his Body at a certain Time and Place before the said Court, to answer the said Arzee, Bill, or Complaint; and in case of such Arrest the said Court is hereby authorized to let such Defendant or Defendants out to Bail, on giving sufficient Security, which the said Court is hereby authorized to take, to abide and perform the final Order and Judgement of the said Court, or such final Order and Judgement as shall and may be given upon any Appeal to be brought in the said Cause, or to surrender himself to the said Court to be charged in Execution till the said Judgement shall be satisfied; and in Default of such Bail, or giving such Security, to deliver such Defendant or Defendants in Custody, until he or they shall have found such Bail or given such Security, or shall have Judgement or Sentence given for him or them in such Cause: But if the Cause of Action contained in such Arzee, Bill, or Complaint, shall be personal, and of more Value than One hundred Current Rupees, and the Plaintiff, by Affidavit in Writing, which Affidavit is hereby required to be filed of Record in the said Court, satisfy the said Court that the Defendant is truly and justly indebted to him in a greater Sum than

than One hundred Current Rupees, or shall, by like Affidavit to be filed as aforesaid, verify, to the Satisfaction of the said Court, a Case of such enormous personal Wrong as in the Judgement of the said Court shall require such Security, the said Court is hereby authorized to award and issue, in lieu of the Summons aforesaid, a Writ or Warrant to be directed to the said Serjeant, commanding him to arrest and seize the Body of such Defendant, and to have his Body, at a certain Time and Place, before the said Court, to answer to the said Arzee, Bill, or Complaint; and on the said Arrest, the said Court is hereby authorized to let out such Defendant or Defendants to Bail on the like Security, or in Default of such Bail or Security, to detain in like Manner, and for the same Time and Purposes, as Defendants are directed to be detained, who shall not have appeared on the Summons as aforesaid; and if the Serjeant shall return either to the Summons or Capias that the Defendant is not to be found within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and the Plaintiff shall, by Affidavit or otherwise, make Proof verifying his Demand, the said Court is hereby authorized to award a Writ of Sequestration directed to the said Serjeant, commanding him to seize and sequester the Houses, Lands, Goods, and Effects of such Defendant, as the said Court shall judge reasonable and adequate to the Cause of Action so verified, and the same to detain until such Defendant shall appear, and shall abide such Order of the said Court as if he had appeared on the former Process: And the said Court is hereby authorized, according to their Discretion, to cause the said Goods to be detained in Specie, or to be sold, and to give Day to such Defendant by Proclamation in open Court, from Time to Time, not exceeding Two Years in the Whole; and if such Defendant shall not appear on the last Day which the said Court shall, according to the Circumstances of the Case, think proper to give, the said Court is hereby authorized to proceed *ex parte* to hear, examine, and determine the Arzee, Bill, or Complaint, and give such Judgment thereon, and award such Costs as aforesaid; and if Judgment shall in such Case pass for the Plaintiff, the said Court is hereby authorized to award and issue a Writ to the said Serjeant, commanding him to sell the said Houses, Lands, Goods, and Effects so seized and sequestered, and to make Satisfaction, out of the Produce thereof, to the Plaintiff for the Duty so recovered, and his Costs, and to return the Overplus, if any there be, after satisfying the said Judgment, Costs and Expences of Sequestration, to such Person in whose Possession the said Effects were seized, or otherwise to recover them for the Defendant, as Occasion shall require; and if such Effects shall not be sufficient to produce the Sum so to be recovered, and Costs, the said Court is hereby further authorized and empowered to award and issue such Process of Execution for the Deficiency, as is before provided for levying Money recovered by Judgment and Costs; and if Judgment shall pass in this last-mentioned Case for the Defendant, the said Court is hereby authorized to award or order the Costs of the said Suit, and the Expence of the said Sequestration, and all the Damage occasioned thereby, to be paid by the said Plaintiff to the Defendant, or his known Vakeel or Agent, or the Person in whose Possession the said Effects were seized, as the Court shall deem beneficial to the said Defendant; and the same shall be levied by such Process as is herein-before provided for levying Costs.

41. And it is hereby ordered and commanded, That the Provincial Dewan, Canongoes, Moulauees, and Pundits of each Province respectively, whenever they shall be so required, do personally attend at every Meeting and Assembly of the said Courts of the Provincial Council, at all Times when any judicial Business shall be transacted in the said Courts respectively; and shall answer and resolve in Writing, with their Names respectively signed thereto, all such Questions as shall be put to them by the Courts to which they shall belong; and all Questions so proposed, together with the Answers delivered by them, shall be filed and recorded in the said Court respectively, on a separate File to be there kept for that Purpose by the proper Officer of the Court.

42. And it is hereby further ordered, That every Arzee, Bill, or Complaint which shall be preferred to the Courts of Provincial Council respectively, and the Proceedings thereon, together with the several and respective Dates when such Arzee, Bill, or Complaint was preferred and proceeded on, be fairly entered of Record on their ordinary Consultations at the Time, and in the Order in which the Business shall be transacted; and such Entry of judicial Proceeding shall be, and shall be considered a Record of the Court.

43. And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Cases whatsoever, wherein any Difference of Opinion shall arise in the said Court of Provincial Council, between the President and Council, or, in the Absence of the President, between the Counsellors, and they should happen to be equally divided, then and in every such Case the President, or, in his Absence, the senior Counsellor present, shall have a double or casting Voice; and such President or senior Counsellor, together with the other Members concurring in Opinion with him, shall be deemed a Majority of the President and Council.

Further Extract from the said Bill.

53. And it is hereby further enacted, That each of the said Courts, both Civil and Criminal, erected by this Act, shall have and use, as Occasion shall require, a Seal, whereon shall be engraved in the Persian Language the Name of the respective Court to which it shall respectively belong, to be kept by the senior Judge of such Court for the Time being; and all Writs, Summonses, Precepts, and Mandatory Process which shall be issued and awarded by the said Courts respectively, shall run and be in the Name of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and shall be sealed with

the Seal of the Court from which the same shall issue, and shall be witnessed or attested by the senior Judge of the Court for the Time being, and signed by the Officer of the Court, whose Duty it shall be to prepare such Precept, Process, or Writ.

54. And it is hereby further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall find him or themselves aggrieved by any Judgement, Decree, Rule, or Order of any of the Courts of Provincial Council, or Court of Adawlut Dewanny Zillajut established by this Act, in any Case whatsoever, whether the said Suit was originally instituted in such Court, or came there by Appeal, it shall be lawful for him or them, or the Party or Parties to whose immediate Prejudice the said Judgement, Decree, Rule, or Order shall be or tend, after the definitive Judgement and Sentence, to appeal to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in such Manner and under such Restrictions and Qualifications as are herein-after mentioned, by his or their humble Petitions or Arzee, to be preferred to the Court where the Cause shall be, praying Leave to appeal to the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and stating the Cause or Causes of Appeal; and in case such Leave to appeal shall be prayed by the Party or Parties who is or are directed to pay any Sum or Sums of Money, or to perform any Duty, the said Court to which such Petition shall be preferred shall, and is hereby empowered to award that such Judgement, Decree, Rule, or Order shall be carried into Execution, or that sufficient Security shall be given for the Performance of the said Judgement, Decree, or Decretal Order, Rule or Order, as shall be most expedient to real and substantial Justice: Provided always, That in case such Court shall think fit to order the Judgement, Decree, Rule, or Order to be executed, Security shall be taken from the other Party or Parties, for the Payment of such Costs as are likely in the Judgement of such inferior Court to be incurred on the Appeal, and also for the Performance of such Judgement or Order as the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall think fit to make thereupon; and on such Order or Orders of the Court where the said Petition shall be preferred thereupon made being performed, the said last-mentioned Court shall allow the Appeal, and the Party or Parties so thinking him or themselves aggrieved shall be at Liberty to prefer and prosecute an Appeal to the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and in all such Cases the Court from which the Appeal is made, shall certify and transmit, under the Seal of such Court, to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, a true and exact Copy of all the Evidence, Proceedings, and Judgements, Decrees and Orders, had or made in the Cause appealed, within Two Months after the said Appeal shall have been allowed: And, if any such inferior Court shall wilfully neglect or refuse to certify the same unto the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is hereby authorized to issue a Writ of Mandamus to the said Court so neglecting or refusing to return and certify the same; and may, if, on Examination by Affidavit, there shall in the Judgement of the supreme Court of Judicature be deemed sufficient Cause, punish the Judges respectively guilty of such wilful Neglect or Refusal, as if the said Judge or Judges had been guilty of Contempt to a Rule of Court.

Further Extract from the said Bill.

57. Provided always, That no Appeal be allowed by any Court of Provincial Council, or Adawlut Dewanny Zillajut, unless the Petition for that Purpose shall be preferred within One Month from the Day of pronouncing the Judgement, Decree, or decretal Order complained of, nor unless the original Dispute shall be concerning a Sum greater than One thousand Current Rupees, or concerning Malguzary Lands, or Lands paying Rent to Government, the annual Rent of which, paid or due to Government, exceeds One thousand Current Rupees, or concerning free or alienated Lands, the annual Income of which, received by or due to the Proprietors, exceeds One hundred Current Rupees.

58. And that no Appeal be allowed by any Court of Adawlut Dewanny Mofussil unless the Petition for that Purpose be lodged within One Month from the Day of pronouncing the Judgement, Decree, or decretal Order complained of, and unless the Value of the Matter in Dispute, or Sum recovered, without Costs, shall exceed One hundred Current Rupees.

59. Provided also, That in case any Person or Persons whatsoever shall think himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved by any Judgement or Determination of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in any Action or Suit commenced under the Jurisdiction given by this Act, he, she, or they may appeal from such Judgement or Determination to His Majesty in Council, His Heirs and Successors, in such Manner, and in like Cases, and on such Security, and under such Proviso, Restrictions and Limitations, as is provided by His Majesty's said Letters Patent in case of Appeal allowed thereby.

Signed at the End,

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

A P P E N D I X , N^o CXXXIX.

Book 108, Page 29.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated London, 31st January 1776.

Per Prince of Wales, London, Lionets, and Shrewsbury.

[(a) 21. Your Advices respecting Banyans holding of Lands, and Chiefs of Councils interfering in Farms, have alarmed us exceedingly; and although we are not prepared by this Dispatch to give our Sentiments fully on the System of letting the Lands, we cannot pass this Subject over unnoticed.]

22. We are sorry to observe, that many useful Regulations established by the Council of Revenue and Committee of Circuit, in 1772, have been totally disregarded. The following Abstracts of their Proceedings compared with subsequent Transactions, verify this Observation, and convince us that those Regulations have been grossly evaded, and to an enormous Extent.

23. By the 17th Article of those Regulations, Banyans, and other Servants of the Collector, of whatever Denomination, are totally precluded from holding any Concern, directly or indirectly, in any Farm; and if any Person under a false Name, or by any Kind of Collusion, evades this Regulation, he is to be subject to an heavy Fine, and to forfeit his Farm; and if the Collector connive at a Breach thereof, he stands ipso facto dismissed from his Collectorship; and no European is permitted, directly or indirectly, to rent Lands in any Part of the Country.

24. The Observations of the Committee of Revenue on this Regulation are, That if Collectors, or any Persons who partake of their Authority, are permitted to be the Farmers of the Country, no other Persons will dare to be their Competitors; that of course they will obtain the Farms on their own Terms; that it is not fitting for the Servants of the Company to become Dealers with their Masters;—that Collectors are Checks on the Farmers, but if they themselves turn Farmers, no Checks can be found for them;—that the Company will not have any Security for their Property, nor the Ryots be able to obtain Relief against Oppressions.

25. In 1773 the Collectors of Revenue were recalled, and the Office was executed by a Chief and Council.

26. If it was thought dangerous to permit the Banyan of a Collector to be concerned in Farms, we must conclude, that the same or stronger Objections will always lie against the Governor's Banyan being thus concerned; and we direct that you enforce the said 17th Regulation.

27. By the 11th Article of the said Regulations it is stipulated, that the Farmer's Payments to Government shall be ascertained and established, and no Demand made upon him, over and above the Sum expressed in the Rent Roll delivered him with his Lease.

28. The Reasoning of the Committee on this Article appears very excellent; but to our Concern we find so little Regard paid thereto, that 1,25,500 Rupees per Annum have been demanded, and upwards of 98,000 Rupees received upon Two inconsiderable Farms, independent of the Agreement made with the Company, and claimed by our Servants as a Perquisite of Office, or Emolument of Station.

29. Whatever may be our final Determination on these Proceedings, it is our positive Command, that no Person in our Service do presume to ask, accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, any Gift, Gratuity, Reward, or Benefit, from any Farmer of our Lands or Revenues, or on Account of any Farm, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said 11th Article above mentioned.

30. It is also our express Direction that Pottahs be regularly prepared and delivered to the Ryots, and that the Farmer do not receive more from the Ryot than the stipulated Amount of his Pottah; according to the 10th Regulation.

31. You will take Care that the Second Article be strictly observed, and that no Farmer be permitted to rent Lands to a greater Amount than 100,000 Rupees, hereditary Zemindars excepted; and except also there shall be an evident Necessity for departing from this Rule to prevent Confusion or Inconvenience, which may be occasioned by the Subdivision of Pergunnahs.]

32. We further direct, that the Prohibition contained in the 18th Article, relative to the lending of Money to Zemindars, Farmers, or Ryots, be extended to all our Servants of every Denomination, and that every Person who shall be found offending against this Order be forthwith suspended from holding any Employment under the Company till our Pleasure shall be known.

33. We recommend it to you so to regulate the Gifts of the Farmer, that they may become payable at the usual Times of Harvest, agreeably to the 19th Regulation.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1167.

34. As Monopolies in the Hands of Individuals at Our Residencies must necessarily tend to distress the Country, it is our Order, that you use your utmost Endeavours to prevent undue Influence from operating to the Prejudice of the Fair Trader at any of our subordinate Factories; and that you give impartial Encouragement to all such Merchants as may, with Propriety, be allowed to carry on a free Trade with the neighbouring Provinces.

35. The Exigency of Affairs has rendered it necessary for us to give you the above Directions by this Conveyance. When the Opinions of all the Members of your Board, relative to letting the Lands in Bengal, are before us, we shall take the Subject into further Consideration, and transmit you our Orders and Instructions thereon by the earliest Opportunity.

Signed at the End,

W. Devaynes,	John Harrison,
Nath ^l Smith,	John Roberts,
W. G. Freeman,	Fred ^k Pigou,
Peter Lascelles,	Jn. Woodhouse,
Geo. Wombwell,	W ^m James,
Edw ^d Wheler,	Dan ^l Wier,
George Cuming,	J. Stables,
Ben. Booth,	Jn ^o Michie,
Ja ^s Moffat,	Cha ^s Boddam,
	Rich ^d Becher.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXL.

Book 108, Page 299.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated London, the 24th of December 1776.

Approved in
Committee
Consultation,
18 December
1776.

Par. 40. Before we enter upon the very important Consideration of Measures to be pursued, and Directions to be given with respect to the new Grants of Leases on the Bengal Lands, we are glad to testify our singular Approbation of the Care and Attention of the several Members of our Council in transmitting to us such accurate and clear Statements and Plans as have given us great Information. We are only to signify our Expectation that you will continue from Time to Time to furnish us with authentic and digested Materials for regulating our Judgment on this great Department of your Presidency.

[(a) 41. Having considered the different Circumstances of letting your Lands on Leases for Lives, or in Perpetuity, we do not, for many weighty Reasons, think it at present advisable to adopt either of these Modes; but in the mean while, we direct that the Lands be let for the succeeding Year on the most advantageous Terms, and that none be in future let by publick Auction.

42. But in every Disposal of the Lands, it is our strict Injunction, that a Preference be given, and every Indulgence shewn, to the Natives resident on the Spot; and that no European, nor the Banyan of any European, be permitted to hold any Share therein; from which Injunction we, however, except the Jungleterry, or Corry Jury Lands, where the superior Knowledge of our own People may be of great Service, by clearing such Parts as lie uncultivated, and where such Mischiefs are not likely to be produced as are too generally found to attend the Measure of letting Lands to Europeans.

43. We direct, that Demands be made on the respective Landholders for all outstanding Balances or Arrears of Rent; and that every just and proper Step be taken to realize such Sums as may stand an apparent Value in our Books: But if it shall appear, from such Circumstances as require Lenity, that these Balances cannot be collected, the Whole, or Part thereof, may be remitted; for which we must depend on the Judgment and Discretion of our Governor General and Council, whose local Knowledge will best enable them to decide with Accuracy and Precision.]

44. We approve of your letting the Province of Dinagapore to the Rajah for Life as an Experiment, the Issue of which will, in some Measure, enable us to judge of the Propriety of adopting a general System on similar Principles; but you will not proceed further in letting other Districts or Lands on the like Terms till our future Orders.

Signed at the End,

John Stables,	John Roberts,
Fred ^k Pigou,	W ^m James,
R ^d Hall,	Daniel Wier,
W. G. Freeman,	Rob ^t Gregory,
Ja ^s Moffatt,	George Tatem,
Rich ^d Becher,	George Cuming,
	Samuel Peach,
	John Harrison.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXLI.Vide Appendix, N^o CXXXV.A P P E N D I X, N^o CXLII.

Book 108, Page 753.

Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated London, the 4th July 1777.

[Par. 36. ~~Our~~ Letter of the 5th of February 1777, we expressed our Apprehensions, that a sudden Transition from One Mode to another in the Investigation and Collection of our Revenues might have alarmed the Inhabitants, lessened their Confidence in our Proceedings, and been attended with other Evils; yet as we were led to hope that such Information had been obtained as would enable us to ascertain with a sufficient Degree of Precision what Revenues might be collected from the Country without oppressing the Natives, we felt some Satisfaction in considering those Evils as at an End, and proceeded to give such Instructions as appeared to us necessary for your Guidance in a future Settlement of the Lands.

37. In this State of the Business our Surprise and Concern were great, on finding, by our Governor General's Minute of 1st November 1776, that, after more than Seven Years Investigation, Information is still so incomplete as to render another Innovation, still more extraordinary than any of the former, absolutely necessary, in order to the Formation of a new Settlement.

38. In 1769, Supervisors were appointed professedly to investigate the Subject; in 1770, comptrolling Councils of Revenue were instituted; in 1772, the Office of Naib Duan was abolished, Natives were discarded, and a Committee of Circuit formed, who, we were told, precisely and distinctly ascertained what was necessary to be known; and now, in 1777, Two junior Servants, with the Assistance of a few Natives, are employed to collect and digest Materials, which have already undergone the Collection, Inspection, and Revision of so many of our Servants of all Denominations. We by no Means disapprove the Attempt to obtain further Information, if it be necessary, but are sorry that the Conduct of the Majority of the Council on the Occasion has been such as must have our utter Disapprobation. (a)]

39. We should have hoped, that when you knew our Sentiments respecting the Conduct of our late Administration in delegating separate Powers to their President, it would have been sufficient to prevent us further Trouble on such Occasions; but to our Concern we find, that no sooner was our Council reduced by the Death of Colonel Monson to a Number which rendered the President's casting Vote of Consequence to him, than he exercised it to invest himself with an improper Degree of Power in the Business of the Revenue, which he could never have expected from other Authority.

Court's Letter
to Bengal,
dated 15th
Dec. 1765,
Par. 27.

40. The Governor General states, in Answer to General Clavering's Objections, that there is a clear and solid Distinction between the Powers of preparing, and those of ordering, governing and managing the Revenues; and adds, that the Council have conferred upon him no Authority which he did not before legally and constitutionally possess. Without entering into the Governor General's legal Distinctions, we declare the Powers assumed by him, with the Consent of Mr. Barwell, such as we neither approve nor can permit to be exercised by any Person whatever. We therefore direct, that no separate Controul be henceforth exercised by the Governor General, nor any Orders issued from any Publick Office, or otherwise, in the Name of the Governor General only, except Military Orders in the Garrison of Fort William.

28th Nov.
1776.
Minute, No. 5.

41. And we further direct, that no Member of the Board be debarred the Inspection of any Papers, Accounts or Materials, which may have been collected in the first Instance, nor precluded from the Exercise of that Controul which is invested in him by Law, on any Account or Pretence whatever.

42. The Reasons given by the Governor General why the Business could not be entirely left to the Provincial Councils; namely, Because it "required Uniformity in Design, and Authority in Execution," are totally inadmissible. It was certainly in your Power to render the Proceedings of the Provincial Councils uniform, and perfectly safe to trust them with any Degrees of Authority, which could with Propriety be delegated to their Juniors in the Service, or to any Officer of this temporary Establishment.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1169.

[8 E]

43. And,

[43. And, as to arranging the Materials when transmitted to Fort William; if the Experience of the Officers of the Khalsa has not rendered them capable of executing a Work of this Nature more speedily, and to greater Advantage than Two Strangers, be their Abilities what they may, we must declare them unfit for their Employments.

44. The Roy Royan was the regular Channel of such Communications as require the Interposition of a Native, and not Gunga Govind Sing, whose Dismissal from the Calcutta Committee had rendered him an improper Person to transact Affairs of such Moment to the Company.

45. The Superintendant of the Khalsa Records and Persian Translator are unworthy their Offices, if unable to direct the Arrangement of Papers so immediately connected therewith; and as we consider the Preparation of Materials, upon which a General Rent Roll of the Provinces must be formed, as interfering most essentially with the ordering and Management of the Revenues, we must be of Opinion that the Members of our Council could not legally relinquish their Power of immediate Inspection and Superintendence of those Materials in the First Instance, nor delegate a separate Power of future Controul in the Degree and to the Extent now vested in the Person of the Governor General; because, though there might be no Reason to expect unfair Proceedings in the present Case, it was absolutely necessary to guard against the Possibility of enabling the Governor General to suppress or reject Papers or Accounts which might be deemed necessary Instruments of Information by other Members of the Council.

46. In regard to the Idea of deputing Natives on occasional Investigations, we are really astonished at such a Proposition. If a Committee of Circuit and Council of Revenue, composed of the most intelligent and respectable Characters in our Service, and armed with all the Power of the Presidency, have failed in their Attempts to obtain necessary Information, from whence are these Natives to procure it? And if Collusions have been practised by Members of Administration when deputed into the Districts, what Reason have we to expect that the Conduct of native Deputies, who cannot be ignorant of former Transactions, will be found more unexceptionable than that of their Superiors? It will certainly be allowed that they are liable to great Temptations, because their Report must determine, in some Degree at least, the Amount of Revenue to be taken from those Districts which are to be the Subjects of their Investigation.

47. The Minutes of General Clavering and Mr. Francis leave us little to add on this disagreeable Subject. Their Reasons against delegating a separate Power of Controul to the Governor are solid and judicious, and we are happy in declaring that their Conduct on the Occasion meets with our Approbation. (a)]

Signed at the End,

Henry Fletcher,	R ^d Hall,
John Smith,	Samuel Peach,
John Harrison,	George Cuming,
Cha ^s Boddam,	Thomas Rumbold,
Geo. Wombwell,	John Michie,
W. Devaynes,	Rich ^d Becher,
J. Purling,	George Tatem,
Fred ^k Pigou,	Joseph Sparkes,
John Roberts.	

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXLIII.

Vide Appendix, N^o CXXXV.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1169.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXLIV.

Book 180.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 3d November 1772.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. In our Address by the Colebrooke, dated the 13th April last, we acquainted you with the State of your Revenues in Bengal to that Period, since which we have closed the Account of the neat Settlements and Collections for the last Bengal Year, a Copy of which we now transmit a Number in this Packet. From it you will please to observe, that the Total Receipts, including some Deductions written off to Profit and Loss in the Moorshedabad Treasury, amounted for last Year to Sicca Rupees 1,57,26,576 : 10 : 2 : 1 ; so that the Balances for that Year are now reduced to Rupees 12,40,812 : 7 : 15, a great Part of which we shall still hope to realize ; and we flatter ourselves that this Reduction of the Balances, and the comparative View we hope you will take of the Bengal Collections for these several Years past with those of the last Year, will fully satisfy you as to the favourable Success we have met with in the Collection of the Revenues. The Moorshedabad Books that will be transmitted you by the next Ship compleatly balanced, will further elucidate the Statement of the last Year's Revenue, which we have now the Honour of enclosing.

Fort William
Revenue Pro-
ceedings.

Committee
Circuit Pro-
ceedings.

2. At a Meeting of your Council of the 30th August, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the Plan proposed by our President and Members of the Committee of Circuit at Cossimbuzar, for removing the Seat of the Revenue Business to the Presidency, and for putting this important Branch of your Affairs under the immediate Management of your Governor and Council ; in consequence of which, we formed ourselves into a Board of Revenue the 13th ultimo ; since that Time, all Affairs respecting the Collections or internal Government of the Provinces have been confined solely to this Department ; and we shall henceforth address you separately upon all Matters which come under these Heads.

Cossimbuzar,
28th July and
20th August.

3. In order to give you a distinct Idea of this Subject, and to make it the more compleat, we shall begin by recapitulating the most important Measures that have been lately taken, and of which you have been in part advised in our former Letters.

*X

4. In our Letter by the Nottingham, you were informed of our Intention of letting the Lands throughout the Provinces in Farm upon long and well regulated Leases ; and we are happy to reflect that such a material and principal Mode of conducting the Collections should coincide so

* Sic in Orig.

entirely with your Sentiments and Orders on the Subject.*X After the most serious and mature Deliberations on this Point, we determined, in our Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue of the 14th May, to establish a Plan for settling the several Districts upon this Footing, and for the future Government of your Collections. This being the Constitutional Ground Work of all our subsequent Measures, and of the System which we have since attempted to build upon it, we have thought it necessary, for your more immediate Attention, to transmit a Copy of it as a Number in the Packet, with our Reasons at large for adopting the Regulations therein laid down.

* Sic in Orig.

5. Before we proceed farther upon this Subject, it may not be improper to premise some general Remarks on the State of the Province at this Juncture.

6. The Effects of the dreadful Famine which visited these Provinces in the Year 1770, and raged during the whole Course of that Year, have been regularly made known to you by our former Advices, and to the Public by laboured Descriptions, in which every Circumstance of Fact, and every Art of Language have been accumulated to raise Compassion, and to excite Indignation against your Servants, whose unhappy Lot it was to be the Witnesses and Spectators of the Sufferings of their Fellow Creatures. But its Influence on the Revenue has been yet unnoticed, and even unfelt but by those from whom it is collected : For notwithstanding the Loss of at least One-third of the Inhabitants of the Province, and the consequent Decrease of the Cultivation, the nett Collections of the Year 1771 exceeded even those of 1768, as will appear from the following Abstract of Accounts of the Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad for the Four last Years.

Bengal Year.					
1175 or 1768,	Nett Collections	—	1,52,54,856	9	4 3
1176 or 1769,	The Year of Dearth, which was pro- ductive of the Famine in the follow- ing Year	—	1,31,49,148	6	3 2
1177 or 1770	The Year of the Famine and Mortality,	—	1,40,06,030	7	3 2
1178 or 1771	—	1,57,26,576	10	2	1
Deduct the Amount of Deficiencies occasioned in the Revenue by un- avoidable Losses to Government		—	3,92,915	11	12 3
			1,53,33,660	14	9 2

Fort William
Revenue Pro-
ceedings.

Committee
Circuit Pro-
ceedings

* Sic in Orig.
Kithen
10 to 28 June.

It was naturally to be expected that the Diminution of the Revenue should have kept an equal Pace with the other Consequences of so great a Calamity; that it did not, was owing to its being violently kept up to its former Standard. To ascertain all the Means by which this was effected, will not be easy; it is difficult to trace the Progress of the Collections through all its intricate Channels, or even to comprehend all the Articles which compose the Revenue in its first Operations. One Tax however we will endeavour to describe, as it may serve to account for the Equality which has been preserved in the past Collections, and to which it has principally contributed. It is called Najay *, and is an Assessment upon the actual Inhabitants of every inferior Division of the Lands, to make up for the Loss sustained in the Rents of their Neighbours, who are either dead or have fled the Country. This Tax, though equally impolitic in its Institution and oppressive in the Mode of exacting it, was authorised by the ancient and general Usage of the Country. It had not the Sanction of Government, but took place as a Matter of Course. In ordinary Cases, and while the Lands were in a State of Cultivation, it was scarcely felt, and never or rarely complained of. However irreconcilable to strict Justice, it afforded a Reparation to the State for occasional Deficiencies, it was a Kind of Security against Desertion, by making the Inhabitants thus mutually responsible for each other, and precluded the inferior Collector from availing himself of the Pretext of waste or deserted Lands, to withhold any Part of his Collections. But the same Practice which, at another Time and under different Circumstances, would have been beneficial, became at this Period an insupportable Burthen upon the Inhabitants. The Tax not being levied by any fixed Rate or Standard, fell heaviest upon the wretched Survivors of those Villages which had suffered the greatest Depopulation, and were of course the most entitled to the Lenity of Government. It had also this additional Evil attending it in common with every other Variation from the regular Practice, that it afforded an Opportunity to the Farmers and Shiedars to levy other Contributions on the People under Colour of it, and even to increase this to whatever Magnitude they pleased, since they were in course the Judges of the Loss sustained, and of the Proportion which the Inhabitants were to pay to replace it.

8. Complaints against this Grievance were universal throughout the Province, and it was to be feared that the Continuance of it would be so great a Check to the Industry of the People, as to impoverish the Revenue in the last Degree, when their former Savings by which it was sup-

† Sic in Orig.

ported were gone † Δ . Though Seven Years had elapsed since the Company became possessed of the Dewanny, yet no regular Process had ever been formed for conducting the Business of the Revenue. Every Zemindarree and every Taaluk was left to its own peculiar Customs; those indeed were not inviolably adhered to: The Novelty of the Business to those who were appointed to superintend it, the Chicanery of the People whom they were obliged to employ as their Agents, the accidental Exigencies of each District, and, not unfrequently, the just Discernment of the Collector, occasioned many Changes; every Change added to the Confusion which involved the Whole, and few were either authorized or known by the presiding Members of the Government. The Articles which composed the Revenue, the Form of keeping Accounts, the Computation of Time, even the technical Terms, which ever form the greatest Part of the Obscurity of every Science, differed as much as the Soil and Productions of the Province. This Confusion had its Origin in the Nature of the former Government. The Nazims exacted what they could from the Zemidars and great Farmers of the Revenue, whom they left at Liberty to plunder all below them, reserving to themselves the Prerogative of plundering them in their Turn, when they were supposed to have enriched themselves with the Spoils of the Country. The Muttessidees, who stood between the Nazim and the Zemidars, or between them and the People, had each their respective Shares of the publick Wealth. These Profits were considered as illegal Embezzlements, and therefore were taken with every Caution which could ensure Secrecy; and being consequently fixed by no Rule, depended on the Temper, Abilities, or Power, of each Individual for the Amount. It therefore became a Duty in every Man, to take the most effectual Measures to conceal the Value of his Property, and elude every Enquiry into his Conduct, while the Zemidars and other Landholders who had the Advantage of long Possession, availed themselves of it by complex Divisions of the Lands, and intricate Modes of Collection, to perplex the Officers of the Government, and confine the Knowledge of the Rents to themselves. It will be easily imagined that much of the current Wealth stopped in its Way to the publick Treasury. It is rather foreign from the Purpose of this Exposition, but too apposite not to be remarked, that it was fortunate such a System did prevail, since the Embezzlements which it covered preserved the current Specie of the Country, and returned it into Circulation, while a great Part of the Wealth received by the Government was expended in the Country, and but a small Superfluity remained for Remittances to the Court of Delhie, where it was lost for ever to this Province.

10. To the original Defects inherent in the Constitution of these Provinces, were added the unequal and unsettled Government of them. Since they became our Property, a Part of the Lands which were before in our Possession, such as Burdevan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, continued subject to the Authority of their Chiefs, who were immediately accountable to the Presidency. The Twenty-four Pergunnahs granted by the Treaty of Plassey to the Company, were theirs, on a different Tenure, being their immediate Property, by the Exclusion of the Zemindars, or hereditary Proprietors; their Rents were received by Agents appointed to each Pergunna, and remitted to the Collector, who resided in Calcutta.

The

The Rest of the Province was for some Time entrusted to the joint Charge of the Naib Dewan, and Resident of the Durbar, and afterwards to the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and to the Supervisors who were accountable to that Council. The Administration itself was totally excluded from a Concern in this Branch of the Revenue.

11. The internal Arrangement of each District varied no less than that of the whole Province. The Lands subject to the same Collectors, and intermixed with each other, were some held by Farm, some superintended by Shiedars or Agents on the Part of the Collector, and some left to the Zemindars or Talucdars themselves, under various Degrees of Controul. The first were racked without Mercy, because the Leases were but of a Year's standing, and the Farmer had no Interest or Check to restrain him from exacting more than the Land could bear. The Second were equally drained, and the Rents embezzled, as it was not possible for the Collector, with the greatest Degree of Attention on his Part, to detect or prevent it. The latter, it may be supposed, were not exempted from the general Corruption. If they were, the other Lands which lay near them would suffer by the Migration of their Inhabitants, who would naturally seek Refuge from Oppression, in a milder and more equitable Government.

12. The Administration of Justice has so intimate a Connection with the Revenue, that we cannot omit the Mention of it, while we are treating of this Subject in a general View, although we have already given our Sentiments upon it at large in another Place, to which we shall crave leave to refer. The Security of private Property is the greatest Encouragement to Industry, on which the Wealth of every State depends. The Limitation of the Powers annexed to the Magistracy, the Suppression of every Usurpation of them by private Authority, and the facilitating of the Access to Justice, were the only Means by which such a Security could be obtained. But this was impossible under the Circumstances which had hitherto prevailed. While the Nizamut and the Dewanee were in different Hands, and all the Rights of the former were admitted, the Courts of Justice, which were the sole Province of the Nazim, though constituted for the general Relief of the Subjects, could receive no Reformation. The Court and Officers of the Nizamut were continued, but their Efficacy was destroyed by the ruling Influence of the Dewanee. The regular Course of Justice was every where suspended; but every Man exercised it who had the Power of compelling others to submit to his Decisions. The People were oppressed; they were discouraged, and disabled from improving the Culture of their Lands; and, in proportion as they had the Demands of Individuals to gratify, they were prevented from discharging what was legally due to Government.

13. Such was the State of the Revenue when your Commands were received by the Lapwing, and happily removed the Difficulties which had hitherto opposed the Introduction of a more perfect System, by abolishing the Office of Naib Duan, and authorising your Administration to assume openly the Management of the Dewanee in your Name, without any Foreign Intervention.

14. In the Execution of these your Intentions, the Points which claimed our principal Attention, as will appear from the above Description, were to render the Accounts of the Revenue simple and intelligible, to establish fixed Rates for the Collections, to make the Mode of them uniform in all Parts of the Province, and to provide for an equal Administration of Justice. In the Steps which we have already taken, we have laboured to obtain these Ends; with what Success will be seen hereafter.

15. The Regulations which we have before mentioned being compleated, and the Committee of Circuit appointed, consisting (as we mentioned in our last) of the Governor, Messrs. Middleton, Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, we published our Intention of farming all the Lands of the Province of Bengal on Leases of Five Years, and invited all Persons to make Proposals.

16. The Committee first proceeded to Kishennagur, and there entered on the Settlement of the District of Nuddea. The Proposals which were there delivered to them were expressed in so vague and uncertain a Manner, and differed so widely from each other in Form, that it was impossible to make a Comparison, or to ascertain the proportional Amount of each; and the few only that were intelligible contained very low and disadvantageous Terms. The Committee were therefore of Opinion, that these Offers should be rejected; and that the Lands should be put up at Public Auction, though contrary to the original Intention. To remove all Obstacles that might present themselves, from an Uncertainty in the Bidders, with respect to the more minute Articles of the Collections, and the Grounds on which the Settlement was to be established between the Farmer and Cultivator, the Committee found it indispensably necessary, before the Sale began, to form an entire new Hushabood, or Explanation of the diverse and complex Articles which were to compose the Collections. These consisted of the Afsail, or original Ground Rent, and a Variety of Taxes called Aboabs, which had been indiscriminately levied at different Periods by the Government, the Zemindars, Farmers, and even by the inferior Collectors. One of these Aboabs we have explained above; many of them are incapable of any Explanation.

17. After the Committee had made a thorough Investigation of the above Articles of the Revenue, they proposed to deduct such as appeared most oppressive to the Inhabitants, or of a late Establishment, at the same time reserving those which were of long Standing, and had been cheerfully submitted to by the Ryotts, these being in fact a considerable Part of the Neat Rents.

Fort Wm
Rev. Procs
Com. Circuit
Procs.
Comm. Rev.
14 May.

Kishenn.
10 a 28 June.

Among the former were the Duties arbitrarily levied by the Zemindars and Farmers upon all Goods and Necessaries of Life passing by Water through the interior Part of the Country. The Bazee Jumma, or Fines for Petty Crimes and Misdemeanors, were also, agreeably to the humane and equitable Spirit of your Orders, totally abolished, as well as the Haldarry or Tax upon Marriage, which yielded a trifling Revenue to Government, was very injurious to the State, and could tend only to the Discouragement and Decrease of Population, an Object at all Times of general Importance, but more especially at this Period, from the great Loss of Inhabitants which the Country has sustained by the late Famine, and the Mortality which attended it. These several Deductions in favour of the Natives, altho' the immediate Cause of decreasing the Rent Roll, will doubtless in Time be productive of the most salutary Effects, as they tend to encourage the Manufactures and Trade of the Country, to retrieve the Loss of Inhabitants, to free the People from vexatious Prosecutions, and by promoting the general Ease of the Country, virtually to support and improve its Revenue.

18. In order to secure the Inhabitants in the quiet Possession of the Lands whilst they held them on Terms of Cultivation, and to prevent such Exactions as aforementioned in future, the Committee formed new Amulnamas or Leases, in which the Claims upon the Ryotts were precisely and distinctly ascertained, and the Farmers restricted from making any further Demands, under the severest Penalties. To this End, and to prevent the Farmers from eluding this Restriction, they were ordered to grant new Pottahs or Deeds to the Ryotts, the Form of which was drawn out by the Committee, and made public, specifying the Conditions on which they were to hold their Land, the separate Heads or Articles of the Rents, and every Encouragement was contained in them to cultivate the Waste Ground on a moderate and increasing Rent.

19. Another principal Object with the Committee, was to reduce the Charges of Collection as low as possible, from a Conviction that the Retrenchment of improper and unnecessary Expences opens a Source of Increase of Revenue the most eligible, because the most consistent with the Ease of the Inhabitants. For this Purpose we have formed an uniform and regular Establishment, for all the necessary Charges to be incurred in the Cutcherries of the several Districts, under positive Restrictions, that they shall not be exceeded without our being previously advised. This we doubt not will prove a great Saving to the Honourable Company, as it will be the effectual Means of preventing in future all superfluous and unnecessary Disbursements. And we think we may venture to promise that this Article will be duly attended to, as it will be almost the only Care of the Auditor, to prevent every Deviation from it in the Accounts which are to pass his Inspection.

20. After these previous Steps were resolved on, the Lands of Kishenager were put up to Public Auction, and a final Settlement was made for five Years on an accumulating Increase, for the Particulars of which we must beg Leave to refer you to the Proceedings of the Committee, which are now transmitted.

21. During the Course of the Sale at Kishenagur, the Rajah of that Place gave in Proposals for farming the whole District; which leads us to the following general Observations on the Subject of Zemindars and Talookdars in the Province of Bengal.

* Sic in Orig.



[22. Where it can be done with Propriety, the entrusting the Collections of the Districts to the hereditary Zemindars, would be a Measure we should be very willing to adopt, as we believe that the People would be treated with more Tendernefs, the Rents more improved, and the Cultivation more likely to be encouraged; the Zemindar less liable to Failure or Deficiencies than the Farmer, from the perpetual Interest which the former hath in the Country, and because his Inheritance cannot be removed; and it would be improbable he would risk the Loss of it by eloping from his District, which is too frequently practised by a Farmer when he is hard pressed for the Payment of his Ballances, and as frequently predetermined when he receives his Farm. (a)]

† Sic in Orig.

Colsimbuzar,
20 July.

23. With respect to the Talookdarrys, and inconsiderable Zemindarrys, which formed a Part of the Huzzon Zelahs or Districts which paid their Rents immediately to the general Cutcherry at Moorshedabad, as well as many others of the same Kind in different Parts of Bengal; all Arguments have been weighed whether in favour of the just Claim Government has upon these Lands for a Revenue adequate to the real Value, or of the Zemindars and Talookdars in Support of their Rights and Privileges, grounded upon the Possession of regular Grants, a long Series of Family Succession and fair Purchase. These being duly considered there occurred to us only the two following Modes which could be pursued in making their Settlement. The first was to let their Lands to Farm, to put the Renters in entire Possession and Authority over them, obliging them to pay each Zemindar or Talookdar a certain Allowance or per Centage for the Subsistence of himself and Family. The Second was to settle with the Zemindars themselves on the Footing of Farmers, obliging them first to enter into all the Conditions of a Farmer's Lease; Secondly, to pay the same Revenue that could be expected from Farmers; Thirdly, to give responsible Securities; and Fourthly, to admit a Reserve in favour of Government, for making, during the Course of their actual Lease, an exact Hufstabood (Valuation from Accounts) or a Measurement of their Possessions, in order to ascertain their true Value at a future Settlement,

should the present Accounts be found to be fallacious or Concealments suspected. We have allowed a Degree of Weight to the Arguments of the Zemindars and Talookdars in favour of their Plea of Right, which by adopting the first Mode of Settlement would doubtless be exposed to Risk; for as the Authority given to the Farmers would reduce the present Incumbents to the Level of mere Pensioners, and greatly weaken their Claims as Proprietors, so, in the Course of a few long Leases, their Rights and Titles might, from the Designs of the Farmers to establish themselves in their Estates, the Death of the old Inheritors, and the Succession of Minors, be involved in such Obscurity, Doubt and Controversy, as to deprive them totally of their Inheritance. To expose the Zemindars and Talookdars to this Risk, is neither consistent with our Notions of Equity, nor with your Orders, which direct, "that we do not by any sudden Change alter the Constitution, nor deprive the Zemindars, &c. of their antient Privileges and Immunities."

30th June
1769.

Another Argument, drawn from the Conduct naturally to be expected from the Zemindars and Talookdars, weighs strongly with us, and proves an Objection to adopting the first Mode. From a long Continuance of the Lands in their Families, it is to be concluded they have rivetted an Authority in the District, acquired an Ascendancy over the Minds of the Ryotts, and ingratiated their Affections. From Causes like these, if entire Deprivation were to take Place, there could not be expected less material Effects than all the Evils of a divided Authority, Prejudice to the Revenue, and Desertion and Desolation to the Lands: Whereas, from continuing the Lands under the Management of those who have a natural and perpetual Interest in their Prosperity, provided their Value is not of too great an Amount, solid Advantages may be expected to accrue. Every Consideration then shews us, where it can be done with the Prospect of the Advantage before mentioned, to adopt the Second Mode in settling with the inferior Zemindars and Talookdars; first, an equivalent Revenue may be thereby obtained, with Security for its punctual Payment; Secondly, the converting them into Farmers, establishes the Government's Right of putting their Lands on that Footing, whenever they shall think proper, the Awe of which must constantly operate to insure their good Behaviour and good Management; Thirdly, the Clause of Scrutiny to which they are subjected will also have the same Tendency, at the same Time that it may be strictly put in force, where there is Cause to suspect Concealment, or a Prospect presents of Increase to the Revenue.

24. Agreeably to these Ideas, the Committee at Kishenagur exempted the several Talooks in that District from the Public Sale, as the Possessors engaged to abide by such a Settlement as shall be deemed equivalent and just; and an exact Valuation was accordingly made of their Lands. It was however found that the Terms offered by the Zemindar of Kishenagur, as before mentioned, were not equivalent to the Expectations the Committee had reason to entertain from the Public Auction of the separate Farms; and the Faith of Government having been already engaged to such Farmers, whose Offers had been formerly accepted; for these Reasons, joined with the well known subtle and faithless Characters of the Zemindar, it was determined to reject his Proposals, and to give the Preference to the Offers of the Farmers, which were more advantageous to Government.

Kishenagur.

25. The Settlement of Kishenagur being concluded, a fixed Dewan was chosen by the Committee to be joined with the Collector in the Superintendancy of the Revenues, conformably to our established Regulations before referred to, and Instructions were accordingly given him for his Guidance.

26. We have been thus explicit in relating the Transactions at Kishenagur, both as these will serve to point out the various Effects of our previous Determinations, as well as the Motives which gave Occasion to those which were superadded by the Committee, from local or general Observations, and to convey an Idea of the Plan on which the Settlement of the whole Province will be formed, of which that of Kishenagur may be regarded as the Model.

27. From Kishenagur the Committee proceeded to Cossimbuzar, and arrived there the Beginning of July. One of their first Objects was the regulating the Nabob's Household and Stipend, and the appointing the necessary Officers for the Management of his Affairs. But as these Matters will be fully discussed in our Letter from the General Department, we shall confine this Address solely to the current Business of the Revenue.

Cossimbuzar.
7 July.
11 Do.

28. The Province of Radshahy and the Huzzoor Zelahs, were taken next into Consideration, and the same Regulations established previous to their Settlement as at Kishenagur. Public Advertisements being made for receiving Proposals for the farming the different Purgunnahs in Radshahy, and a proper Time limited for their Delivery, the Terms given in for the Whole of the Western Division were examined, and the Offers of the Farmers and Zemindar accurately compared. Those of the latter were found more advantageous to Government: a Settlement for Five Years was accordingly concluded with the Ranny Bowanny, the Zemindar of that District, whose Substance, Credit and Character rendered the Conditions of her Offer the more desirable, especially as she consented to the Committee's Plan of subdividing the Lands into fourteen Lots or Farms, and engaged to deposit the Farmers Cabooleats or Agreements, as a collateral Security with her own, for the punctual Payment of her Rents. No other Proposals being given in for the Eastern Division of Radshahy, it was in like Manner farmed to the Zemindar, whose Knowledge of, and long established Reputation in the Country, enabled her to make more advantageous Offers for this also, than any other Person; and we doubt not but we shall realize the whole of the Revenue, from these important and extensive Districts, which will receive an additional Advantage, besides
a Reduction

16 July.

3 August.

29 August.

a Reduction of the Expence of the Collections, in being thus united under their hereditary and ancient Proprietor.

20 August.
25 Do.

29. For the particular Reasons and Arguments urged in our several Proceedings referred to in the Margin, and which will be further treated on in our Letter from the other Department, you will observe that we have found it expedient to annex to Mr. Middleton's Appointment of Resident at the Durbar and Chief of Cossimbuzar, the Superintendancy of the Collections of Radshahy; in the conducting of which, the Whole being put under the immediate Management of the Zemindar, his only Care as Collector will be to receive the single Monthly Kists as they may become due, to attend to the Complaints and Representations of the Ryotts, and to see that the Regulations which have been made are duly adhered to.

6 August.
7 August.
3 September.

30. The Huzzoor Zelahs and the inferior Zemindarries and Talookdarries bordering on Moorshedabad and Radshahy, were also settled on the same Plan, a Preference being always given to the Offers of the Hereditary Possessors, as before observed. But as it would take up too much of your Time to descend to a minute Detail of these numerous Settlements, we must take the Liberty of referring you to the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit; you will therein Notice that we have appointed Five additional Collectors, to superintend the Revenue of those Districts. It was with some Reluctance we found ourselves under the Necessity of increasing the Number of these Appointments; they were rendered unavoidable by the Intricacy of those Parts of the Huzzoor Zelahs which have been thus distributed amongst them; but we hope that the Liberty which we have given to the Farmers, who may be so disposed, to pay their Rents immediately to the Sudder, or Head Cutcherry, will in Time enable us to reduce these Establishments.

20 August.
3 September.

31. In the Intervals of public Business, the Committee were employed in deliberating on the Steps referred to them, which were proper to be taken for carrying into Execution your late Orders by the Lapwing, where you declare your Intention of "standing forth as Dewan by the Agency of the Company's Servants, to assure the entire Management of the Revenues," leaving it to us to plan and execute this important Work, "by adopting such Regulations, and pursuing such Measures, as should at once insure to the Company every possible Advantage."

28 July.

32. The first Consideration was, whether the Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad should be abolished, and the Business of the Collections, in all its Branches, put under the Management of the Members of your Administration at the Presidency; and, after allowing due Weight to every Argument that occurred, we agreed unanimously with the Committee in the Necessity of this last Measure, which has accordingly been since carried into Execution. We take the Liberty of laying before you the Grounds upon which we have ventured to make this Alteration, in the flattering Hopes that it will meet with your Approval.

33. As the Administration of Justice, and the Collection of the Revenue, are by far the most important Objects of Government, they certainly claim the first Attention of your President and Council, especially at a Time when so many weighty Matters, intimately connected with them, are entrusted by you to our Investigation and Judgment, and when the State of the Country requires timely, well digested, and spirited Measures. While the controuling and executive Part of the Revenue, and the Correspondence with the Collectors, was carried on by a Council at Moorshedabad, the Members of your Administration had not an Opportunity of acquiring that thorough and comprehensive Knowledge of the Revenue which can only result from practical Experience: But as your late Orders tend to establish a new System, enjoin many new Regulations and Enquiries*, which could not properly be delegated to a subordinate Council, it became absolutely necessary that the Business of the Revenue should be conducted under our immediate Observation and Direction.

* Sic in Orig.

34. This Change we trust will afford great Relief to the Inhabitants of the Provinces, in opening to them a more ready Access to Justice, inasmuch that Appeals from the Decisions of the inferior Courts may now be made directly to the Presidency; whereas formerly they were first transmitted to the Council at Moorshedabad, and from thence an Appeal lay to us.

35. Another good Consequence will be the great Increase of Inhabitants and of Wealth in Calcutta, which will not only add to the Consumption of our most valuable Manufactures imported from hence, but will be the Means of conveying to the Natives a more intimate Knowledge of our Customs and Manners, and of conciliating them to our Policy and Government.

36. Besides the Reasons above urged for the Dissolution of the Council at Moorshedabad, we must beg Leave to add this further Argument, in reply to the Objection which may possibly be made to it, as repugnant to your Commands of the 30th June 1769. We now conceive them however to be superseded by your later Orders, and the discretionary Powers you have given us in your Letter by the Lapwing; nevertheless we should have thought ourselves indispensably bound to have adhered to the Spirit of them, so far as they could be made to coincide with the new System of the Dewanny, but we found them totally subverted by it.

37. While Moorshedabad remained the Seat of your Collections, every Consideration required the Establishment of a Council to superintend them, as it was a Trust every way too great for an Individual. On these Grounds alone we presume your Orders for forming such Councils at Moorshedabad and Patna were framed. But when the Office of Naib Duan was abolished, and you had declared your Resolution to place the Collections under the immediate Charge of your own

own Servants, there remained no Reason for continuing that Department of the Revenue at such a Distance from the Observation of your Governor and Council; and the Removal of the Collections to the Presidency, as it left no Business for an inferior Council, of course rendered their Continuance, and the Charges attending such an Establishment, needless. We will indulge ourselves therefore with another Hope, that an annual Saving of some Lacks of Rupees will be derived from this Alteration, although we are well aware of the Expence and Inconvenience which ever attends Innovations of all Kinds on their first Institution.

38. As the Reasons for the Removal of the Khalsa are treated on very largely in the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit of 28th July, and contain many Observations on the Nature of the Revenue in general, which are too voluminous to be inserted in the Body of this Letter, we wish to recommend these to your particular Attention.

39. The Plan which we have formed for conducting the Business of the Khalsa, or superior Office of the Collections, will go a Number in the Packet. 20 August.

40. The more regular Administration of Justice was also deliberated on by the Committee of Circuit, and a Plan was formed by them, which afterwards met with our Approbation. We cannot give you a better Idea of the Grounds on which this was framed, than by referring you to a Copy of it, together with a Letter from the Committee to the Board on the Occasion, both of which make Numbers in this Packet, and we earnestly recommend them to your Perusal; requesting to be assisted with such further Orders and Instructions thereon as they may require, for completing the System which we have thus endeavoured to establish, on the most equitable, solid, and permanent Footing. We hope they will be read with that Indulgence, which we are humbly of Opinion is due to a Work of this Kind, undertaken on the plain Principles of Experience and common Observation, without the Advantages which an intimate Knowledge of the Theory of Law might have afforded us. We have endeavoured to adapt our Regulations to the Manners and Understanding of the People, and Exigences of the Country, adhering as closely as we were able to their ancient Usages and Institutions. It will still be a Work of some Months, we fear, before they can be thoroughly established throughout the Provinces; but we shall think our Labours amply recompensed, if they meet with your Approbation, and are productive of the good Effects we had in View. 15 August.

41. Our President returned to Calcutta about the Middle of September. Mr. Middleton remained at Mr.shedabad to take Charge of his Appointments; and the other Three Members of the Committee of Circuit proceeded to Dacca, where they are now employed in making the Settlement of that Province, and the adjacent Districts; after which they will continue their Tour to the remaining Divisions on the Eastern Side of Bengal; and we hope to transmit the further Particulars of their Proceedings by One of the Ships of this Season, together with a complete Statement of your Revenue for the following Five Years. 5 September.

42. Beside the General Plan before-mentioned for regulating the new System of conducting the Revenues, and the several other Points therein referred to, the Committee of Revenue at the Presidency, composed of the remaining Members of your Council, were employed in preparing the Settlements of the Districts of Houghly, Midnapore, Beerbhoom, Jessore, and the Calcutta Lands. These, together with the Districts allotted to the Committee of Circuit, complete the Whole of Bengal, excepting Burdwan, where the Lands are already let in Farm, on Leases of Five Years, which do not expire till the End of the Bengal Year 1182.

43. In consequence of the public Advertisement for making the Settlement of Houghly, a Number of Proposals for farming the Lands were delivered in; and, after an exact Scrutiny was made into them, those which appeared to be the most advantageous to Government were accepted. It was originally intended to have let them in small Farms; but the Offers for larger Lots being much higher than the others, we were tempted to prefer them. There were likewise many Ta-hoodarries, and petty Zemindarries, in this District, the Possessors of which represented to us the Length of Time they had held their Lands, and the wretched Condition they would be reduced to, were they now to be deprived of them. As they engaged to pay to Government an increased Rent, in proportion to their Value, we were induced, by the same Motives as actuated the Committee of Circuit in similar Instances, to continue to them their hereditary Possessions. In One or Two of the Purgunnas some Deductions were found necessary to be made, on account of the particular Degree in which they had suffered by the late Famine; but a favourable Increase being added to the other Purgunnas, we have Reason to be satisfied with the good Success which has attended the Settlement of Houghly and its Dependencies.

44. The Settlement of Beerbhoom, Bissenpoor, and Pacheat, has been also effected upon an increasing Revenue, on a Plan similar to the other farmed Lands. * Sic in Orig.

45. The Districts of Jessore and Mahomed Shahy are settled on Terms advantageous to Government, as appears by the Accounts delivered in by Mr. Lane, a Member of our Board, who was deputed to accomplish that Business; and a full Representation of his Proceedings is recorded in our Consultation of the 10th of August.

46. By the Proceedings it appears, that the Calcutta Lands have been completely farmed; but as some of the Farmers have flown off from their Engagements, and absconded, and the Execution of the Title Deeds with the rest is delayed, we have hitherto been prevented from finally adjusting

justing this Business. We shall therefore defer transmitting a further Statement of these Lands till the next Ship; as well as that of Midnapoor, the Settlement of which is now in great Forwardness.

47. In pursuance of your positive Injunctions, we have been endeavouring for some Time past to collect the fullest Information concerning the Salt Business in Bengal, that we may be enabled to form such Regulations as shall appear the best calculated for securing the Duties of Government upon that Article, and for the general Benefit of the Trade. For our Proceedings in these Matters, so far as we have hitherto been able to effect, we refer you to the Consultations now transmitted, and particularly to that of the 7th of October. And as the Subject is one of the first that will fall under our Consideration, we expect in our next Advices to furnish you with a compleat State of it.

48. The Houghly disputed Ballances of Salt, which have been a Matter of Contention and Difficulty for these Two Years past, we have at length happily adjusted, as recorded in our Proceedings of the 1st of October.

49. The Bukshbunder or Customs at Houghly, as well as those of the Pachetra at Moorsheedabad, have not been let to farm, but continue to be collected by the Officers of Government, in order that no Obstacles may occur in new modelling this Source of your Revenue, agreeably to your Instructions. At present we wait for Advices and further Lights from the Committee of Circuit at Dacca, concerning the Shawbunder or Head Custom House in that District. Being furnished with these, we shall proceed to form one general and uniform Plan for the Collection of Duties, which will be duly transmitted for your Information.

50. The humane Attention shewn in your Commands of the 30th June 1769, and recommended in many of your Letters since that Date, to the Rights of the Zemidars who have inherited Lands from their Ancestors, encourages us to solicit your Compassion for the ancient Proprietors of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, or Calcutta Lands, which became the Company's Zemidarry by the Treaty of Plassey, and from which they were consequently dispossessed; a small Part of these Lands were before that Time united with the Zemidaries of Burdwan and Nuddea, whose Zemidars are amply provided for. The other Zemidars and Taalucdars have continued since that Time in a State of extreme Indigence. Some of them have large Families to maintain. It has been the usual Rule of the Mogul Government, when any Zemidar was divested of Authority, to allow him a Substance out of the Rents of his Zemidarree, proportioned to the Annual Income of it. This Proportion commonly amounted to One Tenth. We would not recommend so large an Allowance for these People. We are persuaded that they will be contented with a much more moderate Income, and receive it with Gratitude. As this Indulgence has been extended to all the other Zemidars in both the Provinces, since they were placed under your Government, we have judged that this Representation of the Case of those who alone have been excluded from it, would not be unacceptable to you.

51. As the Settlement of the Province of Bahar had been made for a Term of Years, and therefore did not require any immediate Alteration, we shall wait to finish the whole of our Regulations in Bengal, before we attempt any Innovations in that Province. The only Point on which we think we can give you any previous Intimation of our future Proceedings in those Parts is, that we deem it proper to unite the Collections with those of Bengal, and establish the same Regulations in both Provinces, as soon as we can do it with Conveniency, and without adding to our present Embarrassments.

Signed at the End,

Warren Hastings,	Richard D. Barwell,
Rt. Barker,	James Harris,
W. M. Aldersey,	H. Goodwin.
Thomas Lane,	

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXLV.

Book 184, Page 247.

Consultation of the 14th of May 1772.

Fort William, the 14th May 1772.

At a Committee of Revenue; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire,
 William Alderfey, }
 Philip Milner Dacres, } *Esquires.*
 Thomas Lane, }
 Richard Barwell, } James Harris,
 } James Lawrell,
 } Henry Goodwin,
 } John Graham.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 10th instant.

It has already been resolved, in Consultation of the 16th ultimo, to let the Lands of the Province in Farm, and for long Leases; and this Resolution has been communicated to the Court of Directors in the last General Letter. This, therefore, being the Ground-work of our Deliberations on the general Measures which are to be taken for the future Settlement of the Collections, it may not be improper, in this Place, to assign the Reasons which have induced us to form these Resolutions.

Deliberations
on letting the
Lands in the
Provinces.

There is no Doubt that the Mode of letting the Lands in Farm is, in every Respect, the most eligible; it is the most simple, and therefore the best adapted to a Government constituted like that of the Company, which cannot enter into the Detail and Minutiæ of the Collections. Any Mode of Agency by which the Rents might be received is liable to Incertainty, to perplexed and inextricable Accounts, to an Infinity of little Balances, and to Embezzlements. In a Word, both the Interest of the State, and the Property of the People, must be at the Mercy of the Agents. Nor is it an Object of trivial Consideration, that the Business of the Service, already so great that much of it is unavoidably neglected, would be thereby rendered so voluminous, and the Attention of the Board so divided, that nothing would be duly attended to; the current Affairs would fall into irrecoverable Arrears, the Resolutions upon them be precipitate and desultory, the Authority of the Government set at nought, the Power which it must necessarily delegate to others would be abused, and the most pernicious Consequences ensue from the Impossibility of finding Time to examine and correct them. That such would be the Case, we, with Confidence, affirm, since we already experience the Existence of these Evils, in Part, from the great Encrease of Affairs which has devolved to the Charges of this Government; and the Want of a reduced System no less than from a Want of immediate Inspection and Execution. This is a Point well worth the Attention of the Board in every Proposition that may come before them, as it essentially respects the Constitution and general Interest of the Company.

☞ To let the Lands for long Leases is a necessary Consequence of letting them. [(a) The Farmer who holds his Farm for One Year only, having no Interest in the next, takes what he can with the Hand of Rigour, which, even in the Execution of legal Claims, is often equivalent to Violence.—He is under the Necessity of being rigid and even cruel, for what is left in Arrear after the Expiration of his Power, is at best a doubtful Debt, if ever recoverable.] § (“ He will be tempted to exceed the Bounds of Right, and to augment his Income by irregular Exactions, and by racking the Tenants, for which Pretences will not be wanting, where the Farms pass annually from One Hand to another. What should hinder him? He has nothing to lose by the Desertion of the Inhabitants, or the Decay of Cultivation. Some of the richest Articles of Tillage require a Length of Time to come to Perfection; the Ground must be manured, banked, watered, ploughed, and sowed or planted. Those Operations are begun in one Season, and cost a heavy Expence, which is to be repaid by the Crops of the succeeding Year. What Farmer will give either Encouragement or Assistance to a Culture of which another is to reap the Fruits? “ The Discouragements which the Tenants feel from being transferred every Year to new Landlords, are a great Objection to such short Leases: They contribute to injure the Cultivation, and dispeople the Lands. They deprive the industrious Reiat of those Aids, known by the Appellation of “ Tuccaabee,” so essentially necessary to enable him to purchase Cattle, Seed, and Utensils of Husbandry, which a more permanent Farmer will ever find it his Interest to supply as a Means of promoting an increased Cultivation, and they of Course prove an unmountable Obstacle to bringing into an arable State, the immense Tracts of Waste Land which overspread this fertile Country. “ The Defects of short Leases point out, as a necessary Consequence, the opposite Advantages of long Farms.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1177.

“ From

" From these the Farmer acquires a permanent Interest in his Lands. He will, for his own Sake, lay out Money in assisting his Tenants in improving Lands already cultivated, and in clearing and cultivating Waste Lands. He will not dare to injure the Rents, nor encroach in one Year on the Profits of the next, because the future Loss which must ensue from such a Proceeding will be his own; the Tenants will grow familiarized to his Authority; and a mutual Attachment is at least more likely to proceed from a long Intercourse between them, especially when their Interests are mutually blended, than from a new and transitory Connection which is ready to expire before it can grow into Acquaintance.

" Such are the Arguments which have occurred to us, in Support of the Two Points on which we have already determined, namely, to dispose of the Lands to farm, and on long Leases.

" We are happy to reflect, that the Commands of our Honourable Masters in many of their late General Letters, but especially * strongly inculcate the same Opinion.")

* Sic in Orig.

Regulations. The Board now proceed to the final Consideration of the Measures requisite for the Settlement of the Collections, and are agreed on the following Resolutions.

The only general Principles to guide our Determination on this Point are, that the Leases be not too short, for the Reasons above recited, nor too long, lest the Farmer acquire an Influence so great in the Lands as to injure the Rights or Authority of his Successor, or lest the Knowledge of their Value be confined to the present Possessor, and lost to others. We are of Opinion, that a longer Term than Six Years might be liable to these Objections, as a shorter than Three would not answer the Ends proposed by farming the Lands. There are no valid Reasons for assigning a Preference to any one particular Term of Years above another within these Extremes of 3 and 6, since the Causes which might operate in favour of any Period for one Place from the Consideration of the Soil, Crops, or any other local Accidents, would not hold good in others. But we are of Opinion, that, for the Sake of Regularity, and for facilitating the Course of Business, the same Term of Years and the same Period for their Commencement should be fixed for all the Farms throughout the Province; and where the Lands are already in Farm, that the Leases be extended so as that the whole Leases of the Province may fall at one Time.

1st. That the Farms shall be let for the fixed Term of Five Years, to commence from the 1st of this instant Bysaac 1179, or the 10th April 1772.

2d. That the Farms shall consist of entire Pergunnahs, provided they do not exceed the annual Amount of one Lack of Rupees, in which Case, they shall be divided into such equal Proportions as shall reduce the Amount of each considerably below that Sum, unless the acknowledged Responsibility and good Character of the Farmer shall support his Pretensions to rent the whole Pergunnah; and that all Villages or Portions of Lands which have been hitherto let in separate Farms shall be reannexed to the Pergunnahs to which they originally belong.

3d. That a Committee of the Board shall be appointed to go on a Circuit through the Province, and to form the Bundoobast or Settlement at the Sudder Cutcherry of each District.

4th. That

4th. That the said Committee shall consist of the President and Four Members from the Board; viz.

Messrs. Middleton,
Dacres,
Lawrell, and
Graham.

5th. That the Settlement of the Districts of Hougly, Hedgelee, Calcutta Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Midnapore, Beerbhoom, Bissenpore and Pachaet, shall be determined by the remaining Members of the Board.

6th. That as the Company have determined to stand forth as Dewan, the Servants employed in the Management of the Collections shall be henceforward stiled Collectors, instead of the present Appellation of Supervisors.

7th. That a fixed Dewan shall be chosen and nominated by the Board, who shall be joined with the Collector in the Superintendency of the Revenues. That he shall keep separate Accounts of the Collections, according to the established Forms of the Country; countersign all Orders circulated in the Mofussil, all Receipts granted to the Farmers, and all Invoices and Accounts transmitted to the Sudder.

8th. That the Collector shall not use his own private Seal in the Execution of the Business, but that a general Seal be struck, with a proper Inscription in the Name of the Company as Dewan of the Provinces, and that One be lodged with each Collector, to be by him affixed to all publick Deeds and Orders, where the Custom of the Country and Rules of the Service render it necessary; and wherever this Seal is affixed, the Collector shall attest it with his Name.

9th. That neither the Collector nor Dewan shall send Sepoys, Peons, or any other Persons with Authority, into the Lands belonging to the Farmers, excepting only on such Occasions as shall indispensably require it for the Maintenance of the Peace or the immediate Execution of Justice, in which the Authority of the Farmer shall be insufficient. That, on such Occasions, a Warrant under the Publick Seal, and signed by the Collector, shall be given in Writing to the Officer employed, and be recorded in the Judicial Proceedings, with the Reasons for issuing it; but that no Person be summoned on ordinary Occasions, except by a Tullub Chitty to the Farmer, or Order, requiring him to produce the Person summoned in a certain Space of Time.

10th. That the Farmer shall not receive larger Rents from the Reiat than the stipulated Amount of the Pottahs, on any Pretence whatsoever; and that, for every Instance of such Extortion, the Farmer on Conviction shall be compelled to pay back the Sum which he shall have so taken from the Reiat, besides a Penalty equal to the same Amount of the Sircar; and for a Repetition, or a notorious Instance of this Oppression on his Reiat, the Farmer's Lease shall be annulled.

11th. That the Farmer's Payments to Government shall, in like Manner, be ascertained and established, and no Demand be made upon them above what shall be expressed in the Doult or Rent Roll delivered them with their Lease.

12th. That no Matouts or Assessments under the Name of Mangun, Baurie Gundee, Sood, or any other Aboab or Tax, shall be imposed upon the Ryots; and that those Articles of Aboab which are of late Establishment, shall be carefully scrutinised, and at the Discretion of the Committee abolished, if they are found in their Nature to be oppressive or pernicious.

13th. That all Nezzars and Salamies, which are usually presented at the first Interview as Marks of Subjection and Respect, be totally discontinued, as well to the superior Servants of the Company and the Collectors, as to the Zemindars, Farmers, and their Officers.

[8 H]

14th. That

14th. That the old Farmer shall settle his Accounts with such of the Reiatas as are forthcoming in the Presence of the new Farmer or his Agents, and the Balances which shall be proved, shall be an Account of the new Farmer.

15th. That a Mohrir or Writer of Accounts shall be appointed on the Part of the Government to every Farm, who shall take an Account of all the Receipts of the Rents with the Farmer, and transmit the same monthly to the Collector at the Sudder Cutcherry of the Province, but without any Authority to interfere in the Collections.

16th. That the Collector be forbid, on Pain of Dismissal from his Office, to be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the Purchase or Sale of Grain.

17th. That no Peshear, Banian, or other Servant of whatever Denomination, of the Collector, or Relation or Dependant of any such Servant, be allowed to farm Lands, nor directly or indirectly to hold a Concern in any Farm, nor to be Security for any Farmer. That the Collector be strictly enjoined to prevent such Practices; and that if it shall be discovered that any one, under a false Name or any Kind of Collusion, hath found Means to evade this Order, he shall be subject to a heavy Fine proportionate to the Amount of the Farm, and the Farm shall be relet or made Khafs; and if it shall appear that the Collector shall have countenanced, approved or connived at a Breach of this Regulation, he shall stand ipso facto dismissed from his Collectorship. Neither shall any European, directly or indirectly, be permitted to rent Lands in any Part of the Country.

18th. That it be given in especial Charge to the Committee, to find out some Means of preventing the Practice of lending Money on exorbitant Usury, by which the Reiatas are often involved in heavy Debts, without the Hope, or scarce the Possibility of Relief, and not only the Fruits of their Industry, but often the Farmer's Dues (which in Effect are those of the State) become the Property of the Money Lenders. That in the mean Time the Collector be forbid, on Pain of Removal from his Office, either to lend Money himself, or to suffer his Banyan, or any other of his Servants or Dependants, to lend Money to the Zemindars, Talucdars, Farmers, Reiatas, or any other Person whatever, within the District of which he shall have Charge. That in like Manner the Zemindars, Talucdars, Shicdars, and other Officers of the Government, be forbid to lend Money to the Reiatas; and that all Debts contracted contrary to the Tenor of this Order, after the Publication of it, shall be void. That this Restriction is not to prevent the Farmer from affording the usual and necessary Aids of Tuccabee to the Reiatas; but that the Premium of such Advances be fixed to Two per Cent. per Menssem, and Payment received not in Kind, but in Money.

19th. And to relieve the Farmer from the Necessity of borrowing Money for the Payment of his Kists or Instalments, that the Kistbundee for the ensuing Leases be so regulated as that the Kists may be made payable at the usual Periods of the Harvest, proportionate to the estimate Quantity and Value of the Crops, and as local Circumstances shall direct.

20th. That to enable the Committee to fix the necessary Establishments in each District, for its Safeguard and Protection, and preserving its Peace and Tranquillity, the Collector be instructed to prepare and have in Readiness accurate Accounts of the Chakeran Lands, together with a Detail of the Purposes for which they have been allotted, and their Opinion of the Number of Land Servants it will be necessary to retain for the Service above expressed.

21st. That all Zemindaree Chokeys shall be abolished, and none kept but such as immediately depend on the Government under the Puchuttera, Buckshbunder, and Shahbunder, subject to such Regulations as shall be hereafter established.

22d. That

22d. That Orders be sent, through the Channel of the Board of Revenue, to the Collectors, to publish the Substance of the above Resolutions, with Lists of the Purgunnahs respectively under their Charge, or other Divisions proposed for Farm by the Second Resolution; and to advertize for sealed Proposals from such as are willing to take Farms, to be delivered in at the Sudder Cutcherry of each District by the 1st of Sawan, or 10th of July, excepting the Provinces of Nuddea and Jessore; the Proposals for the former of which to be delivered in at Kistnagur the 1st of Assar or 10th of June, and for the latter the 5th of Assar or 15th of June.

23d. That Orders be also sent to the Collectors, to prepare an exact and explicit Rent-roll of each Farm, arranged in Purgunnahs, together with full Accounts of all Charges Sedder and Mossul, accompanied with an Explanation of their Use, and Reasons for their being deemed necessary to render the Rent-roll more perfect; they are further to prepare a separate Account, tracing the Jumma of each Farm to the highest Value it has ever stood at, and assigning the Cause of its Decrease to the present Standard.

24th. That as the Supervisorship of Dacca, not only from the Extent of its Limits and the Magnitude of its Revenue, but also from its being entirely composed of a Multitude of inconsiderable Zemindarrees of Taalucs, appears to be a Charge of too complicated a Nature to be managed by the Chief of Dacca, at the present Seat of his Residence, with proper Care and Success; and as it appears further that many of the subsidiary Districts annexed to the other Supervisorships are in their Situations so distant and scattered as to be liable to the same Inconveniencies, the Committee shall be authorized so to regulate the Dacca Province, and those subsidiary Districts, as to bring them into a proper Compass for the Management of a Collector, and within the Scope and Efficacy of these Regulations.

Mr. Aldersey being the Senior Member of Council upon the Spot, it becomes necessary that he should remain at the Presidency to act during the Governor's Absence.

Mr. Aldersey
to remain in
Calcutta.

Mr. Barwell begs leave to record the following Minute. With the greatest Deference to the Resolution of the Board, I must for myself beg Leave to decline the Ballot. My Motives are neither a Distrust of my being unequal to the Duty as a Member of the Committee, nor a Desire of avoiding any Share of Business which falls to the Station in which I am placed. I am at all Times ready to receive the Commands of the Board, and to participate with the Gentlemen with whom I have the Happiness to sit in Council, in all their Cares and Labours for the publick Good; but in the Matter now in Decision, I am entirely without a Wish of Preference for one Service rather than the other. I look upon the Task left to the Gentlemen here as equally arduous and important with that assigned to the Committee, and equally affording Opportunities of displaying Zeal and Attachment to the Service of our Honourable Employers. I agree in the Propriety of leaving Mr. Aldersey, the Second at present in Rank here, at the Presidency during the Absence of the Governor, and concur in the Nomination of the Chief of the Durbar, Mr. Middleton, to the Committee. These Points being settled, there are only Three Members more to be ballotted for; and I have already declared I have no Predilection in the Duty to be determined by the Ballot; I wish to leave the Chance of the Ballot more free to such Gentlemen as may, from Motives equally laudable, have a Preference in their Minds of which mine is not sensible.

Mr Barwell's
Minute.

Signed,

Examined, Geo. Hodgson.

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,

Rich^d Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXLVI.

Book 190, Page 285.

Extract of a Committee of Council of the 28th July 1772.

Cossimbazar, the 28th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 Samuel Middleton,
 P. Milner Dacres,
 James Lawrell,
 John Graham,

} Esquires.

Deliberations
 on the Re-
 moval of the
 Khaltia to Cal-
 cutta.

* Sic in Orig.

The Honourable the Court of Directors, in their Letter by the Lapwing, Paragraph 21, declare "their Determination to stand forth as Dewan, and by the Agency of the Company's Servants to take upon themselves the entire Care and Management of the Revenues." By what Means this Agency is to be exercised we are not instructed; but by the Confidence which the Sentence immediately following expresses "in the Conduct and Abilities of the Board to plan and execute this important Work," their Orders are clearly implied, that the Board shall plan and execute it by such Means as their own Judgment shall suggest for the Security and Improvement of the Revenue, and for the Ease and Happiness of the People. This Inference is further confirmed by the following Words; "and we trust, that in the Office of Dewan you will adopt such Regulations, and pursue such Measures, as shall at once ensure to us every possible Advantage, and free the Ryots from the Oppression of Zemindars, Zemindars*, &c." We have thought it necessary to enter thus minutely into the Investigation of the Intent and Expectation of our Employers, because it will be scarce possible to proceed in a Work of this Nature, without deviating from the Orders which they have formerly laid down for our Conduct. They have been pleased to direct a total Change of System, and have left the Plan and Execution of it to the Discretion of the Board, without any formal Repeal of the Regulations which they had before framed and adapted to another System, the Abolition of which necessarily includes that of its subsidiary Institutions, unless they shall be found to coincide with the new.

[In the Consideration of the Subject before us, the First Point of Enquiry is, whether the Business of the Dewannee shall be conducted as it hath hitherto been, in Part by the Agency of the Company's inferior Servants, constituting a Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad, or be put under the immediate Controul of the Members of their Administration. We shall not hesitate to determine in favour of the latter; the Revenue is beyond all Question the first Object of Government, that on which all the rest depend, and to which every other should be made subservient. There must be a controlling Power in this Department, it cannot be partially delegated; but in whatever Hands it is lodged it must be absolute and independant. But the Superior Council, which is, constitutionally, the controuling Power, having no Cognizance nor Connection with the inferior Department, can have no Knowledge of what is transacted but from the Informations of the Board of Revenue, which, however fair and impartial, cannot possibly convey that intimate Intelligence which arises from daily Practice, and a direct Communication with the Servants of the Revenue. Without such an Intelligence, what Authority can the Administration possess in the Affairs of the Collections; or, with what Confidence can they issue any Orders for their Improvement, impressed, as they must be, with the Consciousness that they are but imperfect Judges of Matters on which they dictate to others better informed? In effect, all Authority and Command will rest with the Board of Revenue. (a)] All Appeals for Justice from the Provincial Courts must, in regular Course, be made to the Council of Revenue, and from them to the President and Council in Calcutta. The common People, unused to such a multiplied Process of Judicature, impatient of Delays, and taught to look up to the First Department of Government for the Redress of their Wrongs, will be continually violating the Precision of our Rules, and running to the Presidency on every Occasion of Complaint. If their Causes have not passed through the second Court, they must be sent back to Moorshedabad, and from thence the Litigious will come with Appeals to the Presidency: Thus an Inhabitant of Anwarpoor, if he thinks himself aggrieved, must make his Complaint to the Cutcherry at Kishenagur; having gone through all the due Forms and necessary Delays of that Court, if he is dissatisfied with the Decree, he will carry his Appeal to the City; there too he must go through the same Forms, the same Attendance to obtain

(a) Vide supra, Page 1178.

a second Hearing, and a second Decree : This also not proving satisfactory, his last Resource will be in the Government of Calcutta, which will put a final Period to his Cause. Thus, after the Loss of many Months, which might have been usefully bestowed both to himself and the State in the Cultivation of his Land, and the Care of his Family ; after having made a Journey of more than 200 Miles, and spent perhaps more than the Amount of his Claim in suing for the Recovery of it, he will most probably be cast a Third Time for want of Evidence, as it is not probable he will be able to persuade any Persons, uninterested in the Success of his Suit, to go through the same tedious Prosecution of it with him, and as unlikely (by any Mode hitherto discovered) that he will make good his Right without it.

Such would be the Case of the poor Plaintiff, supposing that Justice were regularly administered in these Forms : But we know that hitherto it hath been quite otherwise, and that they have been productive of no other Effects but to assemble Multitudes of discontented Suppliants from all Quarters of the Province, who crowd our Streets, and harraiss us with Clamours for Redress, and as often with as loud Reproaches for being denied it. As yet no better Expedient has been found for relieving them than to refer them back to the Collectors, with Injunctions to enter into a fresh Examination of their Complaints, and to decide finally upon them ; an Expedient which few submit to, till convinced, by a long fruitless Attendance, that no other Resource is left them. But few are the Instances of Redress obtained by this Way, and much fewer of the Letters even being delivered, as the timid Sufferers rather chuse to put up with all their Losses than expose themselves to the Collector or his Muttasuddies, by exhibiting the Proofs of their Appeal from his Justice, or of their Complaints against his Person.

We do not pretend to hope for a total Removal of these Evils by any Mode which is now offered to our Choice ; but we are sure they will be less frequent and less grievous if the Appeals are made at once to the supreme Court without any intermediate Delays.

From all these Reasons the Committee are of Opinion, that the Revenue, in all its Branches, be put under the immediate Controul of the President and Council at the Presidency. Such a Change, independant of the Advantages which we hope to derive from it, in establishing a more regular Plan of Business, and acquiring a practical Knowledge and Command of the Collections, will be productive of many other important Consequences.

The numerous Officers and Retainers of the Khalsa, and of the new Courts of Judicature, with all their Families, Domesticks, and Dependants, will increase the Demand for the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, and of course require a Number of Tradesmen, Artisans, and Market People, to supply it. This vast Influx of People will be drawn to Calcutta, and with it a great Increase of Wealth. The Consequence of the Presidency will be much improved with its Population, as it will lessen that of Moorshedabad, which will no longer remain the Capital of the Province, having nothing to support it but the Presence of the Nabob and a few Families of Consideration, who, possessing valuable Property on the Spot, will of course chuse to continue there. The Consequence of the Nabob himself will sink in Proportion, and the Eyes of the People will be turned to Calcutta as the Center of Government, and to the Company as their Sovereign.

Their Manners, by a constant Intercourse, will by Degrees assimilate with ours, and breed a Kind of new Relation and Attachment to us. This too will open a new Source of Trade advantageous to the Mother Country, by the Consumption of its most valuable Manufactures ; nor is this the mere Suggestion of Fancy, since we already see that in their Habits, in their Equipages, in the Furniture of their Houses, in their Buildings, and in short in every Thing where their Religion and the Difference of Climate will permit it, they begin to affect the Fashions of the English.

In enumerating the Defects of the present System, we omitted to mention the Insecurity of the public Treasury and the public Records at Moorshedabad, an open and straggling Town, which a few desperate Decoits might enter with Ease, and plunder at Discretion, before any Force could be collected to repel them ; an Event of this Kind is not the less improbable from its having not yet come to pass. The Town of Calcutta is not only sheltered against such Dangers, but the Fort offers a most complete Security both for public and private Property under all Circumstances.

It is certain that such a Change as we have here proposed is liable to its Inconveniences ; all Innovations are subject to them : We own we foresee many Difficulties and Impediments to their being carried into Execution, which we hope will only affect ourselves in the additional Labour which it will require to remove them. The only Inconvenience of any great Importance which occurs to us, is that which may arise from the undetermined Jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court, and the Embarrassments to which it may subject our Management of the Revenue : This we mention only as a possible Event, which can only proceed from a more litigious Spirit than we have hitherto known to prevail in the Members of that Court, and we hope by proper Cautions and judicious Regulations may be prevented. But this is a Subject of itself too copious to admit of our enlarging upon it further in this Place ; it may be sufficient to remark, that no inconsiderable Branch of the Collections, we mean those of the Calcutta Pergunnahs, have been quietly conducted by Cutcherries established in Calcutta for these Fifteen Years past, without meeting with any Interruption from the Mayor's Court, or clashing in any Instance that we recollect with its Authority.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad be abolished, and that the Court of the Khalsa, with all the Offices appertaining thereto, be transferred to the Presidency, and placed under the Charge and Direction of the President and Council.

As this is a Question, on the Issue of which all our material Arrangements for the Calta Department must necessarily depend;

Resolved, That a Copy of these Minutes be immediately forwarded to the Council in Calcutta, and that they be requested to furnish us with their Opinion, and to assist us in passing a final Decision thereon; and also that a Copy of the Proceedings of the 11th and 26th instant, as far as they relate to the Regulation of the Nabob's Affairs, be transmitted to the Board for their Consideration in the following Addresses.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

To William Aldersey Esquire, and the Rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Letter to the Council.

Gentlemen,

In a separate Address of this Date we signified to you, that our Proceedings on the future Regulation of the Khalsa, should be forwarded without Delay. We accordingly now transmit you a Minute containing our Sentiments on the First Resolution to be taken on that Subject; namely, whether the immediate Superintendence of the Collections shall continue at Moorshedabad, or be transferred to the Presidency, and put under the Members of the Administration.

Having with all the Attention we are capable of weighed and discussed every Argument which has occurred on this very important Subject, the Result of our Deliberations is, that the Khalsa Cutcherry, and all the Offices dependant upon it, ought to be removed to Calcutta; without adopting this Plan, it does not appear to us that either the Honourable Company's Intentions will be answered, or their Expectations fulfilled with respect to new modelling the Dewanny. As they have determined to stand forth as Dewan, we think no Persons can with so much Propriety represent them in that Character, as the Body of their Administration; and as the Reform of Abuses, the Remedy of Defects, and the Establishment of necessary and salutary Regulations for the Welfare of the Country, the Prosperity of its Inhabitants, and the Improvement of its Revenue, Trade, and Manufactures, can only be effected by a Length of Time, persevering Attention, and the Benefit of an immediate Knowledge and Communication with the Business of the Collections, and the Administration of Justice; it becomes, we think, indispensably necessary that the Head Cutcherry should be so situated, as to put in our Power those Means of fulfilling our Duty and our Employers Expectations. We submit the Whole to your serious Consideration; and request to be favoured with your Sentiments as early as possible, the present Question being the Groundwork by which all our future Arrangements must be guided.

We are, &c.

Signed at the End,

Coffimbazar,
the 28th July 1772.

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXLVII.

Book 225, Page 663.

Extract of a Consultation dated 9th February 1781.

Fort William, 9th February 1781.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

Plan for the future Management of the Revenues of these Provinces.

[(a) The System which yet subsists, though with many unessential Variations, of superintending and collecting the publick Revenue through the Agency of Provincial Councils, was instituted for the temporary and declared Purpose of introducing another more permanent Mode, by an easy and gradual Change, by which the Effects of too sudden an Innovation might be avoided. This permanent Plan is methodically and completely delineated in the same Proceedings of the 23d of November 1773 of this Department, in which the Provincial Councils were established. It consists, substantially, in this; that all the Collections of the Provinces should be brought down to the Presidency, and be there administered by a Committee of the most able and experienced

(a) Vide supra, Page 1179.

rienced

enced of the Covenanted Servants of the Company, under the immediate Inspection *, and with * See in Orig.
 the Opportunity of instant Reference for Instruction to the Governor General and Council.
 Conformably to this Design, it is now resolved and ordered;

1st. That a Committee of Revenue, consisting of Four Covenanted Servants of the Company, be immediately constituted; who shall be entrusted with the Charge and Administration of the publick Revenue of these Provinces, and invested, in the fullest Manner, with all the Powers and Authority, under the Controul of the Governor General and Council, which the Governor General and Council do themselves possess, and shall not reserve exclusively to themselves.

2d. That the first Persons nominated to this Charge be Mr. David Anderson, Mr. John Shore, Mr. Samuel Charters, and Mr. Charles Croftes.

3d. That the Provincial Councils shall be dissolved, and their Charge and Powers transferred to the Committee of Revenue: That the Members of the Councils be ordered forthwith to repair to the Presidency, except the Chiefs of each, who shall remain in the temporary Charge of their respective Divisions, under the Authority of the Committee, until such Time as they shall be recalled by the Orders of the Governor General and Council.

4th. That the Collectors of the separate Districts shall, in like Manner, remain in their respective Stations, under the Authority of the Committee, until such Time as they shall be recalled by Order of the Governor General and Council.

5th. That the Office of Superintendent of the Khalsa Records shall be abolished; and the Office of the Khalsa, with all its Dependant Offices, and all the Functions and Powers appertaining to it, shall be transferred to the Committee of Revenue.

6th. That the Canonsgoes shall be re-instated in the complete Charge and Possession of all the Functions and Powers which constitutionally appertain to their Office.

7th. That the Committee shall examine and report the present State of the other Offices dependant on the Khalsa, and propose such Alterations as shall appear to them necessary for making them answerable to the Purposes of their Institution, and bringing them under the Controul and daily Inspection of the Committee.

8th. That the Committee shall immediately prepare Establishments for their own immediate Department, and such temporary Establishments as shall be judged necessary for the Collectors of the Divisions or Districts, and shall lay the same before the Board for Approbation.

9th. That such of the Company's Servants as shall be removed from their present Offices in consequence of these Arrangements, shall be permitted to draw the same Allowances as they draw at present, until they shall be appointed to other Offices, or until it shall be the Pleasure of the Board to withdraw this Indulgence.

10th. That the Committee shall meet Three Days in every Week, and as much oftener as their Business shall require;—that they shall form Resolutions and Orders for the current or ordinary Business of their Department, and report to the Board, as they shall happen, such extraordinary Occurrences, Claims, and Proposals, as may require the special Orders of the Board.—That they shall keep regular Minutes of their Proceedings in the customary Form, and do no Act collectively which shall not be recorded therein.—That they shall lay a fair Copy of each Month's Proceedings, together with a summary Report of the same, the Jemma Wauhil Baukee, or Accounts of Demands, Receipts, and Balances, of each Division or District, and general and particular Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements, and Treasury Accounts of each Month, before the Board on the Fifteenth of the ensuing Month.

11th. That if the Members of the Committee shall differ in Opinion upon any Question before them, the Majority, or the casting Voice of the President or senior Member present, shall decide and form the Resolution of the Whole; but it is not expected that every dissentient Opinion shall be recorded; and where the Case shall be deemed of such Importance as to require it, it shall be immediately referred, together with so much of the Proceedings as have an immediate Relation to it, to the Board; but the Determination of the Majority of the Committee shall not therefore be stayed, unless it shall be so agreed by the Majority.

12th. That the President of the Committee do issue of his own Authority, during the Intervals of their Meetings, such occasional or subsidiary Orders as shall be necessary for carrying into Execution any existing Orders of the Committee, or for personal Attendance, or for preparing Materials for the Inspection of the Committee, or for any such other Purposes as the Committee shall judge it advisable to commit to his separate Charge as their executive Member; and all the Officers, Servants, and Dependants, shall be required and enjoined to yield implicit Obedience to all Orders which they shall receive from him, subject of course to the superior Authority of the Committee, That the other Members of the Committee shall not possess or exercise, individually, the same Power, except in Cases in which, for the greater Dispatch of Business, they shall agree to divide it into separate and occasional Portions between them, or to assign any special Charge to any Member separately.

13th. That a Commission of Two per Cent. on all Net Sums paid immediately into the Treasury at the Presidency, on Account of the Publick Revenue in the Course of every Month, and a Commission of One per Cent. on all Sums paid to the Treasuries, which remain under Charge of the Collectors, in the Course of each Month, after deducting all Charges incurred in the same Month, shall, on the passing

passing of each Month's Account, be allowed to the Members of the Committee, and their principal Assistants, as the Reward of their Trouble from this Time, or from the First Day of the Month Faugun, to the Conclusion of the ensuing Bengal Year, or to the End of the Month of Chait 1188, and shall be shared between them in the following Manner; viz. The Whole being divided into Twenty-five Shares, the President shall take Six Shares, each of the other Members of the Council shall have Five Shares, and the remaining Four Shares shall be divided equally between the Secretary and the present Assistant of the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, who shall continue to perform the same Duties under the Authority of the Committee, and the occasional Orders of the Board, as he hath hitherto done under the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records; and these Allowances shall be in Lieu of all Salaries, Emoluments, and Perquisites whatsoever.

14th. Each Member of the Committee shall, on his Admission to his Office, solemnly take and subscribe the following Oath; (viz.):

I A. B. do swear, That I will faithfully discharge the Office of a Member of the Committee of Revenue; that I will not receive, directly or indirectly, from any Zemindar, Talookdar, Farmer, or other Landholder or Officer, or other Dependant of the Committee, any Present or Gratuity of any Kind whatsoever; neither will I acquire or receive any lucrative Advantages by my Office, but such as shall be publicly allowed me by the Governor General and Council.

So help me GOD.

Instructions to the new Committee of Revenue.

Agreed, That a Copy of the foregoing Plan, with Copies of the Letters hereafter entered to the Provincial Councils and Collectors, and to the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, and Mr. Duncan, be delivered to the New Committee with the following Instructions. (a)]

L. S. No. 8.

To Mr. David Anderfon, President,
and to
Messrs. John Shore,
Samuel Charters, and
Charles Croftes,

Members of the Committee of Revenue for the Charge and Administration of the public Revenues of the Provinces.

Gentlemen,

Having, on the Grounds contained in the accompanying Plan, thought fit to constitute and appoint you a Committee of Revenue, to be entrusted with the Charge and Administration of the Public Revenues of these Provinces, we herewith transmit you a Copy of our Resolutions on this Subject for your Information and Guidance, together with Copies of our Orders to the Provincial Councils and Collectors, and to the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, and his late Assistant, in consequence of this new Arrangement, to the Subjects of all which we require your particular Attention and Adherence.

Fort William, the 9th February 1781.

We are, &c.

Provincial Councils and Collectors wrote to.

Agreed, That the following Letters be circulated to the several Provincial Councils and Collectors.

L. S. No. 9.

To Mr. David Anderfon, Chief, &c. Provincial Council for the Division of Calcutta, at Houghly.

Gentlemen,

Having, in Conformity to the declared Design of the late Government, when, as a temporary Institution, they established the Provincial Councils, determined now to introduce a more permanent System, by committing the Charge and Administration of the publick Revenues of these Provinces to a Committee composed of Four covenanted Servants of the Company, to be resident at the Presidency, we have accordingly resolved to abolish your Council in common with all the other Provincial ones, the Charge and Powers of each of which are to be immediately transferred to this new Committee.

As a Consequence of this Arrangement, the Members of your Board are forthwith to repair to the Presidency, except the Chief, who is to remain in the temporary Charge of the Division under the Authority of the Committee, for such longer Period as we may think fit, during which he is to correspond with the Committee, whereof we have appointed Mr. David Anderson President, and to pay the same Attention to their Orders as if issuing immediately from us.

We have farther resolved, that such of the Company's Servants as may be removed from their present Offices, in consequence of this Arrangement, shall be permitted to draw the same Allowances as they enjoy at present, until they shall be appointed to other Offices, or it be our Pleasure to withdraw this Indulgence.

We are, &c.

Fort William, the 9th February 1781.

The same to all the other Provincial Councils.

To Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Collector of Boglepore, &c.

Circular Letter to the Collectors.

Sir,

Having, in conformity to the declared Design of the late Government, when, as a temporary Institution, they established the Provincial Councils, determined now to introduce a more permanent System, by committing the Charge and Administration of the public Revenues of these Provinces to a Committee composed of Four Covenanted Servants of the Company, to be resident at the Presidency; we have accordingly resolved to dissolve the Provincial Councils; but that you, and the other Collectors of the separate Districts, do continue in your respective Station during such Time as we may think fit.

L. S. No. 12.

It is therefore our Directions, that your official Correspondence be henceforth with this new Committee, of which we have appointed Mr. David Anderson President, and that you pay the same Attention to their Orders as if coming immediately from us.

Fort William,
the 9th of February 1781.

We are, &c.

The same to all the other Collectors.

Agreed, That the following Orders be issued by the Secretary to the Superintendant of the Khalfā Records.

Letter to the Superintendant of Khalfā Records.

To G. G. Ducarel Esquire, Superintendant of the Khalfā Records.

L. S. No. 11.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having, as Part of the Arrangements of a new System which they have adopted for the future Administration of the public Revenues of these Provinces, thought fit to abolish your Office, they direct that you proceed nevertheless in the Business of your present Commission to Burdwan, and carry the same into Execution, as if no such Abolition had happened.

I am, &c.

Revenue Department, Fort William,
the 9th February 1781.

(Signed) J. Baugh,
Secretary.

Agreed, in Conformity to the Plan above recorded, that Mr. Duncan be styled "Preparer of Reports for the Revenue Department;" and that he be furnished with the following Instructions by the Secretary.

Instructions to Mr. Duncan, Preparer of Reports.

To Mr. Jonathan Duncan.

L. S. No. 12.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having thought fit to abolish the Office of Superintendant of the Khalfā Records, and to place the other Officers of the Khalfā under a Committee of Revenue to be established at the Presidency, in whom they have vested the future Management and Administration of the public Revenues of these Provinces, I am to acquaint you, that they have been pleased to appoint you Preparer of Reports for the Revenue Department; in which Capacity you are under the Directions of this new Committee and the occasional Orders of the Board, to continue to exercise the same Functions as in your late Office under the Superintendant of the Khalfā Records. And you are hereby required to obey all Orders from the Committee accordingly.

I am, &c.

Revenue Department, Fort William,
the 9th February 1781.

Edward Wheler.

W. A. Edmonstone, Ex^t.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXLVIII.

Book 227, Page 161.

Fort William, the 6th March 1781.

At a Council ; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President ;
and
Edward Wheler Esq.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

Letter from
the Committee
of Revenue.
LR. No. 157.

Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Committee of Revenue.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We have the Honour to inform you, that on the 20th instant we assembled and entered on the Duties which, by your Instructions of the 9th instant, you have been pleased to commit to our Charge.

We beg leave to lay before you an Establishment which we have formed for the English Offices under our Department, which we hope will meet with your Approbation. We have annexed to the Establishment a List of the Gentlemen whom we beg leave to recommend to be appointed Assistants under us.

We think it our Duty to suggest to you the Propriety of furnishing us with official Seals. We shall for the present make use of the one which is in the Custody of the Naib Roy Royan, and which has hitherto been used for Perwannahs issued from the Khalsa.

We are now employed in forming Establishments for the Chiefs and Collectors in the Districts, and for the Native Office of our own Department, and as soon as they are completed, we shall lay them before you for your Consideration.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

Fort William,
the 22d February 1781.

(Signed)

D. Anderson,
&c. Com^r

Establishment of Assistants for the Committee of Revenue.

Secretary's Office.

* Sic in Orig.
Accompany-
ing Letter
from Com-
mittee of Re-
venue.

Secretary					*
Assistant Secretary	—	—	—	—	600
Sub Secretary	—	—	—	—	500
1st Assistant	—	—	—	—	300
2d ditto	—	—	—	—	250
3d ditto	—	} Examiners	—	—	200
4th ditto	—		—	—	200
5th ditto	—		—	—	150
6th ditto	—	—	—	—	100
7th ditto	—	—	—	—	100
8th ditto	—	—	—	—	100
					2,500

Accomptant's Office.

Sub Accomptant	—	—	—	—	500
					3,000

Persian Interpreter's Office.

Persian Interpreter	—	—	—	—	500
Bengal ditto	—	—	—	—	500
Assistant	—	—	—	—	250
					1,250

Khalsa.

Preparer of Reports to Revenue Department.

Register of the Canongoe Office	—	—	—	—	500
Assistant and Keeper of Auminy Records	—	—	—	—	350
2d Assistant	—	—	—	—	200
					1,050
Assistant to the Chief	—	—	—	—	200
1 Monthly Writer	—	—	—	—	200
Contingencies	—	—	—	—	300
					700
					Total 6,000

Gentlemen recommended by the Committee of Revenue.

Secretary's Office.

Assistant Secretary	—	Mr. William Haverkham
Sub Secretary	—	Mr. Thomas Douglas
		Mr. John Scott
		Mr. John Moore
		Mr. James Spottiswoode
		Mr. William Cuming.

Accomptant's Office.

Sub Accomptant	—	Mr. Patrick Heatly.
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Persian Interpreter's Office.

Persian and Bengal Interpreter	—	Mr. Charles Wilkins
		Mr. George Dandridge.

Khalsa.

Register of Canongoe Office	—	Mr. J. David Paterson
		Mr. Wm. A. Edmonstone
		Mr. Francis Redfearn.

Assistant to the Chief	—	Ditto.
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Agreed, That the Establishment of English Officers, proposed by the Committee of Revenue, be approved; and that the Gentlemen recommended by them to fill the different Offices, be appointed accordingly.

Agreed, That Mr. J. Harman Becher be also appointed an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Committee of Revenue.

Agreed, That the Committee be directed to continue the Use of the Khalsa Seal as their official Seal.

Mr. Becher appointed to their Depart. Khalsa Seal to be their Official one.

Read, the following Letter and Enclosures from the Committee of Revenue.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Fort William, in their Revenue Department.

Further Letter from the Committee of Revenue.

L. R. No 158.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Agreeable to the 8th Article in the Regulations prescribed for our Conduct, we have prepared temporary Establishments for the Chiefs of the Divisions, and Collectors of the Districts, which we have now the Honour to lay before you for your Approbation.

These Establishments do not differ in Form from those which at present exist. In order, however, to distinguish the real Expences made in the Collection of the Revenues from the Charges

incurred on Account of different Services, we ^{have} ~~have~~ omitted in these Establishments to insert the Expences of the Fouzdary, or Dewanny Adawlut, Law Charges, and Inspectors of Opium, which in future we propose shall be entered under the Head of "Fort William Presidency." For the same Reason the Articles of Diet Money, Family Allowance, &c. which were formerly paid by the Buxey in Calcutta, are omitted; and we propose that this Mode of Payment shall be adopted in future.

Several of the Gentlemen at the different Subordinates have drawn Allowances for their Moonshes. If you think proper to continue these Allowances, we recommend that they be paid as formerly by the Buxey, under the Approbation of the Honourable the Governor General.

Committee of Revenue Letter considered.

The Zemindars of Rajshahy, Rocunpore, Beerbhoom, and Bissenpore, have been allowed annual Remissions, upon Account of their religious Ceremonies, or for their Servants, as follows:

Zemindar of Rajshahy.

					S ^r R ^s	
Account Burgundosses per Month	—	—	—	—	2,100	0 0
Deb Krutch	—	—	—	—	1,500	0 0
					<hr/>	
					3,600 0 0	
Rocunpore.						
Burgundosses	—	—	—	—	649	0 0
Deb Krutch	—	—	—	—	342	14 15
					<hr/>	
					991 14 15	
Beerbhoom.						
Deb Krutch	—	—	—	—	74	10 14
Rajah's Servants	—	—	—	—	750	0 0
					<hr/>	
					824 10 14	
					<hr/>	
Carry over					5,416	9 9
					6	

					Brought over	5,416	9	9
	Bissenpore.							
Deb Krutch	—	—	—	—	346	0	0	
Rajah's Servants	—	—	—	—	335	0	0	
						* 781	0	0
				Per Month	S ^r R ^r	—	6,097	9 9
				Per Annum	S ^r R ^r	—	73,171	1 8

* Sic in Orig.

These Articles we have deducted from the Zemindary Charges, and they will of course become additional to the Revenue paid by these Zemindars respectively.

It appears to us, on a general Review of the Zemindary Charges, that some Resumptions may, with Justice and Propriety, be made from them; but as this Subject is of Importance, we mean to obtain more particular Information as to the Nature and original Establishment of these Allowances, before we recommend any further Resumptions. For the present therefore these Charges stand as in the former Establishments.

In several of the Districts, Sums are charged monthly for temporary Services, which do not stand as Articles in these Establishments, as they cannot be considered as permanent, but will of course cease as soon as the Services for which they are now appropriated are executed.

We observe, that Rajah Cullean Sing receives Monthly Allowances at Patna to the Amount of R^r 4166 : 17 : 6. If this Salary is paid to him as Dewan we think it unnecessary, as he is himself the Farmer—But we rather suppose it given to him as a Pension; in which Case, it should not be considered as a Charge upon the Revenue. We submit to you the Propriety of a Resumption of this Article.

Upon the Whole, these Establishments are calculated to answer the Purposes for which they are designed at as little Expence as possible. That you may be the better enabled to judge of the Reduction which has been made in the Amount of the Charges, we have the Honour to lay before you Two Accounts, one shewing in general the Amount of the Reduction, and the other specifying more particularly the Articles in which these Retrenchments have been made.

We do not propose these Establishments as finally fixed and permanent. Some Articles of Expence will remain for further Consideration, upon which we cannot decide till we have obtained Explanations from the Collectors regarding them.

Some Circumstances may also occur to render Variations in these Establishments indispensably necessary; and we request your Permission to make such Variations, where they shall appear to us indispensable, reporting them to you as they shall take place.

With respect to the Assistants who are to remain with the Chiefs of the Districts, we propose, with your Approbation, to leave the Choice of them to the Chiefs themselves, directing them in general to give a Preference to those Persons who at present hold Military Paymasterships, or are employed at any out Stations.

We propose that these Establishments, if they should be honoured with your Approbation, shall take place from the Beginning of the ensuing Bengal Year 1188. The intervening Period is short, and will be necessary for the Chiefs and Collectors to complete their Records, and arrange their Establishments, according to the Plans now submitted to you.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. Shore,
&c. Com^r;

Fort William, the 2d March 1781.

Comparative State of the Expences of collecting the Revenues of 1186 with the new Establishment of the Revenue Department.

Accompany-
ing Letter from
Com^{tee} of Rev^y

Divisions.	Actual Expences of 1186, or 1779-80.	New Establishment.	Difference.
Burdwan — —	10,47,098 5 9 0	3,73,749 6 6 0	6,73,348 15 3 0
Calcutta — —	9,93,719 8 11 2	4,33,699 14 3 0	5,60,019 10 8 2
Chittagong — —	93,187 1 0 0	58,815 8 16 0	34,371 8 4 0
Dacca — —	4,15,021 9 12 2	2,10,373 13 2 0	2,04,647 12 10 2
Purnea — —	5,78,650 8 4 1	48,480 0 0 0	5,30,170 8 4 1
Moorshedabad — —	10,42,951 8 9 1	4,93,179 0 4 0	5,49,772 8 5 1
Rajmahal and Boglepore — —	1,28,619 11 6 0	83,612 4 8 0	45,007 6 18 0
Rungpore — —	1,95,934 4 18 3	64,269 11 3 0	1,31,664 9 15 3
Silberris — —	20,735 3 19 2	18,000 0 0 0	2,735 3 19 2
Futty Sing — —	23,833 11 0 0	19,200 0 0 0	4,633 11 0 0
Ramgur and Jungleterry — —	49,011 0 5 0	31,320 0 0 0	17,691 0 5 0
Midnapore — —	78,970 15 18 0	39,108 0 0 0	39,862 15 18 0
Panna — —	3,74,569 5 1 3	1,39,361 4 0 0	2,35,148 1 1 3
Sircar Sarun — —	99,551 12 5 0	48,456 14 0 0	51,094 14 5 0
Sylhet — —	1,10,751 10 6 2	20,429 12 14 0	20,321 13 12 2
Sicca R ^y	51,82,546 4 7 0	20,82,055 8 16 0	31,00,490 11 11 0

Consultation March 2d, 1781.

(Signed)

J. Shore, &c. Com^{tee}.

Actual Charges incurred in the Year 1186, or
1779-80

Proposed Establishments

Add the following Expences of Government, which make a Part of the above Charges of 1186, but are not included in the proposed Establishment, because they are to be drawn for under separate Heads; but are here added, in order to form a just Comparison between the Charges of that Year and the new Establishment now proposed.

Dewanny Adawlut.

The new Establishment, estimated at — 2,00,000

Fouzdarry Adawlut.

In the Year 1186, the Charge amounted to
5,88,408; as it continues on the same Establishment, it may be supposed that in the ensuing Year it will amount to the like Sum, which is therefore here inserted 5,88,408 0 0

Law Charges 5,400 0 0

Inspectors of Opium 19,179 10 0

24,579 10 0

These Articles were formerly included under the Head of Charges Collections; but being now left out of the Establishments, and drawn for under separate Heads, are here inserted.

Charges Zemindarry.

Burdwan — — 5,28,613 5 0
Dinapore — — 1,65,207 8 17

These Districts being made Huzzoor, the Stipends to the Zemindars are of course left out of

Carry over, 2,00,000 20,82,055 8 16 0 51,82,546 4 7 0
[8 L] the

Brought over — — 2,00,000 0 0 20,82,055 8 16 51,82,546 4 7
 the Establishments, and will be deducted from the gross Jumma at the Khalfā.

Purnea.

Charges Zemindarry, not included in the Establishments, but here added, because they are deducted from the gross Jumma at the forming the Settlement,

1,01,008 8 2

Couch Behar.

The Allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Collections to the Rajah of Couch Behar, not in the Establishments; but it is here added, because it has always been usual to debit Couch Behar for the whole gross Collections, and to deduct the $\frac{1}{2}$ allowed to the Rajah,

72,000 0 0

8,67,829 5 19

Allowance for Moonthees,
Diet, &c.

These Allowances being ordered to be paid by the Buxey in Calcutta, they are left out of the Establishment; they will amount to about — 10,000 0 0

Contingencies
Poolbundee.

The Expence of Lushkerpore Pools being uncertain, there being no Contract or fixed Rate for them, they could not be inserted in the Establishment; but may be estimated at 1,00,000 0 0

There are many other Expences, such as Travelling Charges, Charges on Remittance of Treasure, Hoondia, Diet to Prisoners, &c. which it is impossible to insert in the Establishments, because they cannot be exactly ascertained or fixed at the Commencement of the Year; but as they will unavoidably be incurred, they are here added, and estimated at — — 1,00,000 0 0

1,00,000 0 0

2,00,000 0 0

18,90,816 15 19

39,72,872 8 15

Total Savings by the proposed Establishments, estimated at Sicca R' — — — 12,09,673 11 12

ACCOUNT shewing the particular ARTICLES on which RETRENCHMENTS have been made by the Proposed ESTABLISHMENTS.

Accompanying Letter from the Com- missioner of Re- venue.	On Charges Collections and General.					On Charges Zemindary.					On Charges Buildings and Repairs.			
	As per Proposed Establishment.					As per Proposed Establishment.								
	Charge Collections and General, disbursed in the Year 1186, or 1779-80.	Charges Collections and General, as per proposed Establishment.	Add Charges Zemindary and Poudnary, District, Inspections, Law Charge, &c. which were formerly entered in the Articles of Charges Collections, but are now ordered to be drawn for under separate Heads.	Total of Charges as they will be disbursed either under the Head of Charges Collections and General, or under separate Heads, for the ensuing Year 1188.	Retrenchments in the Articles of Charges Collections and General.	Charges Zemindary, disbursed in the Year 1186, or 1779-80.	Charges Zemindary, as per proposed Establishment.	Add Charges Zemindary, not included in the Establishment, but are to be deducted from the Gross Summa of the Districts paying their Rents into the Khaila.	Total Charges Zemindary, which will be disbursed for the ensuing Year 1188.	Retrenchments in the Article of Charges Zemindary.	Charges Buildings and Repairs, disbursed in the Year 1186 or 1779-80.	Charges Buildings and Repairs as per proposed Establishment.	Retrenchments in the Articles of Charges Buildings and Repairs.	Total Retrenchments.
Burdwan - -	2,50,898 2 1 0	1,42,700 9 2 0	—	—	—	7,85,533 7 18 0	2,31,048 13 4	—	—	—	8,666 11 10	—	—	—
Calcutta - -	5,48,197 2 16 2	47,376 0 0 0	—	—	—	4,41,222 5 15 0	3,86,383 14 3	—	—	—	4,300 0 0	—	—	—
Chittagong -	82,607 0 15 0	54,744 0 0 0	—	—	—	4,373 2 15 0	4,071 8 16	—	—	—	6,206 13 10	—	—	—
Dacca - -	2,45,856 12 12 3	56,328 0 0 0	—	—	—	1,59,864 12 19 3	1,54,045 13 2	—	—	—	300 0 0	—	—	—
Purnea - -	2,99,184 10 16 3	48,480 0 0 0	—	—	—	2,78,493 3 7 2	—	—	—	—	970 10 0	—	—	—
Moonshedabad -	5,98,847 14 12 1	1,38,710 0 0 0	—	—	—	4,37,770 4 10 0	3,54,469 4 0	—	—	—	6,333 5 7	—	—	—
Rajmahal and Bogle* -	94,618 10 12 0	52,434 13 0 0	—	—	—	33,981 0 14 0	30,518 8 8	—	—	—	659 6 0	—	—	—
Rungpore - -	97,917 2 19 3	40,139 7 12 0	—	—	—	97,101 12 13 0	24,130 3 11	—	—	—	915 5 6	—	—	—
Siberia - -	20,735 3 19 2	18,000 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Futy Sing -	13,833 11 0 0	9,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0 0	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangpur and Jungleterry	47,558 15 10 0	31,320 0 0 0	—	—	—	1,432 15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midnapore - -	72,222 10 18 0	37,508 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,748 5 0	1,200 0 0	—	—
Patna - -	3,26,516 1 1 3	45,692 10 0 0	—	—	—	44,845 0 0 0	96,068 10 0	—	—	—	3,138 4 0	—	—	—
Sircar Sarum -	67,910 7 10 0	25,434 6 0 0	—	—	—	31,641 4 15 0	25,022 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylhet - -	29,966 3 3 0	11,395 13 2 0	—	—	—	10,510 7 3 2	9,033 15 12	—	—	—	275 0 0	—	—	—
Sicca R*	28,05,900 14 8 1	7,59,863 16 16 0	10,22,987 10 0 0	17,82,851 4 16 0	10,23,049 9 12 1	23,38,790 15 5 3	13,20,332 8 0	8,67,829 5 19	21,88,161 13 19	1,50,629 1 6 3	37,854 6 13	1,859 6 0	35,995 13 0	12,09,673 11 12

Ordered, That the several Accounts of the temporary Establishments, which the Committee have prepared for the Chiefs of the Divisions, and Collectors of the Districts, be entered in the Appendix.

Orders and Resolutions in consequence.

Agreed, That whilst the Government shall think proper to continue the Allowances to Rajah Kullyan Sing, the Amount thereof be charged in future under the Head of Stipends and Allowances, and that it be struck out from the Charges on the Revenue.

In respect to Kullyan Sing's Allowance.

Agreed, That the temporary Establishments proposed by the Committee of Revenue for the Chiefs and Collectors of the Districts be approved, and that they take place from the Commencement of the Bengal Year 1188.

The Provincial Establishments and

Agreed, That the several Assistants at the different Provincial Establishments do continue there under the Authority of the late Provincial Chiefs till the same Period, unless removed in consequence of the Orders of the Board; and that the Committee be directed to inform the several Chiefs thereof.

Assistants;

Agreed, That the Committee be directed to take into their immediate Consideration, and form a general Plan for the Settlement of the ensuing Bengal Year 1188, and that they do lay it before the Board as soon as it is formed.

and the next Year's Settlement of the Revenues.

Agreed, That the several other Proposals and Regulations mentioned in the above Letter be approved, and that the Committee be directed to carry them into Execution accordingly.

Messrs. Shore and Croftes, Members of the Committee of Revenue, attend the Board with a Copy of the Proceedings of the Committee of the 2d March.

Messrs. Shore and Croftes attend the Board with an Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue.

§ (" Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, the 2d March 1781.

" The Honourable the Governor General and Council having resolved to invest the Committee with the Functions and Powers appertaining to the Office of the Khalsa, and having directed them to examine and report on the present State of the other Offices dependant on the Khalsa, and propose such Alterations as shall appear necessary for making them answerable to the Purposes of their Institutions, the Committee now proceed to take into Consideration these Resolutions and Orders.

" The Committee reverting to the original Regulations for conducting the Business of the Revenue Department at the Presidency, and that of the Khalsa, observe, that the Principles upon which the System was then established, were founded with a View to the Establishment of some future Committee of Revenue, similar to that which has now taken place.

" That the Duty of the present Committee is there also defined to consist chiefly in issuing the necessary Orders to the Collectors; in inspecting, auditing, and passing their Accounts; in deciding upon all Points of Reference; and in issuing the necessary Orders, subject to the Approbation and Controul of the Supreme Council.

" That for carrying into Execution these several Duties, the former Establishment of the Khalsa, with some few Variations, will now also be requisite.

" That it appears to the Committee, that as the Roy Royan was originally dependant on the Board of Revenue, and directed to attend there, he should also be now considered as an Officer under the Supreme Council.

" That, with this Capacity, his Duty will still consist in countersigning all such Persian Papers and Orders as are executed by the Supreme Council, or by the Honourable the Governor General.

" That he may be the better enabled to carry into Execution such Orders as he shall receive from the Supreme Council or Governor General, he be still allowed to call upon the Native Officers under the Committee, for Copies of such Papers in the different Sheristas as he may require."

§ [That as the Supreme Council have thought proper to appoint a Dewan to the Committee, it will be the Duty of the Dewan to countersign the Papers executed by them, and carry into Execution such Orders as are given to him, and such Duties as appertain to his Office; to be present at the Meetings of the Committee, and sit with them, to receive their Orders, and to attend the President occasionally, and to report such Matters to him as require his Orders, which he is to obey.

That the Roy Royan therefore should not be allowed to interfere in the Business transacted by the Dewan of the Committee, as such Interference would occasion frequent Disputes and great Delay in the Business, which each would ascribe to the other.

That the Duty formerly vested in the Roy Royan of superintending the Conduct of the Provincial Dewans, of receiving Accounts from them in the Bengal Language, and of issuing Counterparts of the Orders which the Board of Revenue should expedite to the Collectors, will now become unnecessary.

That with respect to such Provincial Dewans as remain in the Districts where Collectors are stationed, they should continue to act under the Directions of those Collectors to whom the Committee will expedite their Orders.

That with respect to such Provincial Dewans and Naibs as reside in Districts where there are no Collectors, the Committee will also issue their Orders to them through their President, and such Orders are to be countersigned by the Dewans of the Committee.

That

That the Collectors be accordingly directed to address the Persian and Bengal Copies of such Accounts as they shall send to the Committee to the Dewan of the Committee, under Cover directed to the President and Committee; and that Orders be issued to the Provincial Dewans and Naibs who reside in Districts where there are no Collectors, to adopt the same Mode of Address.

That the executive Business appertaining to the Collection of the Rents of the Huzzoory Mehals, will principally rest with the President of the Committee and Dewan, subject to the Orders of the Committee.]

§ (“ That the Accountant General of the Dewanny will still continue to perform the Duties described in the old Regulations of the Khalsa, or such other Functions as may have since been prescribed by the Honourable Board.

“ That all the Accounts of the Revenue Department will as usual be carried to his Office.

“ That therefore the Establishment of an Accountant's Office for the Committee will be unnecessary, but the Duties of such an Appointment may be performed by a Sub Accountant.

“ That the Duty of a Sub Accountant will be to receive the Accounts transmitted to the Committee, deliver them to the Accountant General's Office, and prepare Statements of the Kists due from the Huzzoory Mehals, more immediately under the Committee, monthly Towjees of the same, with such other Accounts as he may be directed to furnish.

“ That he be therefore considered as an Officer jointly under the Committee and Accountant General.

“ That the official Establishment for the Royroyan, specified in the above Regulations of the Khalsa, will not in future be considered as a Part of the Establishment of the Committee, but separate from it.

“ That instead of the above Office, an Establishment for the Dewan of a Number of Native Officers, sufficient to enable him to execute the Duties appertaining to his Appointment, be made.

“ That a separate Office for the Huzzoor Tehseel, as mentioned in the old Regulations of the Khalsa, will now become unnecessary, as the Duties of this Office will be performed by the Dewan and the Officer under him.

“ That with respect to the Canongoes Office, it will become the Subject of future Consideration, when the Committee proceed to carry into Execution the Orders of the Honourable Board for the Establishment of the Canongoes.

“ That the Establishment of a general Treasury Office, as described in the above Regulations of the Khalsa, will still be necessary; but that to facilitate the Receipt of the Revenues, to check the Accounts, and preserve Regularity in them, it is the Opinion of the Committee, that a subordinate Treasury Office should be established for the Collections of that Part of the Huzzoor Tehseel, made by the Committee themselves, or their Officers immediately under them.

“ That in order to prevent all Confusion in Terms, the general Treasury of the Committee do still retain the Name of The Khalsa Treasury, and that the subordinate Treasury Office be denominated The Running Treasury.

“ That with respect to the other subordinate Offices dependant on the Khalsa, it will be necessary to retain them with some Variations, and they will still continue the Functions described in the above Regulations, or such others as shall be prescribed.

“ The Committee having premised the Observations necessary for carrying into Execution the Orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Supreme Council, now proceed to form their Establishment.

[Vide Paper annexed.]

“ That as nothing contributes more to an expeditious and regular Dispatch of Business than general Forms and Rules, the Committee think it necessary to pass the following Resolutions for their own Guidance, and that of their Officers under them.

“ Collection of the Revenues of the Huzzoor Tehseel.

“ That Tullub Chitties be regularly issued on the 20th of each Bengal Month, for One Half of the Kist of the Huzzory Mehals for the same Month.

“ That on the 30th of each Bengal Month, Tullub Chitties be issued for the remaining Half of the Kist of the same Month.

“ That on the 5th of the ensuing Month (Bengal Month) Dustucks be issued for the Renters in Arrears.

“ That to obviate the Inconveniencies which have arisen from the Dilatoriness of the Zemindars and Farmers, in discharging their Rents at the stipulated Periods of their Kistbundeas, and to constrain them in future to be more punctual in their Payments, it be declared to them, that on all Sums remaining in Arrears Fifteen Days after the Expiration of the Period of the Kist, a Percentage of One Rupee shall be levied over and above the Amount of their Cabooleats.

“ That on such Part of the Kist of One Month as remains in Arrears after the Expiration of the following Kist, Two per Cent. be levied; and that upon the Deficiencies of every subsequent Kist the same Penalty be levied in the same Proportion.

“ That

“ That these Regulations extend to the Zemindars and Farmers of all the Mehals within the Divisions of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Dinagepore, as the Situation of these Divisions are sufficiently contiguous to enable them to complete their Engagements within the Periods above specified.

“ That the Dewan do deliver in an Account of the Seah or Receipts to the President, signed by himself, daily ; and that the President do lay the Account before the Committee at each Meeting. These Accounts to be deposited with the Sub Accountant.

“ That the Amount of the Sums brought into the Seah Account of each Day in the subordinate Treasury, be paid in the Evening into the Khalsa Treasury.

“ Khalsa Treasury.

“ That all Remittances from the Collectors and Chiefs be immediately carried to the Khalsa Treasury, and deposited there.

“ That all Disbursements whatever be made from the Khalsa Treasury.

“ That all such Sums as are paid according to fixed Establishments, be paid to an Order of Treasury, signed by the President of the Committee and Accountant General, and countersigned by the Dewan.

“ That all Disbursements, not included in fixed Establishments, be previously laid before the Committee, who will, if proper, pass an Order for their Payment ; after which the Order on the Treasury will be signed by the President and Accountant General, and countersigned by the Dewan.

“ That as often as the State of the Treasury admits, Remittances be made from the Khalsa to the General Treasury.

“ That these Payments be made to an Order signed by the President and Accountant General, and countersigned by the Dewan ; and that the Sub Treasurer do give a Receipt for every Sum so paid into the General Treasury ; which Receipts are to remain with the Kezanckee of the Committee, to be produced with the Monthly Treasury Account.

“ That the Committee, on the 6th of every English Month, or the next Committee Day ensuing, do examine and audit the Monthly Treasury Accounts, previous to laying before the Supreme Council.

“ That on the first Day of every English Month, or next Committee Day ensuing, they do examine the Report upon the Towjee Accounts of the different Collectors and Chiefs, and pass such Orders and Resolutions thereon as they shall deem necessary.

“ That the Accountant General do also continue to report upon the Accounts, Charges, and Treasury Accounts of the Collectors and Chiefs, which the Committee will take into Consideration, and pass their Orders upon the 6th of every Month.

“ Cal. Com^o of Rev.

“ A true Copy.

March 2d, 1781.

(Signed)

“ J. Evelyn, Sec^y”(a) §

Establishment of Native Officers under the Committee.

Dewanny Dufter, comprehending the Huzzoor Tehseel Office.

Dewan	—	Gonga Govind Sing	—	2,500
Naib	—	Praun Kishen	—	700
Peshcar	—	Bubram	—	200
Sereftadar of the 24 Pergunnahs, Rajechund	—		—	60
Schfeeldar of the petty Mehals	—		—	100
				3,710

5 Mohries {	for writing the Monthly Tawzees and Annual Jumma Wafeel Bakys.	Coffinaut	—	65
		Rammohun	—	55
		Gungaharain	—	45
		Juggut Ram	—	30
		Kishenehund	—	30
				225

2 Mohries to write the Seah {	Sham Ram	—	40	
	Behroonaut	—	40	
			<u>80</u>	

2 Mohries to write the Aurja {	Babre Ram	—	55	
	Bolonaut	—	40	
			<hr/>	
				95

3 Mohries {	Bengal Mohries for the 24 Pergunnahs, chiefly			80

Carry over 4,190

(a) Vide supra, Page 1181.

						Brought over	4,190
Establishment for collecting the Rents of the Town of Calcutta							1,219
Temporary Office for the unadjusted Salt Accounts.							
						Radagovind	60
						Ramlochun	35
						Sectaram	30
							125
Carkoon Duffer.							
Carkoon	—	—				Ram Ram Chowdry	120
Naib	—	—				Isguram	110
4 Mohries	—	—	—			Ramkishwer	100
						Rogunt Roy	90
						Rammohun	50
						Ramlaunt	40
							510
Sherifhta Mazooly and Aumeeny.							
Sherifhtedar	—	—	—				100
3 Mohries	—					Ramrutton, &c.	130
							230
Sherifhta Robekar.							
Peshcar	—	—	—	—	—		50
2 Mohries	—	—	—	—	—		50
							100
Zemin Novees.							
Mohun Dafs	—	—	—	—	—		100
2 Mohries	—	—	—	—	—		65
							165
Kezana Duffer or Treasury Office.							
Kezanchee	—					Behudur Sing	250
4 Mohries	—					Jumma Kurtch Novees Porim Mull	85
						Kezana Duffer Mohries-Parbutty	50
						Ramsunker	45
						Bolanaut	40
2 Perkees, or Examiners	—	—	—	—	—		20
							470
Running Treasury.							
Treasurer Ramlochun	—	—	—				200
3 Mohries	—	—	—	—			135
2 Perkeas	—	—	—	—			20
							355
Moonshee's Office.							
Head Moonshee	—					Behadur Sing	60
3 Ditto	—					Mahomed Refice	50
						Golam Morteza	40
						Rungonaut	40
2 Bengal Moonshees	—	—	—				60
							250
Nazeer's Office.							
Nazeer	—					Ghurrut Ulla	80
Naib	—	—	—	—			25
4 Merdas	—	—	—	—			60
20 Peons	—	—	—	—			80
							245
Dufferbunds	7	—	—	—	—		28
Ferafhes	—	—	—	—	—		25
Muffalchees	—	—	—	—	—		12
2 Gurratu	—	—	—	—	—		6
							71
Carry forward							7,930

				Brought forward	7,930
Gungajelle Brahmin	—	—	—	10	
Kerannee	—	—	—	10	
					20
Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.					
1 Pefchar	—	—	—	60	
2 Mohries	—	—	—	60	
					120
1 Molavy	—	—	—	100	
1 Cauzee of the 24 Pergunnahs	—	—	—	100	
Sircars employed in the Khalsa Treasury on Behalf of the Governor General.					
Head Sircar	—	—	—	100	
2d Ditto	—	—	—	60	
1 Podar	—	—	—	10	
					170
Contingencies.					
Paper, Pens, Ink, Oil, &c.	—	—	—	350	
					8,790

Consultation.

March 2d, 1781.

Agreed, That the Establishment of Native Officers proposed by the Committee of Revenue be approved, as well as their Proceedings in general, for conducting the Business of their Department.

The Board approving also of the Mode pointed out by the Committee for obliging the Zemindars, Farmers and Talookdars to be punctual in the Discharge of their Rents at the stipulated Periods, by levying a per Centage on the Amount in Arrears;

Agreed, That the Committee be directed to insert the Regulations proposed by them on this Head, as an Article in the Cabooleats of the Zemindars, Farmers, and Talookdars.

Agreed, That farther to encourage the Zemindars, Farmers and Talookdars to a ready Payment of their Kifts, and in order to remove any Apprehensions they might entertain that an additional Assessment would be levied from those who are regular in their Payments, the Committee be directed to declare to the Zemindars, Farmers, and Talookdars, that no Increase of Revenue shall be exacted from such as pay their Rents with Regularity; but that they will be considered as entitled to the Favour and Indulgence of Government.

Approval of their Proposal to lay a per Centage on Rents in Arrears.

To be inserted as a Clause in the Renter's Engagements.

Further Intimation to encourage them to be regular in the Payment of the Revenue.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X,

N° CXLIX.

Book 29.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of May 1781.

Patna Division.

8th. In our Address of the 25th of last November, we mentioned the Proposals which has been delivered to us by Rajah Kullyan Sing, Naib Dewan of the Soubah of Bahar, for renting many of the principal Districts of that Province. These Proposals which included the whole Division, excepting Sircar Sarun, Hussypore, and Champarun, (the Collections of which had been detached from the Management of the Provincial Chief and Council residing at Patna, and superintended by a separate Collector); you will observe from our Proceedings, we shortly afterwards accepted under certain Corrections, making it a Condition of the Agreement, that it should continue permanent so long as the stipulated Kifts should be regularly paid, and no Oppressions were exercised on the Inhabitants, and that the Rajah should prefer no Claims for Deductions on the Plea of Drought, or any other natural Cause, nor urge any Plea for the same, nor even claim as a Right any Deductions for Paymlee or the Ravages of Enemies being satisfied to receive as an Indulgence

Consultation
19th Decem-
ber 1780.

Consultation
30th March.

Indulgence whatever Consideration we might eventually think fit to allow him on this last Account, should any Case happen to require it. Rajah Kyallcram, the Naib, who was in Calcutta at the Time, assented to these Conditions on the Part of the Rajah, and he has been since confirmed by us in that Appointment.

Consultation
15th December 1780.

19th December.

9th. Previous to the Acceptance of Rajah Kullyan Sing's Proposals, the Provincial Council had, on Account of the advanced Season, completed a Settlement for the present Bahar Year 1188, or from the 21st of September 1780 to the 20th of September 1781, superior to that of the preceding Year, as exhibited in the comparative Statement accompanying their Letter; but the Engagements being only concluded on the express Condition of their being approved by us, we were of Opinion, that we could not with Propriety confirm them, the Terms offered by the Rajah exceeding the Settlement proposed by them, in the Sum of R' 1,91,199 10 3, as particularly specified in a comparative View of both, recorded in our Proceedings, and being an actual Increase of Five Lacks of Rupees on the last Year's Settlement.

Further Extracts from said Letter.

Committee of Revenue.

9th February.

18th. The Plan of superintending and collecting the public Revenue of these Provinces through the Agency of Provincial Councils, as recorded on the Proceedings of the late President and Council of the 23d of November 1773, in this Department, having been instituted for the temporary and declared Purpose of introducing another more permanent Mode, by an easy and gradual Change, so as to avoid the Effects of too sudden an Innovation, as further delineated in the same Proceedings, which shew, that its principal Object was to bring down all the Collections of the Provinces to the Presidency, to be there administered by a Committee of the most able and experienced of the Covenanted Servants of the Company, under the immediate Inspection, and with the Opportunity of instant Reference for Instruction to the President and Council; we have lately constituted, in conformity to this Design, a Committee of Revenue consisting of Four Covenanted Servants, who have been entrusted with the Charge and Administration of the public Revenues of these Provinces, and invested in the fullest Manner with all the Powers and Authority under our own Controul which we possess, and shall not reserve exclusively to ourselves.

19th. The Provincial Councils have been accordingly dissolved, and their Charge and Powers transferred to the Committee of Revenue, and the Members of the Councils called to the Presidency, except the Chiefs of each, who, with the Collectors of the separate Districts, remain in the temporary Charge of their respective Stations under the Authority of the Committee, until they shall be recalled.

20th. As a further Consequence of this Change, the Office of Superintendant of the Khalsa Records has been abolished, and the Office of the Khalsa, with all its dependant Offices, and all the Functions and Powers appertaining to it, transferred to the Committee, who may be considered as constituting in effect the ancient Office of the Khalsa Sherefa.

21st. The Canogoes have been ordered to be reinstated in the complete Charge and Possession of all the Functions and Powers which constitutionally appertain to their Office.

22d. Such of the Company's Servants as have been removed from their Offices in consequence of these Arrangements, we have permitted to draw the same Allowances as before, until they shall be appointed to other Offices, or until we shall think proper to withdraw this Indulgence.

23d. A Commission of Two per Cent. on all net Sums paid immediately into the Treasuries at the Presidency, and of One per Cent. on all Sums paid into the Treasuries which remain under Charge of the Chiefs, and collected on Account of the Publick Revenue in the Course of each Month, after deducting the Charges incurred in the same Month, has, on the passing of each Month's Account, been allowed to the Members of the Committee, their Secretary, and the Assistant of the late Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, in certain Proportions, as the Reward of their Trouble, which is to be considered in lieu of all Salaries, Emoluments, and Perquisites whatsoever. Mr. Duncan, who held the latter Office, we have appointed, with the Title of Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, to perform the same Duties under the Authority of the Committee and the occasional Orders of this Board, as he formerly did under the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, the Nature of whose Office we had Occasion particularly to explain to you in our Letter of the 25th of November 1780; and as the several Duties therein specified will, for the most Part, be transferred to the Preparer of Reports, to be executed either under our own immediate Authority or that of the new Committee of Revenue, the Services to be rendered by him will therefore continue equally necessary, as we have for some Years past found those of the late Superintendant of the Khalsa Records. As you have repeatedly and by your latest Advices pointed out Mr. Duncan to succeed to this last Office on the first Vacancy, we are happy to have placed that Gentleman in a Station as nearly similar to the one you intended for him, as a general Nature of our new Arrangements respecting the Khalsa would admit, and equally suited to our Experience of his Industry and Abilities.

24th. Mr. David Anderson has been appointed the President, and Mr. John Shore, Mr. Samuel Charters, and Mr. Charles Croftes Members of the Committee of Revenue, and, on their Ad-
mission

mission to their Offices, they each of them took an Oath faithfully to discharge the same, not to receive, directly or indirectly, from any Zemindar, Talookdar, Farmer, or other Landholder or Officer or other Dependant of the Committee, any Present or Gratuity of any Kind whatsoever, nor to acquire or receive any lucrative Advantages by their Offices, but such as should be publicly allowed them by us.

Consultation
28th February.

25th. For the Instructions which we thought necessary to lay down for the Conduct of the Committee in the Detail of the Business of their Department, we must beg leave to refer you to the Plan at large, of which a Copy goes a separate Number in the Packet.

Consultation
9th February.

26th. The Committee, in conformity to one of the Articles of our Instructions, shortly after they assembled, laid before us Establishments for their own immediate Department, and such temporary ones as they judged necessary for the Chiefs of the Divisions and Collectors of the Districts. These are recorded on our Proceedings, accompanied with two Accounts, the one shewing in general the Amount of the Reduction in the Charges, and the other specifying more particularly the Articles in which these Retrenchment * have been made. The Establishments received our Approbation, and those for the Chiefs and Collectors took Place from the Beginning of the Bengal Year 1188.

6th March.

* Sic in Orig.

27th. You will also find on the same Day's Proceedings the Regulations prepared by the Committee in consequence of our Resolution to invest them with the Functions and Powers appertaining to the Office of the Khalsa, and Instructions to examine and report the present State of the Offices dependent on the Khalsa, proposing such Alterations as should appear necessary for making them answerable to the Purposes of their Institution. These also received our Approbation, together with a Proposal made by the Committee for obliging the Zemindars, Farmers, and Talookdars to be punctual in the Discharge of their Rents at the stipulated Periods, by levying a per Centage on the Arrears, which we have ordered to be inserted as an Article in their Caboolets. On the other Hand, to encourage the Zemindars and other Renters to a ready Payment of their Kists, and to remove any Apprehensions they might entertain that an additional Assessment would be levied from those who are regular in their Payments, we have authorised the Committee to declare to them, that no Increase of Revenue shall be exacted from such as discharge their Revenue with Regularity, but that they will be considered as entitled to the Favour and Indulgence of Government.

6th March.

✶ ((a) Par. 28. The Committee, in consequence of our Orders to consider and lay before us a Plan for the Settlement of the Revenues for the Bengal Year 1188, have delivered us One for that Purpose, formed on the following Principles.

Consultation
6th March.

29. In fixing the Amount of the Settlement, they propose, as the simplest and easiest Mode, to take the highest actual Collections that have been made in any One Year from 1178 to the present Time, and from an Examination of the Remissions since granted, and a Comparison of the Hultabood Accounts and the Receipts of other Years, to form a Judgement as to the Cause of the Decrease of the Jumma which has since appeared, passing a Decision whether that Amount shall be continued, decreased, or increased; and with regard to the Mode of the Settlement, to leave the Lands generally with the Zemindars, making the Settlement with them, particularly in the larger Zemindaries, such as Nuddea, Radshahy, Dinagapore, &c.

30. Where Women or Minors are Zemindars, they propose to prevent the Confusion generally arising from this Circumstance, by fixing a Responsibility upon some Person to whom they can constantly have Access, and upon whom they can enforce their Orders, and for that Purpose to join with them in the Management their principal executive Officer, either as Malzamin or Agent, who by annexing his Seal to the Agreement signed by the Zemindar, shall bind himself to pay up the Revenues Kist by Kist; so that his own private Fortune being rendered responsible for the public Revenue, it may be his Interest to manage the Affairs of the District with Attention and Economy, and to discharge punctually the Amount of the monthly Kists.

31. As several Divisions contain a Number of petty Talookdars, with whom a Settlement has been made by Government, the Committee propose that such Divisions, and particularly such Parts of them as are now immediately under their Department, or are to be put under it, shall be let to Farmers; as they would otherwise be greatly embarrassed and impeded in their general Business, by entering into the Detail of a Settlement with a Number of petty Farmers and Talookdars: That for these, Publication be made signifying, that sealed Proposals will be received for the Farm of them, the Committee reserving to themselves the Power of rejecting such Offers as they may deem inadequate, or such as are made by Persons who want Knowledge or Responsibility.

32. They propose lastly, That the Period of the Leases shall be limited to One Year, and that a Preference be given at the Settlement of the next to such Persons as shall have paid up their Rents, making an Engagement to this Effect on the Part of Government; and that the Settlement be formed by themselves in as many Cases as they can, leaving it in others with the Collector, or the Officer of Government.

33. The Whole of the Plan recommended by the Committee received our Approbation, except that Part wherein they propose, in some Cases, to leave the Detail of the Settlement with the Collector, or the Officer of Government; in respect to which, we deemed it inconsistent with the Office of the Person who was to have the Collections of the Settlement, that he should have any Concern in the Formation of it; we therefore directed, that for such Districts as could not be

Consultation
30th March.

immediately settled by the Committee with the Zemindars, or Agents deputed by them. Persons should be expressly deputed from the proper Offices to form the Settlements upon the Spot, which should be also made, and finally concluded by themselves.]

✂ [(a) 34. It being our Desire to remove every Interference and Embarrassment from the present System of Controul, to render it uniform, and to afford every Relief and Ease both to the Riots and to the Zemindars, which may be consistent with it, and conformable to the antient Constitution of the Country, we have recommended it to the Committee to give all due Encouragement to such Applications as they may receive from the Zemindars for the Payment of their Rents immediately to the Khalsa, for the Restoration of their ancient Jurisdiction, and the consequent Abolition of that of the Fousdarry, and for the Settlement of a fixed Revenue during the Lives of the actual Incumbents, informing them, at the same Time, that we shall expect from the Zemindars in Return an Increase of their Revenue, proportioned to the Advantages which they will derive from this Indulgence.]

35. We have accordingly referred two Petitions some Time ago presented to us by the Rajah of Nuddea, the One applying to have the Phousdarry Jurisdiction of his Zemindary entrusted to him, the other to pay his Rents immediately at the Khalsa, to the Committee of Revenue, with an Intimation, that we were inclined to comply with both; but that as the Rajah would derive considerable Advantage from such Acquiescence, we should expect him to pay to Government some Consideration in Return for so great an Indulgence. In complying with the latter of these Requests we were actuated, by the Desire expressed above, of fixing the Payment of as great a Part of your Revenue at the Presidency as possible; and in Respect to the Fousdarry Jurisdiction, by the Idea which you will find more fully expressed in a subsequent Part of this Letter which treats of the Administration of Justice.

✂ [(b) 36. Deeming the Duty of preparing the monthly Audit of the Accounts of the Revenue Department for the Member of the Council Auditor of the Week, by Mr. Croftes our Accomptant General in this Department, incompatible with his Office as a Member of the Committee of Revenue; we have delegated this Trust to Mr. Larkins, Accomptant General to our General Department, so far as respects the Examination of the Treasury Account of that Committee, with Directions to lay before us a monthly Report for the Audit of it. For the more particular Nature of this New Office, and the Motives which induced us to grant Mr. Larkins, as a Reward for the present and former Services which he has rendered the Company, the Compensation minuted on our Proceedings, we beg Leave to refer you to them as noted in the Margin, and doubt not of their meeting your Approbation.

Consultation
30th March.

37. We cannot close our Advices of the Proceedings of this Department, without making some Observations upon the Nature and Design of it's Institution, which it's apparent Novelty, the liberal Endowments annexed to it, and the unavoidable Severity with which a Change so extensive and important in the Constitution of the principal Administration of your Affairs, has fallen on the Interests of Individuals, may render necessary to obviate any possible Misconception of it to our Prejudice in your Opinions.

38. We shall not be surprized if we find it imputed to the Love of Innovation; a Charge which has been frequently laid against your Administration of these Provinces, and which we conceive to be unavoidable in a great Government, which, like this, has been suffered so long to exist on Expedients, in Default of a fixed Constitution. In such a State, every Change of Influence must be productive of a Change of Measures, whether dictated by Caprice, Self-interest, or Integrity; and the Influence of the latter must yet operate to the Introduction of many more, and greater Improvements, before this Government can attain that Degree of Perfection, or your Property in it that permanent Value, of which we think it capable. Though such is our Opinion of Innovations in general, and we mention it only that we may not be supposed to condemn the Principle in other Instances by the Disavowal of it in one, yet we must declare, that in no Act of our Administration have we observed a greater Consistency, or a closer Attention to fixed Principles, than in this. The System which we have thus attempted to establish, was first devised by the President and Council of this Presidency in the Year 1773, and made a Part of the same Resolution which distributed the Charge of the Collections among the late Provincial Councils. These Establishments were declaredly formed for the Purpose of introducing the former, and were intended to be gradually withdrawn, as Experience might render them no longer necessary. The Committee itself was immediately formed; and to give it the greater Dignity, Two Members of the Superior Council were appointed to superintend it; although it then differed only in Name from the other Provincial Councils, and its destined Functions were reserved for a future Arrangement.

39. Why the Design failed in its Effect, and the Provincial Councils were permitted to remain during so long a Course as Seven Years, in Contradiction of their professed Institution, it is unnecessary to mention. It is sufficient to say, that the Necessity for reverting to the original System, if its Principles were just, was never so great as it was at the Time in which it took place, and in which the Preservation of the Company's Interests in every Part of India depended upon the Resources of this. We may add, that had the same Necessity existed at any preceding Time,

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1187.

(b) Vide *supra*, Page 1184.

the Change could not have been effected. We have now resolved to carry it into Execution, and shall be content to leave the Proofs of its Utility to a short Trial; but it will rest with your Wisdom to give it Permanency, by correcting its Defects, and by obtaining the Sanction of Parliament for its Duration, under the Form which shall be ultimately given to it. With respect to the Institution itself, it is essentially, and almost minutely the same as the Plan which was laid down for it in Consultation of the 25th of November 1773, to which we beg Leave to refer you, and for that Purpose to transmit a complete Copy of it, a Number in this Packet.

40. The Allowances granted to the Members of this Board, if compared with the ostensible Emoluments which have been annexed to other Offices of this Service, will appear enormous, and the Principle on which they are formed is in its Application new, though not in Speculation; neither is this the first Instance of it. Our Aim has been to preclude all clandestine Perquisites, to bind the Zeal and Fidelity of your Servants entrusted with this great Charge by the Ties of Gratitude and Honour, and to make their Interest subservient to yours by proportioning the Rate of their official Emoluments to the Success of their official Labours, or in other Words, to the Augmentation of the publick Revenue, and the Diminution of its Expences. We wish to apply the same Principle to every other Department of your Service which will admit of it; and we intreat that you will afford us your Credit for the Justice and Expediency of it, on the Motives which we have thus briefly stated, without expecting that we should have entered into a more minute, but invincible Explanation of them.

41. In this, as it must be the Case in every Reformation, the Interest of Individuals has been our principal, if not our only Impediment. We could not at once deprive so large a Body of our fellow Servants of their Bread without feeling that Reluctance which Humanity must dictate, nor suffer by an Act which involved the Fortunes of many, and extended its Influence to all their Connections.

42. This, added to the Justice which was due to your Servants, who were removed for no Fault of theirs, but for the public Convenience, induced us to continue their Allowances until other Offices could be provided for them, and the more cheerfully to submit to the Expediency of leaving others in a temporary or partial Charge of the internal Collections. In effect, the Civil Officers of this Government might be reduced to a very scanty Number, were their Exigency alone to determine the List of your Covenanted Servants, which at this Time consists of no less a Number than Two hundred and fifty-two, many of them the Sons of the First Families in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and every One aspiring to the rapid Acquisition of Lacks, and to return to pass the Prime of their Lives at Home, as Multitudes have done before them; neither will the Revenues of this Country suffice for such boundless Pretensions, nor are they compatible with your's and the national Interests, which may eventually suffer as certain a Ruin from the Effects of private Competition and the Claim of Patronage, as from the more dreaded Calamities of War, or the other ordinary Causes which lead to the Decline of Dominion.

43. We dare not pursue this Subject, nor could we without a Sacrifice of our Duty withhold this brief Suggestion of it from your Notice.]

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Edw^d Wheler.

Postscript to the above Letter, dated 15th May 1781.

Having, in addition to the Plan mentioned in the preceding Address for the future Collection of the Customs of these Provinces, framed some Regulations which we have recommended to the Commissioners for the Detail and internal Management of the Business of their Office, we transmit a Copy of them a Number in the Packet, by which you will further observe that some Alteration is proposed to be made in the Commission originally designed for the Gentlemen to be employed in this Department, to accommodate it to the Plan as it now stands.

We have just received a Letter from the Committee of Revenue, containing a summary Report of their Progress and Expectations in concluding the Settlement of these Provinces for the present Bengal Year 1188, accompanied with Two Accounts; the One a comparative Statement of the past and present Year's Expence of collecting your Revenue, which exhibits an estimated Saving of Rupees 12,09,673 : 11 : 12, by the proposed new Establishments for the latter; the other a List of such Districts as the Committee have already completely settled, by which you will observe that an Augmentation has been made upon the Settlement of 1187 of 13,98,196 : 14 : 10 : 3; and that when the Settlement of all the Districts shall be completed, they are of Opinion the whole Increase on the Revenue of last Year will not fall short of Twenty-seven Lacks of Rupees. We transmit a Copy of the Committee's Report, and of the Papers accompanying it, a separate Number in this Packet, and request your particular Attention to them, as containing a very explicit and satisfactory Information of the actual State of the Collections, as well as of the Sentiments entertained, and Measures proposed by the Committee in respect to their future Management of this very important Branch of your Concerns.

(Signed)

E. W.

[(a) Fort William, the 15th May 1781.]

(a). Vide supra, Page 1185.

APPENDIX, N° CL.

Vide Appendix, N° CXLIX.

APPENDIX, N° CLI.

Book 229, Page 702.

Fort William, the 12th May 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

In Consequence of the Request made by the Committee to deliver an Opinion on the Orders of the Court of Directors, and on a Clause in the late Act of Parliament; Mr. Francis begs leave to give in his Opinion.

* Sic in Orig. Mr. Francis.—If due Obedience had been paid to the positive Orders of the Court of Directors, contained in the 18th and 19th * Paragraph of their Letter of 17th May 1766, I should have deemed it unnecessary and irregular to have introduced a Question concerning the true Meaning and Propriety of those Orders. But since it appears, not only from the Disposition of the Salt Farms claimed by Mr. Barwell, but from other Instances of a similar Nature now before the Board, that the Company's Covenanted Servants and other British Subjects have been permitted to hold Land, and to be concerned in Farms and Revenues, contrary to the Prohibition contained in the Paragraphs abovementioned, I think that the Court of Directors ought to be furnished with our several Opinions on this Subject, that they may understand upon what Grounds a Deviation from their Orders has been permitted, and at the same Time be enabled to judge of the Expediency of recalling or enforcing them for the future.

† Sic in Orig. The particular and immediate Reason for giving them is clearly stated by the Court of Directors themselves. The general Principles which establish the Necessity of such Restrictions, have not in my Opinion lost any part of their Force, by the Increase or Confirmation of the British Influence in Bengal.

1. If nothing but Grants of Waste Lands were in question, it would still be an Object of serious Consideration. First, to the British Government, whether or no it would be advisable to encourage Colonization here. Secondly, to the East India Company, whether it be for their Interest to suffer their Servants to engage in the Business of Farming, which cannot be done without relinquishing their Commercial Views and Occupations. This Opinion is not meant to prohibit the Introduction of new Articles of Commerce, which can only be raised or brought to Perfection by the Skill of Europeans, and which are likely to bring Money into the Country. Encouragement should be given to every Improvement of this Nature, and in this View I conceive that Grants of Waste Lands, under certain Restrictions, may be made to Europeans with general Advantage to the Company. The employing Waste Lands in the Production of new Articles, tends to encrease the Value of Lands already in Cultivation.

2. With respect to their renting improved Farms from the Company, the Objections to such a Measure appear very weighty.—If the Farms are put up to Public Sale, what Native will venture to bid against a British Subject? If they are otherwise disposed of, it may happen that the most beneficial Farms may be selected and engrossed by Gentlemen high in the Company's Service, or by their Friends, Servants, or Dependants.

3. It seems contrary to every Principle of good Government, that the same Persons who act as Trustees for the Company, which is more or less the Case with all the Company's Servants, should make Agreements with themselves in Behalf of the Company, or that they should be allowed to place themselves in a Situation in which they and their Employers must have opposite Interests. Institutions of a public and general Nature, should trust as little as possible to accidental Motives of Action, such as the Integrity of Individuals.

4. The

4. The Soil of Right belongs to the Natives. Former Conquerors contented themselves with exacting a Tribute from the Lands, and left the Natives in quiet Possession of them.—To alienate them in favour of Strangers, may be found a dangerous as well as an unjust Measure. We cannot understand the Arts of Cultivation, in this Soil and Climate, so well as the Natives.—The Landholder will consider us with Jealousy and Hatred, as the Invaders of his Rights and Property. The Ryots, attached by Custom, Religion, and Prejudice to the Authority of their ancient Masters, will not readily submit to labour for new ones, to whom they are not bound by any natural Relation of Manners or Religion, or by reciprocal Obligations of Protection and Dependence.—A few Europeans will be thinly scattered over the Face of the Country ;—the Native Inhabitants will desert it.

5. Every Variation hitherto introduced from the ancient Customs and Establishments of the Country, appears to have been attended with fatal Consequences, in so much that I understand it to be the general Opinion, that at least Two thirds of the whole Surface of Bengal and Bahar are in a State of total Depopulation.—The timid Hindoo flies from the Tyranny which he dare not resist.

6. If the same Persons should be employed as Collectors of Rents, for which they are themselves accountable to the Company as Farmers—or if, which in effect is the same, they should hold the Farms under substituted Names, I see no Security for the due Recovery of the Rents of such Farms, supposing them to be in Arrear, but a Degree of Rigour on the Part of Government, which it is not likely will be exerted against Gentlemen high in Rank, Power and Office, or against Persons protected by them.

7. When the Court of Directors are now informed by us, for the first Time, that some considerable Farms have been held by their Servants in the Names of Natives, who had no real Interest or Concern in them, and that in consequence of the Settlement made by the Committee of Circuit, many of the most beneficial Farms in this Province have fallen into the Hands of Banyans, it is possible they may be led to suspect that the various Remissions of Rent, recommended by Gentlemen employed in the Collections, have been principally granted in favor of such Farms, and that the Amount of the heavy Ballances which appear in the Company's Books, and which it is to be feared are by this Time irrecoverable, may have been collected from the Ryots, tho' not exacted from the Farmers.—A direct Disobedience to positive Orders will justify almost any Degree of Distrust and Suspicion in the Minds of our Superiors.

8. The due Cultivation and Improvement of the Soil, supposes the Farmer to have a permanent Interest in it, and to reside constantly on the Farm. A European can have no such permanent Interest, nor is it possible for him to reside if he be in the Company's Service.—His Purpose in general is to make a Fortune as fast as possible, and carry it out of the Country. This can only be effected by a temporary Strain of the Estate, which he then leaves behind him languishing and exhausted, and without any other Chance of Recovery, but a Remission of Arrears, and Diminution of Rents, both which he urgently recommends to Government.

9. His Servants or Substitutes, acting on the same System and under his Protection, help to forward the Ruin of the Farms by Exactions and bad Management, from which perhaps their Principal derives no Benefit.

10. A Measure which tends to throw the Farming of Lands into the Hands of Europeans, must, independant of every other Consideration, be attended with Difficulties prejudicial to the Company's Revenues.—The Mode of Collection in this Country must at once be rigid, regular, and summary. The Natives have at all Times been subject to the Decisions of the Duan, or of the Courts instituted by his Authority.—If British Subjects or their Servants are permitted to rent Farms, there will be no way of recovering any Arrears or Ballances due from them to the Company, but by instituting Suits against the Parties in the Supreme Court of Judicature.—The Delays and Expence of such a Mode of Proceeding are obvious. It appears to me that under such a System, the Revenues could not be realized, the Collections would universally fail, and in the End our Possession of the Country would be very precarious.

A considerable Balance now appears to be due to Government from the Farms actually held by Mr. Christie, in the District of Dinagore, and which he claims in his own Right, altho' the Lease runs in the Name of his Banyan. Should this Balance be withheld or disputed by Mr. Christie, I apprehend the Force of the preceding Considerations will be confirmed by the Difficulties, to which I foresee the Board will be reduced in recovering it by a Suit in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

By the Clause in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Report made by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, on Coja Keworke's Petition, I understand it to be the Intention of the Legislature to restrict every British Subject, except the East India Company in their Corporate Capacity, from being any way concerned in the Inland Purchase or Sale of Salt, from the First of August, 1774.—The Person who manufactures, or engages to manufacture any Article of Trade, is concerned in that Trade, not only as the Maker, but as the first Seller.—A Salt Farmer who receives the Company's Advances, who manufactures the Salt, and contracts to deliver the Produce according to certain Rates to the Company, cannot, in my Opinion, be said not to engage, intermeddle, or be any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in the Inland Trade in Salt. If he transfers his Interest in the Farm, by a private Engagement, to another Person for a

valuable Consideration, he is still answerable as Farmer for the Execution of the Contract, and does not cease to be concerned on his own Account, indirectly at least, in the Inland Trade in Salt.—A Subject of his Majesty so concerned in such Trade acts, as I apprehend, against the specific Provision of the Act now under our Consideration.

Mr. Monson.—The late Act of Parliament prohibits any of His Majesty's Subjects to engage, intermeddle, or be any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in the Inland Trade in Salt, Beetlenut, &c. An European who holds a Salt Farm, and obtains an Advantage from the manufacturing of that Article of Trade, and contracts with ostensible Farmers or Agents, to deliver certain Quantities of Salt at fixed Rates to the Government, will I think come within the Spirit of the Law.

If the Paragraphs in the General Letter of the 17th of March had been attended to, and the positive Orders then given by the Court of Directors had been observed as invariable Laws, I should not have found myself now in the unpleasant Situation, either to censure the Acts of the late Administration, or to give a Sanction to their Conduct in Opposition to the Mandates of my Honorable Employers.

The Question now before the Board, on which I am required to give an Opinion, may be considered in a Political View.

1st. Whether it is for the Interest of Great Britain to colonise in East India.

2d. Whether such a Colony would be for the Advantage of the India Company.

The Migrations to Countries believed to be the Regions of Wealth, would be so considerable, that the Mother Country would soon feel the dire Consequences of them.

Every Person who comes into this Country, is impressed with the Idea of making in a short Time a considerable Independant Fortune. The Means to be pursued for this End operate to the Impoverishment and Destruction of the Country: If Europeans were allowed to hold Farms, as their Influence is great, they would in some Degree oppress the Natives, as in the Instances now before us: Such Checks on the Cultivation of the Lands will occasion them to fall considerably under their Value besides; they are entirely unacquainted with the Mode of Culture in this Country; the Language, the Customs and Manners of the People are so dissimilar to theirs, that it is impossible for Foreigners to cultivate on equal Terms with the Natives.

Their Manner of Life will not permit them to give equal Profits to the Government with the Natives, as their Expence on every Article of Subsistence is more considerable; consequently the Europeans will be in a worse Condition than the Native, or Government must be satisfied with a less Revenue from the Lands, in order to enable them to live.

* Sic in Orig.

The few Wants of the Natives, who are satisfied with the more Necessaries of Life, will allow them to pay larger Taxes to Government from the same Quantity of Land, in the same State of Culture, than a European can afford to do; it is evident therefore, that it cannot be for the Interest of the Company to allow Europeans to become Landholders.

The uncultivated Lands, under a mild and fixed Government, might soon be brought into Culture, by giving Premiums and making Advances of Money to the Natives.

Providence has ordained, by her Formation of the Constitution of Europeans, that they should not become the Cultivators of this Country; they can only be Task Masters, and will enrich themselves, having no permanent Interest here, to the Prejudice of the Natives, and to the Loss of Government.

The Contrivance and Execution of all general Arrangements take Time; the Abuses now complained of, require an immediate Stop to be put to them, for the Repetition of them may have such fatal Effects, that a general Remedy may come too late.

The Reasons that induced the Directors to prohibit their Servants, in 1766, to hold Farms directly or indirectly, or to be concerned in the Revenue, are more cogent now than they were at the Time the Orders were given, as the Influence of their Servants is become more considerable.

General Clavering.—The Two Paragraphs in the General Letter of the 17th of March 1766, contain, in my Opinion, the fullest Restrictions that can possibly be laid by Masters on their Servants.

The 18th Paragraph is filled with the severest Reproaches against the Servants of the Company, for having abused the Confidence which the Court of Directors had placed in them, by selecting the most lucrative Farms on their own Account. Not contented with prohibiting them, they enforce this Prohibition by a Declaration in the ensuing Paragraph, that such of their covenanted Servants shall be dismissed their Service, who shall, for the future, be found to hold any Land on his own Account, directly or indirectly, in his own Name, or that of others, or be concerned in any Farms or Revenues whatsoever. These Restrictions, when they have not been observed, serve to prove that these Servants who have been guilty of an in † Observance of them, failed less from being ignorant of their Duty and the Company's Commands, than from a determined Design to evade them whenever they interfered with their private Interests.

† Sic in Orig.

Question put for the Board's Determination, regarding the Charges against Gunga Govind Sing.

Question put;—Whether the Facts alledged by Cumul ul Dien, particularly that of his having taken 26,000 Rupees from him collusively, is ascertained by the Answer made to it by Gunga Govind Sing.

Mr. Francis.—He has acknowledged the having deducted 23,379 Rupees from the Advances made to Cumul ul Dien on Account of the Salt Farms. Admitting that this Money was applied to make

make good a former Balance due on Account of Rent from Cumal al Dien Cawn for a Land Farm (which I by no means believe to be the Case), still I conceive that his with-holding any Part of the Advances was unauthorized, and must be highly prejudicial to the Company's Interest, as it tends to destroy the Source of future Production of Revenue; and I see no Relation between Cumal al Dien's Engagements as a Salt Contractor, and his Lease as a Land Farmer; the Rents should have been exacted as the Monthly Kists became due.

Mr. Barwell.—The Land Revenue and Salt is different at Hidgilee from any other of Bengal, and have been united for Ages. Whether the Government obliges a Man to pay its Dues by compelling it out of his Hands, or by stopping a Payment to be made to such a Debtor, I can conceive it is the same, and that no Interests can be sacrificed by it; the Claims are mutual; one demands on one Account, the other on another; and if the Revenue run behind hand, as it appears that it has done, I conceive Gonga Govind Sing fully acquitted of any Charge against him on this Account. But I do not understand the Petition before the Board in the Light of a Charge against Gonga Govind Sing—It is brought before us against the Intention of the Petitioner, of the Person whose Name is annexed to it, and his declared Opposition to its being carried before the Board. To enter into any Enquiry, or to take up Complaints that are dropt, in my Opinion, must needlessly engage the Time and Attention of the Board, as well as carry with it an Appearance of some partial Aim. The Board, by adopting the Petition in the Manner they have, make it in fact their own, and they are equally the Prosecutors and Deciders upon the Point for the Man, whose Name is written at the Foot of the Petition, has positively averred he has no Complaint to make, nor did he ever authorize the Presentation of the Petition to the Board.

Mr. Monson.—Gonga Govind Sing acknowledges he has withheld upwards of 23,000 Rupees, for Advances due to Cumal al Dien Cawn on his Tuka Collieries, which Sum he says was due to the Company from the Farmer of his Malguzany Rent.—By his having transferred the Company's Property in this Manner from one Account to the other, in order to make the Balances appear less on the Revenue Department, and to increase them on the Salt Farms, is subjecting the Company to a certain Loss; for unless the Advances are regularly made to the Salt Farm, it is impossible for the Farmer to deliver the Quantity of Salt which he has contracted for, by which means a considerable Deficiency is made in his Deliveries, on which the Company are considerable Losers, and the Ballances are irrecoverable; as is now the Case with the Renter being in Arrear to Government on his Salt Farm, upwards of 1,47,000 Rupees, as appears by the Account sent in by the Calcutta Committee. I think this Proceeding of Gonga Govind Sing deserves Reprehension and Censure. With regard to the Petitions now before us, by which this Transaction is made known, I think they come in a regular Method before the Board. Cumal al Dien Cawn delivered them to the Person who sent them to the Board, with the Intention that they should come to the Knowledge of Government, as appears from the Evidence of Radachurn, to whom he delivered them. The Motives that induced him to retract these Petitions are best known to himself; but I have Reason to believe his Intentions were altered by having more flattering Prospects held out to him, than the Recovery of so inconsiderable Sum from Gonga Govind Sing.

General Clavering.—I must confess I am very much distressed in forming my Judgment on the Petition before us, and the Answer to it. The Petitioner Cumal ul Dien Cawn is a Man of desperate Fortune, whose Declaration before this Board has already been contradicted by Three positive Witnesses upon Oath. From the Accusations which he has separately brought against several Persons, and for some of which he is now bound over to prosecute at the next Assizes, it appears that he has changed his Profession, from being a Salt Farmer to that of a more lucrative one, of becoming a public Accuser. With regard to what he has advanced against Gonga Govind Sing, I can therefore only admit it as far as it is confessed by the other Party; and as this Practice of deducting from the Advances of the Salt Farmers, to benefit Persons in high Stations in this Government, has been admitted, and proved by more than one Instance, I am rather inclinable to give him Credit for what he has therein said. The most profligate Liars may sometimes speak the Truth. His Intention of presenting this Petition to the Board has been confirmed by the Evidence of Radachurn, and indeed it could not have been given to him for any other Purpose: On these Grounds I am of Opinion, that Gonga Govind Sing is guilty of that Charge brought against him.

Governor General.—I do not understand that the Matter of the Petition in question has undergone such an Investigation as can enable the Board to pass any Judgment on the Charges contained in it.

Mr. Francis.—[I move, that Gonga Govind Sing be dismissed from his Employment in the Company's Service.

I pay little regard to the Evidence of Cumal a Dien Cawn. The Confession made by Gonga Govind Sing convicts him of a specific Offence, for which, in my Opinion, he ought to be dismissed from his Employment. His general Character, as I am well informed, is infamous in an uncommon Degree. That Reason alone, independant of any particular Charge, would induce me to exclude him from any Office of Trust in the Company's Service.

Mr. Barwell.—During my long Residence in this Country, this is the first Time that I have heard the Character of Gonga Govind Sing being infamous. No Information I ever received, though I have heard many People speak ill of him, ever pointed to any particular Act of Infamy committed

committed by Gonga Govind Sing. I have no intimate Knowledge of Gonga Govind Sing. What I understand of his Character has been from Natives as well as Europeans. I am against his Dismission.

Mr. Monson.—Cumul ul Dien Cawn I understand to be a Man of an equivocal Character; I therefore should not regard his Charge against Gunga Govind Sing, if I had not heard, since my short Residence in this Country, that Gonga Govind Sing is a Man of a most rapacious Disposition, which Character, I think, is confirmed by the Wealth and Affluence he now enjoys, being esteemed one of the most wealthy Inhabitants of Calcutta. I think a Person of an avaricious Disposition and high Ambition is not proper to be entrusted in the Company's Service, especially with that Degree of Influence which I am told he possesses over the Minds of many principal People in this Country; I therefore think he should be removed from his present Employment.

General Clavering.—The Causes of the Decrease of the Revenue, and the great Increase of the Balances, I have endeavoured to account for, in my Minute on the Petition of the Rajah of Rajshahy. I should be wanting in the Performance of that Trust and Confidence which the Legislature placed in me, when it appointed me one of the Council of Bengal, if I did not use my best Endeavours to remove those Causes to which the Company are to attribute the Loss they have sustained in the Revenue; a corrupt Duan of the Province is the great Channel through which all those Evils have passed of which I have spoken; and I think it incumbent on me to declare, that in this Instance, and every other where I have Proof or Suspicion that a Duan is corrupt, I will give my Vote to remove him.—On the Evidence therefore before me, I think Gonga Govind Sing should be removed from his Place of Duan of the Calcutta Provincial Council.

Governor General.—I am against the Question, because I know of no Fault that he has committed, and have very good Reason to believe that he by no Means merits the Character which has been reported of him to Mr. Francis.—He had many Enemies at the Time that he was proposed to be employed in the Company's Service, and not One Advocate among the Natives, who had immediate Access to myself; I think, therefore, if his Character had been such as has been described, the Knowledge of it could hardly have failed to have been ascertained to me by specific Facts. I have heard him loaded, as I have many others, with general Reproaches, but have never heard any one express a Doubt of his Abilities.

Resolved he be dismissed from his Station of Naib Duan to the Provincial Council of Calcutta; and the Council advised accordingly (a).

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to recommend Roy Ramchunder Sein to fill the Office of Naib Duan. He is a Man of whose Talents and Character I have heard a good Account, and I have been particular in my Enquiries; at the same Time I will not pretend to answer for him, or any other black Man.—If, upon Trial, he should be found to follow the Steps of his Predecessors, I shall be the first to move for his Dismission. I do not in general think, that the Appointment or Dismission of the Black Officers in the Civil Company's Service is a Matter about which we need be over and above delicate. The Character of the Natives of Bengal in general, especially of those who have been employed under Government, is not such as obliges us to consider any Thing in their Appointment or Dismission, but the immediate Service of the Company. If there be Objections to this Man, I am not aware of them.

Mr. Barwell.—I can have no Objection to a Man I am unacquainted with. I think, however, that the Recommendation would with greater Propriety have proceeded from the Chair.

Mr. Monson.—I am not acquainted with the Person recommended by Mr. Francis. I have heard him spoke of as a Man of Abilities, and think that * I have been told that he has filled several Offices in Government; but if he should prove unworthy of the Charge to which he has been recommended, I shall readily second the Proposition made by Mr. Francis for his Dismission. I therefore agree to the Motion.

General Clavering.—The Person of Roy Ramchunder Sein is unknown to me, to the best of my Knowledge, but I have heard him spoke of as a Man of Talents. In regard to the Integrity of all those who have been in Employment in Bengal since the English Influence prevailed, I am almost afraid to say, that there is little Choice amongst them. We must depend ultimately upon the Virtue of the Provincial Councils; and hoping that they will follow the Example which has been set them by this Administration, I am willing to flatter myself, in a Course of Time, many of the Black Officers may be formed to a Practice of Virtue. At all Events I will contribute my Endeavours to change this Man, or any other whom I may have voted into Office, as soon as I hear that he has been guilty of corrupt Practices.

Governor General.—I object to this Appointment, not having been left an Option in it.—I know not the Man, and therefore cannot give my Consent to his Appointment.

Resolved, that Ram Chunder Sien be appointed the Naib Duan to the Provincial Council of Calcutta; and that the following Letter be written to them.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1187.

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, President, &c. Revenue Council of Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to remove Gonga Govind Sing from his Office of Naib Duan to your Board, we have appointed Ram Chunder Sein to succeed him therein.

We are, &c.

Signed

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLII.

Book 206, Page 450.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of November 1776.

Fort William, the 8th November 1776.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

[Governor General.—I move that Cawn Jahan Cawn, the late Fouzdar of Houghly, and Gonga Govind Sing, the late Naib of the Khalfā and Dewan of the Calcutta Division, be restored to their Offices; and that Application be made to the Nabob for the Removal of the present Phozdar, Mirza Mohdy Nissar, and for the Re-appointment of Cawn Jahan Cawn.

Gov. Gen.
Motion in fa-
vor of Cawn
Jahan Cawn,
and Gonga
Govind Sing.

Mr. Francis.—I am against the Motion. The Offices are not theirs, and I know no Reason for the Removal of the present Possessors.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion.

Mr. Barwell.—I approve of the Motion.

Mr. Barwell's
Opinion.

Resolved, agreeably to the Governor General's Motion. (a)]



Agreed, That the following Letters be written to the Resident at the Durbar, and the Calcutta Committee of Revenue.

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

L. S. No. 252.

Sir,

Having thought proper to remove Mirza Mehdy Nissar Cawn from the Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we direct you to inform the Nabob thereof, and to request that he will send us a Perwannah for his Recall, together with a Sunnud of Investiture for Cawn Jehan Cawn, whom we recommend to him to re-appoint to that Office. You will accordingly please to procure and transmit to us the usual Perwannahs to the Chiefs of the foreign Settlements and others, notifying the Appointment of Cawn Jehan Cawn to this Office.

We are, &c.

To Mr. Charles Goring, President, and Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta.

L. S. No. 253.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to divest Mirza Mehdy Nissar Cawn of his Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we desire you will immediately receive from him the Charge of the Collections, which were entrusted to his Care.

We have also thought proper to remove Ramchunder Sein from his Office of Dewan to your Board, and have re-appointed Gunga Govind Sing to that Office.

We are, &c.

Signed at the End,

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1188.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLII. (A)

Book 206, Page 455.

Fort William, the 12th November 1776.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council ; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Extract of Fort William Revenue Consultations, 12th November 1776.

The Governor General recommends the following fixed Establishment for the Office proposed
in his Minute of the 1st instant.

Establishment for the Office.

Mr. David Anderson, } Superintendants, at 1,200 Rupees each per Month	2,400
Mr. George Bogle, }	
Persian Translator	200
Writers	300
Office Rent	400
Candies and Petty Charges	50
	<hr/>
	3,350

Native Officers.

A Peshkar (Gunga Govind Sing)	
A Naib	250
A Sherishtahdar	100
5 Persian Moherirs a 50	250
5 Bengal Moherirs a 40	200
2 Moonshies	150
2 Ditto	60
A Head Moherir for translating	100
2 Under Moherirs	80
A Mirdha	20
10 Peons	40
A Jemadar	15
10 Hircarrahs	50
2 Dufterbunds	10
2 Frahs	8
A Muffaulchy	5
A Jarro	3
Oil, Candles, &c.	30
Paper, Pens, &c.	100
	<hr/>
	4,821

Occasional Aumeens and other incidental Charges ; these cannot be fixed nor estimated. He has affixed the Names of the Gentlemen whom he wishes to be nominated to the Superintendency of this Establishment, because he considers them as essential Parts of it, having made Choice of them as Persons endowed both with Talents, and Knowledge peculiarly adapted to the Duties assigned them, and on whose Dispositions he can entirely depend for their cordial Agreement with each other in the Discharge of them. He recommends Mr. Henry Vansittart to be the Persian Translator ; he also recommends, that the Office of Peshkar be assigned to Ganga Govin Sing, the Naib Dewan of the Khalsa, and that he be allowed 700 Rupees per Month for his Salary as Naib Dewan of the Khalsa only ; none having been yet allotted to that Station.

[The known Abilities of Ganga Govin Sing, will justify the Preference shewn to him in this Appointment. The Business in its Detail must be conducted by a Peshkar. The Gentlemen to whom the Governor General proposes to commit the Direction of it will think it no Derogation from their Characters, of which no Man can have an higher Estimation than he has, or a more perfect Reliance on their Integrity, if he expresses it as his Opinion, that the greatest Experience which can fall to the Lot of any covenanted Servants of the Company, will prove unequal to the minute Investigation of all the progressive Operations of the Revenue in this Country, without the Aid of that professional Knowledge which is possessed by the native Muttasfiddies of Bengal, of whom Ganga Govin Sing is incontestably the First.

For the Reimbursement of the Charges of this Office, should the Amount prove so considerable as to require it, a small Fee may be taken on each Aumeelnama, or Cabuleeat to be granted in the

the future Settlement, which will not effect the Jumma, nor be felt at such a Time by those who will be required to pay it.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings. (a)]

Mr. Barwell.—I approve.

Mr. Francis.—My Objections to the Measure itself have been stated at large. As they have been overruled by a Resolution of the Board, I shall make no others.

Resolved, That the Office be established, and the Appointments made as proposed by the Governor General. Resolution.

Ordered, That the Secretary advise Messrs. Anderson and Bogle of their Appointments.

Mr. Barwell delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Barwell.—I assent to the Governor General's Minute. A Compilation and Digest of Materials whereon to form a new and permanent Settlement of the Provinces must be useful, and is, in my Opinion, unavoidable. The last Leaves have furnished the Means which will give an Insight into the real Value of the Lands; but these Means are not yet in our Possession, and may still leave something for compleater Discovery, and for the Guidance of a Decision on which the Prosperity of an extensive Kingdom, for a considerable Period, is probably suspended; no Researches can be too minute, no Informations too voluminous. I see my own, and I see the Situation of every Member of Council to be equally delicate upon this important Affair; an Affair liable to be viewed in various and even opposite Lights, and to be canvassed in every Step of its Progress. The grand Object in which all our Sentiments unite, and to the Necessity of which we all subscribe, is a solid Establishment of the Revenues upon an abated Taxation; but it is not my Opinion, in support of Mr. Francis or of any other Member of Administration, that will impress a Conviction of this Necessity upon the Minds of those whose distant Situations debar them from all Possibility of personal Observation.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion on the Office for preparing Materials for the new Settlement.

My own Sentiments, it is true, are clearly for a Reduction of the Revenue, as absolutely requisite for the future Welfare of this Country; and while I heartily coincide with Mr. Francis in most of his general Ideas upon this Subject, so far as they clash not with the peculiar Customs of Bengal, I think they may well be reconciled to the Investigations proposed by the Honourable Governor, and that our Judgment in so interesting a Business should be formed upon the best Principles of Accuracy.

To set this Matter in the clearest Point of View, let us consider it from the Governor's Proposition for the Institution of a temporary Office. A new Settlement of the Provinces will be necessary upon the Expiration of the present Leaves: We are unanimously agreed, that a fixed Valuation should take place in the Revenues, and that some Diminution should be made in the present Rents: Lastly, we propose that this important Settlement should be permanent. On such a Step, we would surely endeavour to convince the Company, whose Agents we are, and whose Prosperity is blended with that of this Country, that we have not negligently slumbered over their Interests, or omitted any possible Mode of ascertaining the true and ultimate Value of their Possessions. Nor is this all: We would convince them decisively, that no future Administration may have the smallest Opening to hint that deeper Researches might have produced a more equal and equitable System for the Natives, and a more advantageous Bargain for our Employers. Another good Effect to which we should turn our Thoughts is, that of rendering the Bulk of the People well affected to Government; an Attempt which can never succeed but in their steady Reliance on its Impartiality; and with all Deference to the high Authorities quoted by Mr. Francis, and in concurrence with them, I will venture to affirm, that an equitable Taxation is the great Desideratum, and should be the first Object of a good Government; and that such an Attention to the Welfare of the Peasant and the Manufacturer, is the Ground-work of a well regulated State.

The first Improvements of the Revenues, and Relief of the laborious Part of the Kingdom in France, were projected by the great Duke of Sully upon the same Principles, and brought to Effect by an Application of the very same Means as those now proposed by the Governor General. He commenced with a most extensive and arduous Collection of minute Details in that Branch; and, from mature Consideration of those detached voluminous Materials, detected every Species of Artifice and Fraud committed by the Farmers, and employed the Result of his Discoveries towards lightening the Burthen upon the Shoulders of the Commonalty.

We now wish to shake off all rival Adventurers, and, instead of farming, to fix the Rates of Lands with the several old Zemindars, wherever it can be done with a Probability of Success. This Mode of Settlement, though it has certainly many Advantages, is yet liable, under certain Circumstances, to very strong Objections, some arising from the Zemindar himself, as his Minority, or total Incapacity for Business, and some from the Nature of the Lands: Besides, as the present proposed System must preclude all Competition of Candidates for the same Lands, by

(a) Vide supra, Page 1189.

granting them to their hereditary Proprietors, it necessarily opens a large Field for Indulgence and Partiality, to which the former Mode of Settlement precluded all Access, by allowing the indiscriminate Tender of Proposals. For which Reason it is clearly my Opinion, that our Employers will but faintly co-operate with our Measures, or ratify our Decisions, if we appear to have hastily employed the Informations gained from the temporary Engagements, which they may possibly think imperfect, as Materials for our own more lasting Establishment, especially while we had in our Hands the Means of procuring more accurate Knowledge, and while we were timely warned by the first Member of the State to exert them.

Therefore, when we propose a more impartial, and at the same Time a reduced Taxation, the least we can do is surely to give the Company satisfactory Reasons for this Drawback upon their Income, and sufficient Evidence that the impoverished State of the Country loudly pleaded for such an Abatement. A Proposition of this Nature does not carry self-evident Conviction upon the Face of it, but must be supported by Argument, confirmed by Experience, and established upon Proofs, by which the present Excess of the Taxation may be made to serve as a Reason, and as the Authority for our Admission of a Decrease. The most probable Method of acquitting ourselves by these Proofs, is offered to us by the Governor General, in the Proposal of gaining the most accurate possible Accounts of the Payments actually made by the Husbandmen, exclusive of its being essential to the Relief which it may be necessary to give them, before Government can venture to expect any adequate Advantage from fixing the Revenue. Add to this, that there seems but small Occasion for doubting the Authenticity of the Materials to be procured; collateral Informations will always serve as a Check upon each other, while every Man is actuated by a separate and peculiar Motive, or so long as there remains a divided Opinion in the World.

I am likewise persuaded that Administration cannot have a more important Topic of Discussion, or Object of Action, than to define and secure the Rights of the People: And in this Country, where all territorial Property centers ultimately in Government, and where the Zemindar holds his own Lands but by a Pottah, the same Tenure by which his under Tenants holds them again from him, I think the public Eye should have a Watch upon those as well as the former, and that it would tend as much to the Interest of the State, as to the Satisfaction of the greater Number of Inhabitants, that all Pottahs should be equally well defined, and be guaranteed from all Violation with an equal Authority.

Personal Property ought as much to be sacred in the Pittance of the Poor, as in the Possessions of the Rich; and as I have said, "The Welfare of the Husbandmen and Manufacturer is the Groundwork of a well regulated State," it follows, that I deem it to be the first Object of this Government, to fence and secure the Ryotts against the arbitrary Power of their Zemindars; otherwise, no one Regulation we may resolve on can, in its immediate or remote Consequences, answer the beneficent Design for which it was formed. The Wealth of every Country is to be found in the Wealth of the Commonalty alone, especially in this Country, where the peculiar Manners and Superstitions of the higher Class, either influence them to secrete their Acquisitions, to dissipate it in religious Endowments out of the Provinces, or in the ostentatious Folly of giving daily Food and Subsistence to a Number of idle Dependants, who by such Means are totally separated from the Bulk of the People, and who must otherwise have been usefully employed in the Manufactures and Cultivation of the Country. I acknowledge the Task is extremely difficult and arduous; but unless the Rights of the common People are well defined and well secured, I am persuaded all our Speculations will only tend to enrich the Zemindars, and either lock up in their Hands a large Portion of the current Specie, or divert it to the most pernicious Purposes, and precipitate that very Decay we are endeavouring to guard against.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minute received from the General on the same Subject.

General's
Opinion on
the Office for
preparing Ma-
terials for the
new Settle-
ment.

General Clavering.—I have perused with Attention the Governor General's Minute of 1st instant, and confess myself at a Loss for Words to express my Astonishment at such an Attempt to wrest out of the Hands of the Council so important a Branch of the Administration of this Country, as the Ordering, Management, and Government of all the territorial Acquisitions of the Kingdom of Bengal, &c. vested in them by the late Act of Parliament, of which I hold it a direct Breach, being a most illegal Usurpation of the Powers conferred by that Act upon the united Members of this Government, and, as such, I most solemnly protest against it.

By the 22d
Article of the
Regulations of
the Commit-
tee of Circuit,
Orders are
to be sent
through the
Channel of the
Board of Re-
venue to the
Collectors.

If, to elude this Protest, it should be stated, that the Object of the Measure protested against is only to collect Materials for future Management, and not to usurp the Ordering or Management itself, let me ask; Why at this Time, when it is notorious that the Government of this Country is, in Fact, vested in the Governor General and Mr. Barwell exclusively, though nominally and descriptively in the Governor General and Council, that the Governor General should propose to have all Orders written in his own Name, and the Controul committed to his immediate Charge? Again; will not the Orders to be issued by the Governor General throughout the Provinces suspend the Action of all the other Orders given by the Governor General and Council, or their Delegates, the Provincial Councils, by virtue of the Independant Powers now required to be given to him? And will not the Existence of such Authority, unlimited both in Duration and Extent, deprive the other Members of Administration of the Power of taking any further Steps in the Ordering and Management of the Revenues for the Purpose of forming the new Settlement, although

although legally indivisibly conferred upon the united Body of the whole Council; and then, will not this Suspension, in Effect, amount to an Usurpation of a separate Management, or sole Controul, which I protest against?

Independant of this, the Plan of establishing an Office under the immediate and sole Controul of the Governor, in order to be furnished with accurate States of the real Value of the Land; or, in other Words, once more to investigate them for the probable Purpose of forming a new Settlement at the Presidency, to be executed by such Powers, and entrusted in the Hands of such Agents, as will be employed, appears to me incompatible with the Rules of the former Administration of the Revenue, with the Constitution of the Offices already established under the Presidency, and indeed, with every political Principle that should regulate a wise Government; in short, solely tending to disturb the Minds of the People, and to throw the whole System of the Administration of the Revenue into Confusion. All the Mischiefs of the Committee of Circuit will be renewed by the unjustifiable Hopes it will hold out, of acquiring Wealth by obtaining Farms, distributed under the Influence of this new created Office. The Country will flock to the Presidency, and Europeans and Natives will all crowd the Governor's Levees in Expectation of sharing a Part of the Plunder.

Article 3d. The Farms and Usages peculiar to each District, and the present and improveable State of their Lands, require a local Inspection; they cannot be known with any Degree of Certainty by remote Observations, or the interested and superficial Scrutinies of the Natives; a Part of the Administration itself being on the Spot, will run less Hazard of being deceived in Intelligence, or disappointed in their Investigations; they will be better able to hear and redress any Grievances which the Inhabitants may prefer to them, and to form such particular Regulations as may be necessary for the Exigencies of each District, or even to superadd others to those which shall be generally and previously resolved on.

It is difficult to guess by whom a Project, so big with Mischiefs, could be devised. I am told the Natives, however, ascribe it to Cantoo Baboo, the Governor's Banyan.—He had been absent for more than a Year from the Presidency. He was no sooner returned than the Plan made its Appearance; 'tis true he is more interested than any Body in concealing the actual Collection of his Farms, and in secreting the Value of his Talooks, which he holds as an Inheritance.

Whether or not I have ascribed the Project to its proper Owner, and have accounted rightly for his Intention in it, it is most certain that it will be carried on and managed under his immediate Influence, and that he will have the Appointment of all the Native Officers under it.

The first obvious Measure of the new Office must be to establish their own Power, and that of their Agents, throughout the Provinces; and with what Moderation they will exercise that Power, countenanced and supported as they will be, I leave to Mr. Hastings's Knowledge of the Character of the People to determine.—He can well judge whether they are likely to be disinterested in taking the Mossful Accounts, and not shewing Favour where they are most rewarded. He can determine whether they are not likely to disturb the present Collections, and whether, in that Case, the Failure of the present Year's Revenue is to be imputed to the Measures of the late Majority, or to the Appearance of so many rapacious Agents in the Districts. I think it cannot be doubted but that, when it is so much the Interest of the Ryot to conceal his Property, that it is not likely he will withhold a Tribute to the Agent to secure himself against a perpetual Taxation.

The Governor General must know the Necessity there is of holding the Poonah in April for the new Settlement, and for that Purpose, that at least Two Months previous Notice ought to be given of the Intentions of Government in forming it; and he ought therefore to be aware of the Shortness of the Time, and how improbable it is that these Agents, even supposing they were not to be diverted from the Object of their Mission by the Honour and Lucre of their Employ, it will be for them to go through an accurate Investigation of the Accompts of each Village in such a short Period.

Upon a Supposition however that they had over-run the Country, and collected together the Accompts, such as they may be supposed to be under such Management, then there still remains the Inconvenience of concentrating in the Governor General all the Information which may be obtained by their Enquiries.

If the Eagle Packet, which the Company acquainted us would sail in June last, should arrive, and bring out Orders that should obstruct the Governor General in the Pursuit of his Plan, just at the Time when it may be ripe for Execution, the Council, unacquainted with the whole Plan, will neither be able to complete it, nor to adopt any other.

Next as to the Expence, if that can be allowed to be a Consideration, when so great a Benefit is in Contemplation, the small Part of it already fixed amounts to 5,000 R^s per Month, and for the Rest, the Governor himself does not even venture to throw a Guess at what it may amount to; but this he deems immaterial, as he readily obviates the Difficulty, by the old Plan of levying it upon the Country by a Mahtoote, which he concludes it will be able to bear, forgetting how far the Remissions he has lately found necessary to make of the whole Amount Balances of the Kishnagur Rajah, and others, will support that Opinion. But not to discuss a Point so evident, let me ask, whether any Payment from the Country instead of the Treasury can be a Saving to the Company, one being supplied from the other, and both equally their Property?—But Arguments upon Savings are vain, when the Necessity of an Expence is so urgent as in the present Instance. Having no Establishment of local Agents already in Pay and Authority, from whose long Residence and Experience we can expect the required Information, it follows, that new Powers and new Expences must be framed to effect it.

Article 11th. Regulations. All Mahtoote to be abolished.

By the 7th Article of the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit, the following Offices are to be established for conducting the Business of the Khalsa according to these Regulations.

III. Roy Royan's Office.

To this Office all Accounts, Statements, and Papers whatever are to be first transmitted, and from thence distributed to the proper Office, after having been received by the superintending Member of the Khalsa, and the Roy Royan.

And had the Committee of Circuit (whose Regulations the Court of Directors have enjoined us to consider as standing Orders) not appointed a Roy Royan, a Superintendent of the Khalsa, and an Accomptant General for the Purpose of digesting, and reporting upon all Mofussil Statements and Accounts, the Governor General might have urged, that the Board being inadequate to the Labour of digesting them, a new Office was necessary.

I will only add, that, by the present Plan, all former Arguments of the late Majority against the Committee of Circuit stand not only confirmed, but redoubled by this Self Condemnation.—What the penetrating Eye of the most experienced and oldest Servants (all Members of the Council, with the Governor at their Head) themselves upon the Spot, with the whole Power of Government in their Hand, could not attain a true Insight of, and this since corrected, and discussed by Five Years Collections, is yet to be sought for, and now to be expected, at the Distance of some Hundred Miles, by Two Junior Servants, One of whom is barely out of his Writership, above One Year of which he was absent from the Country.

If a new Investigation is now necessary, I can see no Point of it that cannot be as effectually compassed, and even much more so, by the Provincial Councils; a natural unalarming Channel, without Expence, and without any unnatural Medium, or unconstitutional Authority—Whereas, the new Plan is directly the contrary, and will possibly be totally thwarted (at least in the Attainment of any Good) in the very first Outset, by the universal Alarm, so excentric a Motion will create, and must continue to cause.

Mr. Francis has more fully answered the Particulars, wherein chiefly coinciding, I forbear Repetitions, excepting to the Circumstance of the Pottahs, upon which I will only say, that if they have not yet been issued, although ordered Five Years past, the Governor General must look to himself for the Blame; for had he exerted his Authority, when the Committee was upon the respective Spots, or had he not by himself, and the Influence of his executive Powers, and the Counteractions of his Dependants, thwarted our Attempts to effect it, they would not now remain to be discussed in a new Plan; and, considering the present Constitution of the Government, I cannot, with Mr. Francis, flatter myself with Hopes of Success in the Accomplishment of our late Orders to Burdwan upon this Subject.

In one Point further I differ with Mr. Francis; my Objections to this Measure not depending on Opinion, but being made directly to its Illegality, I cannot strain my Sense of Duty to promise, as he does, that I will support it when it is resolved to be carried into Execution.

[In the Appointment that the Governor General has made of Officers to fill the new Office, he has very particularly set forth the Merits of Gunga Govind Sing, whom he had, but a few Days before, restored to his Office of Duan to the Calcutta Committee, as if the Office of Right belonged to him; it must be remarked however, that the Governor General has been very guarded in not adding official Probity in the Encomiums which he has so liberally given to him; it is very well known that he was dismissed from his Office on an Accusation of Cumaul ul Deen Cawn, whose Testimony the Governor General cannot but admit, particularly as the Fact has been established in the Supreme Court, on the Trial of Mr. Fowke, that he Gunga Govind Sing had taken from him Twenty-two thousand Rupees collusively for certain Purposes, and for which he was to allow Comaul ul Dien to run a certain Quantity of Salt. (a)]

As the Duties of the new Office must necessarily engage the whole Time of this Minister, it would have been reasonable when the Governor General thought proper to appoint him Peshcar at the Khalsa, with a Salary of Seven hundred Rupees a Month, that he would have been pleased to have taken into Consideration, that it will be impossible for this same Man to perform so many various Duties, together with those belonging to his Office of Duan to the Calcutta Committee; which Office will probably be totally neglected if some other Man is not appointed to superintend it.

The Governor General delivers in the following Reply to Mr. Francis's Minute of the 5th instant.

Governor General.—I am thankful to Mr. Francis for the Promise which he has given me of his Assistance in promoting the Arrangements which may be formed for the new Settlement, even though they may not be such as he approves. After such an Assurance, even his Objections to the Office which I have recommended for that Purpose, have a Claim to my Acknowledgments; and I hope to benefit by his Assistance, more cheerfully given, when he shall discover that our Objects are the same; and that though we do not agree in our Opinion of the Means which I have recommended, yet the Difficulties which he apprehends in the Execution of them, are not only surmountable; but such as have always yielded to the same Mode of Investigation, constantly and successfully practised under the Mogul Government.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1189.

When I recommend the Institution of an Office for compiling the Materials which were necessary for the new Settlement, I meant no more than to shew the Necessity of it, and to propose the ultimate Objects of its Researches. It was as foreign from my Purpose, as it would have been premature, to mark out every Stage of its Progress, which, from the Nature of it, must be subject to Variations, or to determine either the precise Mode, or Amount of the Settlement, which it was the professed Design of this Investigation to ascertain.

For the Satisfaction however which Mr. Francis requires, I will endeavour to give him a fuller Explanation of the Design of the Office which I have recommended, and of the Detail of Business which is to be, or may be, assigned to it.

I have already said, that the general Design of it was to obtain an accurate State of the real Value of the Lands, as the only Ground Work on which the new Settlement could be constructed; I mean, on which it could be constructed, so that the Burthen of the Public Revenue should rest with an equal Weight upon the whole Body of the People.

On this Subject Mr. Francis's Minute contains two Propositions.—First, that the Inconveniences of an unequal Assessment ought not to be regarded; and next, that those Inconveniences do not admit of a Remedy.

More used to the Practice of Business than to Speculation, I beg to be excused from discussing these Propositions as general and abstract Questions; and instead of considering them as Principles which are equally applicable to any Country, I wish to confine them merely to the Revenue of Bengal.

The Opinions of Montesquieu, Sir James Stewart, and Doctor Smith, which are produced to shew that an unequal Assessment is attended with few or no Inconveniences, may be just as to those Countries where the Land Tax bears but a small Proportion to the Amount of the Produce; and any Attempt to alter the Proportions of a Land Tax which have been established by ancient Custom might, as they suppose, give Rise to those Discontents, which, amongst a high spirited People, every Innovation is apt to excite; but the Case is very different in Bengal.

Let us suppose, for Instance, that in England the Proportion of the Rent of Land taken by Government is a Fifth Part, and in some Places, from an Inequality in the Assessment, amounts only to an Eighth Part.—In the First Case the Proprietor after paying the Tax will have Four Fifths or Sixteen Shillings in the Pound, and in the last Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, to himself. But in Bengal Nine Tenths of the Nett Produce, or Eighteen Shillings in the Pound, are generally supposed to belong to Government, and the remaining Tenth to be the Property of the Landholder; or in other Words, a Zemindar whose Land produces 1,00,000 Rupees pays 90,000 to Government, and has a Right to retain the remaining 10,000 to himself; but should this Land happen to be rated at 1,05,000 Rupees, or only One Twentieth Part above its Value, then instead of 10,000 Rupees, the Possessor would receive only 5,500 Rupees, or little more than One Half of his just Income; while another Man who inherits a Zemindarry of equal Value, but which is reputed to be worth only 95,000 Rupees, or One Twentieth Part under rated, will instead of 10,000 Rupees enjoy an Income of 14,500 Rupees. Thus the Inaccuracy of a Twentieth Part in the Valuation, more or less, will render the Estate of one Zemindar almost Three Times more profitable to him than that of another, whose Lands are of equal Value; and this operates not only as an Inconvenience, but as a heavy Oppression.

It is easy to shew, that the unequal Valuation of Lands in Bengal is productive of this Evil, and that while some Landholders, after paying their Rents, retain enough to live in Ease and Affluence, others are reduced to Beggary, and unless the Mercy of Government interposes to save them, their Estates are sold to make good the Portion of Revenue which has been arbitrarily assessed upon them. The Truth of this Fact is established by the Disposal which has been made of Zemindarries on the Division of Dacca, by the Sale which was proposed of the Rajah of Nuddea's Lands, by the Number of wealthy Farmers who have been ruined in the Bahar Province, and by the Sale of Talooks lately made by the Council at Moorshedabad.

Nor is any Alteration in the Assessment likely to produce Discontents, because it will be no Innovation. The ancient Tumar and Tuckseem, or Distribution of the Land Rent which was formed about Two hundred and twenty Years ago, has long since ceased to serve as a Rule: Under the old Government, this Distribution was annually corrected by the Accounts, which the Zemindars and other Collectors of the Revenue were bound to deliver into the Office of the Canongoes or Kings Registers, of the encreased or diminished Rents of their Lands, and of the Amount of their Receipts.—But the Neglect of these Institutions, the Wars and Revolutions which have since happened in Bengal, the inundations of Rivers, the Encrease of Cultivation in some Parts of the Province, and the Decrease in others, and the unequal Depredations of the Famine, have totally changed the Face of the Country, and rendered the Tumar Rent Roll a mere Object of Curiosity. The Land Tax has therefore been collected for these Twenty Years past upon a conjectural Valuation of the Land, formed by the Amount of the Receipts of former Years, and the Opinions of the Officers of the Revenue; and the Assessment has accordingly been altered almost every Year.

Having thus shewn that the present Assessment is unequal, that the Inequality is productive of great Evils, that it is fluctuating and annual, and that therefore any Alteration in the Distribution of

of it, is not likely to occasion Discontents, I hope that Mr. Francis will see with me the Expediency and even Necessity of obtaining an accurate State of the Value of the Lands, to enable us to lay the public Revenue with an equal Weight throughout the whole Province. Considerations of the same Kind, though not so weighty as those I have mentioned, induced the most free People in the World to adopt a similar Measure, and in the Year 1692 all the Lands in England were valued anew.

Mr. Francis's Second Proposition is, that the Inconvenience of an unequal Assessment is not capable of a Remedy, because it is impossible to obtain an accurate Valuation of the Lands. I confess the Attempt is not unattended with Difficulties; but as I have been led to propose it from a Conviction of its Necessity, I trust, if I am supported by the Board, to be able, in a great Measure, to surmount them. I will not pretend to fix with Precision the Means by which this Design is to be prosecuted. These must, in a great Measure, arise out of the Business in its Progress; but by pointing out some of the principal Sources from which I expect to derive Materials, I hope to shew that the present Juncture is peculiarly favourable to the Attempt, and that the Work is not undertaken without a fair Prospect of Success.

An accurate Valuation of the Lands is to be made either by an actual Survey and Measurement, or from the Accounts of the Land Rents. The first Mode is too tedious, expensive and uncertain to be adopted. I would propose to make Trial of the second. The Accounts of Revenue in Bengal are kept with a Regularity and Precision unknown in Europe. They are drawn out, I understand, nearly on one uniform Plan, and are balanced and adjusted at fixed Periods. A separate Account Current (or Kurcha) is kept for every Reiat or Tenant, in which the different Articles which compose his Rent for one Year are stated on the one Side, and the Payments which he makes are entered on the other. The Whole of these Accounts are afterwards annually digested into Abstracts, which contain a particular State of the Rent, the Receipts and the Arrears of each Village. The Abstracts of all the Villages form the Pergunnah Accounts, and the general State of the Rent of the Zemindarry or Capital Division, is composed of the Aggregate of the Accounts of the Pergunnahs. In order to convey an Idea of the distinct and circumstantial Manner in which these Accounts are kept, I have annexed Translations of the two first, viz. that of a single Reiat, and that of a Village: It will be unnecessary to produce Specimens of the two last: all these are called Musfufful Accounts.

The History which I have given of these Accounts will serve, I hope, to redeem their Character from the Imputation of being loose, confused, and intricate, and shew, that if we can succeed in procuring them, they will furnish us with ready formed Abstracts of the actual Collections, which will require only to be compared. For this Purpose it will not be necessary to examine the Accounts of every Reiat, nor of every Village. The inferior Accounts are useful only as Checks to the greater. From the regular Process in which the Whole are formed, it will be seen how easily the Falseness of any Account may be detected, since it is impossible to falsify the Sum Total of a Pergunnah, without falsifying all the Parts of it, which of Course will differ from those of each Village; and those again if forged will be corrected by the Account Currents of the Riats. Thus the Fidelity of the greater Accounts when suspected, may be easily tried by a Reference to the subsidiary Accounts, which can hardly be falsified, as it is almost impossible to join in one Combination so many People as must be concerned in it.

All these different Accounts are publickly kept in their respective Cutcherries. It is by them that the Rents are collected, and they are always delivered over to such Person as has the Charge of collecting them, whether Zemindar, Sezawul Wadadar, or Farmer. I am sensible that to obtain the original Accounts of the Rents of every Part of Bengal will be a very difficult Task; for the inferior Zemindars will, as Mr. Francis has observed, probably use every Artifice to conceal the Accounts of their Rents, or perhaps even attempt to fabricate them. But this in the large Divisions, for the Reasons which I have already given, will be almost impossible; besides as the Farmers are bound by their original Engagements to deliver to Government an Account of their Collections, as the Custom of the Country requires that they should give up the Musfufful Accounts at the Expiration of their Lease, and as they have little Interest to withhold them, since they must yield up the Farms at the End of the Year, the present Juncture is more favourable for procuring a true Valuation or Hustabood of Bengal than any other. It would be almost impossible to form it afterwards, in the Event of the Lands being restored to the Zemindars; and thus one of the great Objects of the Five Years Settlement, the Discovery of a Rule for an equal Assessment, would be lost.

To collect these different Accounts, and to digest and methodize them for our Guidance in forming a new Settlement, is one of the principal Objects of the temporary Office which I have proposed.

I am sensible that it would be a far more easy Task to prepare the Materials for a new Settlement in the Manner which Mr. Francis proposed, by taking the Accounts of the actual Receipts of Rent for Three Years past, and correcting them by the Opinions of the Provincial Councils, on such Districts as have been either favoured or over-rated. But although I consider these as useful Informations, I do not think that we can by them alone ascertain the real Value of the Lands, or safely make them the only Grounds of the future Settlement of the Revenue. Many of the Lands have suffered by Drought, Inundations, or other temporary Calamities, which, though

though affecting the immediate Collections, cause no Diminution in their real Value. In some Instances the Rents have been completed by Loans, or made up from the private Fortunes of the Landholders: In other Places they have been enabled to fulfill their Engagements by oppressive Exactions. The Value of some Lands on the contrary have been fully equal, or even superior to the Rent assessed upon them; but the Collections have fallen short through the Neglect or Incapacity of the Farmer, or Zemindar, or have been received and dissipated in idle Expences, without an Exception is liable to one or other of them, the actual Receipts of Government would prove a false Estimate of their Worth, and often widely remote from it: And if a Settlement were formed upon such a Principle, what would it be but to hold out a Reward to Fraud and Dissipation, to encourage the Zemindars and Landlords to keep back their Payments, as the Means of diminishing their Rents, and to punish Punctuality by loading it with a full Share of the Assessment.

But, to correct the Irregularities of an Estimate constructed upon such uncertain Grounds, the Opinions of the Provincial Councils are thought sufficient. Now these must be formed either on Materials such as I have described, or on the Opinions of their dependant Officers; the former would be useful, and spare the Labour of further Researches; the latter, if the Evidence of Accuracy can be procured, ought not to be admitted as Authority in a Matter of such great Importance, and in which an Error in the Valuation of the Land, even of a Twentieth Part, may reduce an ancient Family to Beggary, or double the Income which it formerly enjoyed. Surely it will not be urged as an Objection to Official Accounts, that they may be fraudulent, and yet proposed to take private Opinion for Authority. The Forger of false Accounts is liable to the severest Penalties, and those Accounts are liable to Detection; but the Errors of Opinion are always difficult of Conviction, nor has any Government ever devised a Punishment for those who maintained them.

To elucidate and support many of the Arguments which I have above used, I will only state One Case.

At the Close of the last Bengal Year, several Talookdars, or petty Landholders, in the Neighbourhood of Moorsshedabad, fell largely in Arrears in the Payment of their Rents, and their Lands were sold to make good the Deficiency: Some of these Families had enjoyed their Estates for above an hundred Years. The Board, knowing that the Revenue is unequally assessed, and in some Places beyond the Abilities of the Proprietors, wrote to the Provincial Council at Moorsshedabad, to know whether the Estates of these Talookdars had been really over-rated, or whether the Arrears were to be attributed to Neglect or Mismanagement. They have lately returned an Answer, with Accounts of the Rents, Receipts, and Arrears of all these different Talooks, by which it appears that the Rents had in general been paid with much Regularity for the Three preceding Years, but had fallen in Balance during the last. One of the Talookdars (Shezadpoor), whose annual Rent is about 15,000 Rupees, had last Year paid no more than 4,000 Rupees in Part of it. The following is an Extract of the Answer to our Enquiries as to the Causes which had thrown these Talooks into Arrears.

“How far these Balances have been owing to the Neglect and Mismanagement of the Proprietors, or to the Lands having been over-rated, it is not in our Power accurately to determine; but from the Collections having been regularly kept up for Three Years, and falling so much in Arrears the Fourth, it affords Room for supposing that the Complaints of the Zemindars of the Drought of the Season were not without Foundation, and this might be the Cause of that Year's Deficiency.”

It appears therefore, that the regular Payment of Rents for Three Years is no Proof of the Proprietor's Ability to continue to pay the same Rent; that if he falls in Arrears his Estate is sold; and that a Provincial Council, of which both the English Members and the native Officers in Point of Abilities yield to none in Bengal, are unable to say whether any particular District has been favoured or over-rated; for if it is not in their Power to give an Opinion of the under or over Valuation of the Rents of an Estate in their own Neighbourhood which had been sold, and the Rent of which amounts only to 15,000 Rupees, how can we expect exact Reports concerning the Rents of the Whole of their Division, which amounts to Fifty Lacks of Rupees. The Truth is, that it is impossible to form a just Judgement of the Value of Lands, and consequently of the Revenue which they should pay, but by an Inspection of their Mofussil Accounts.

But admitting that the Receipts of Revenue, and the Opinions of the Provincial Councils should appear to us satisfactory Grounds for establishing a fixed Assessment, yet the Concurrence of the Zemindar also will be necessary. Suppose the Case of the Talook abovementioned, Shazadpoor; we offer to fix the Rent at 15,000 Rupees; the Possessor declares it to be over-rated. Upon what Grounds can we compel him to subscribe to our conjectural Valuation? or how can we admit his Pleas without examining them? Should we however persist in dictating our own Terms, the Proprietor will very probably accede to them like the Rajah of Nuddea, in the Dread of losing his Talook, which, if unequal to the Assessment, must afterwards be sold, not for any Crime or Fault of the Proprietor, but for the Despotism of Government in exacting from him what he had not to give.

If the Commands and Exigencies of the Company will admit of it, I shall be ready to join in lowering the Revenue; but the peculiar Necessities of this Government will not perhaps allow of a considerable Diminution of the Rents; and whatever it may be, it will be felt as a Relief only according to the Distribution of it, and the Manner in which it is proportioned to the State and Abilities of those who are to pay it.

I concur entirely with Mr. Francis in his Arguments against raising the greatest possible Revenue from Bengal, by destroying all the intermediate Orders of Men between the Ruler and the Cultivator. But as my Object in endeavouring to procure an accurate Account of the Rents is only to make an equal Distribution, and has no kind of Connection with the Proposition of raising the largest Revenue, nor with that of destroying the intermediate Orders of Men, I imagine it is unnecessary to follow Mr. Francis through all the abstract Reasonings which he has introduced on Subjects so remote from my own Intentions.

Besides the immediate Business of the proposed Office, I have recommended, as a second Object of its Researches, the better and more effectual Regulation of Pottahs for the Security of the Riats in the perpetual and undisturbed Possession of their Lands, and to guard them against arbitrary Taxations. The Words, 'perpetual Possession,' and 'their Lands,' which may be mere Inaccuracies of Expression, for they were not meant to convey the Idea of any positive or exclusive Right of Possession, have been noticed by Mr. Francis as contradictory to the Rights of Property which are vested in the Zemindar. I shall not here attempt to account for the Distinctions of Property as they are understood in this Country; it is sufficient for me to observe, that while the Riat pays his Rent, the Zemindar has no Right to dispossess him, nor can the Zemindar by any legal Right exact a higher Rent from him than his Pottah prescribes.

Mr. Francis seems to suppose, that there is no Necessity for the Interposition of Government between the Zemindar and the Riat. He observes, "that if they are left to themselves, they will soon come to an Agreement, in which each Party will find his Advantage." This would be a just Conclusion, if the Zemindars were all capable of distinguishing what was for their Advantage: But it is a Fact which will with Difficulty obtain Credit in England, though the Notoriety will justify me in asserting it here, that much the greatest Part of the Zemindars, both of Bengal and Bahar, are incapable of judging or acting for themselves, being either Minors or Men of weak Understandings, or absolute Idiots. This Circumstance, and the consequent Oppressions which are exercised by those who act for them without Interest in the Prosperity of the Zemindarry, renders it necessary to provide for the Security of the Riats by Checks and Regulations. It is to be observed also, that there are two Kinds of Riats. The more valuable are those who reside in one fixed Spot, where they have built themselves substantial Houses, or derived them by Inheritance from their Fathers. These Men will suffer much before they abandon their Habitations, and therefore they are made to suffer much; but when once forced to quit them they become vagrant Riats. The vagrant Riats (as Mr. Francis observes) have it in their Power, in some Measure, to make their own Terms with the Zemindars. They take Land at an under Rent, hold it for one Season; the Zemindar then encreases their Rent, or exacts more from them than their Agreement, and the Riats either desert, or, if they continue, they hold their Land at a Rent lower than the established Rate of the Country. Thus the ancient and industrious Tenants are obliged to submit to undue Exactions, while the vagrant Riats enjoy Lands at Half Price, which operates as an Encouragement to Desertion, and to the Depopulation of the Country.

The general Subject of Pottahs, and the Abuses and Oppressions arising from their present Uncertainty, and the Variety of Articles that compose the Riats Accounts, have been often Matter of just Complaint; and I believe every Member of the Board is satisfied that they require to be reformed. All that I now propose is to collect the Materials of Information on this Subject, to be laid before the Board for their future Determination on the most effectual Means of regulating the Pottahs. At present I am not prepared to propose a complete Plan, and decline giving a premature and partial Opinion, while I am professedly seeking for the Grounds to determine it.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLIII.

Book 228, Page 227.

Extract of a Consultation of the 16th of February 1785.

Fort William, the 16th February 1785.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
John Stables Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday.

✱ [(a) The Secretary lays before * the following Minutes, and Papers accompanying them, from * Sic. in Orig.
the late Governor General.

The Governor General.—The Regret which I cannot but feel in relinquishing the Service of my Honourable Employers would be much embittered, were it accompanied by the Reflection that I had neglected the Merits of a Man who deserves no less of them than of myself, Gunga Govind Sing, who, from his earliest Youth, had been employed in the Collection of the Revenues, was, about Eleven Years ago, selected, for his superior Talents, to fill the Office of Dewan to the Calcutta Committee. He has, from that Time, with a very short Intermision, been the principal native Agent in the Collection of the Company's Revenues; and I can take upon myself to say, that he has performed the Duties of his Office with Fidelity, Diligence, and Ability. To myself he has given Proofs of a Constancy and Attachment which neither the Fears nor Expectations excited by the Prevalence of a different Influence could shake, and at a Time too when these Qualities were so dangerous, that far from finding them amongst the Generality of his Countrymen, I did not invariably meet with them amongst my own. With such a Sense of his Merits, it is natural that I should feel a Desire of rewarding them; for Justice, Gratitude, Generosity, and even Policy demand it. And I resort to the Board for the Means of performing so necessary a Duty, in full Confidence that as those which I shall point out are neither incompatible with the Company's Interests nor prejudicial to the Rights of others, they will not be withheld from me. At the Request therefore of Gunga Govind Sing, I deliver the accompanying Darkhasts, or Petitions, for Grants of Lands lying in different Districts, the total Jumma, or Rent, of which amount to Rupees 2,38,061 : 12 : 1. The Petition marked A, is presented in the Name of his Trustee Rhada Gobind Ghose, and solicits a grant of Lands which are now totally vacant; the annual Rent now received by Government from those Lands is 75,533 : 6 : 10; Gunga Govind Sing offers to pay the same Rent, with a Peishcush, or Fine, of Sicca Rupees 28,000. The Petition marked B is presented in the Name of another Trustee, named Bridjoo Kishore Ghose, and is for Lands which, though occupied, have no legal Owner; the annual Rent now payable to the Company for those Lands is 92,528 : 4 : 15. He engages to pay the same Rent, with a Peishcush, or Fine, upon receiving the Sunnud, of Sicca Rupees 27,000 : 0 : 0. The Third Petition, marked C, requests only a Sunnud for Lands which he has actually purchased in the Name of his Trustee Rhada Gobind Ghose, of the Persons, and upon the Terms, specified in the several Papers annexed to that Petition, and marked 1, 2, 3, 4. These Lands, whilst possessed by their late Owner, yielded to Government a Revenue of about Seventy thousand Rupees, and they will continue to do the same in the Possession of Gunga Govind Sing.

16th February,
Minutes of the
late Gov. Gen.
laid before the
Board by the
Secretary.

Governor General's Minute
with Petitions
for Sunnuds
to be granted
Gunga Govind Sing, &c.

For some of these Lands he had, during my Absence from Calcutta, presented Petitions to Mr. Wheler, who referred them to the Committee of Revenue, where they were examined and approved, but have never yet received the Confirmation of the Board. For the Lands which he has actually purchased, I presume, there cannot be the smallest Objection to give him a Sunnud; nor do I suppose that the Board will hesitate to give him Sunnuds for those comprized in the Petition marked A, since they are, to my own Knowledge, vacant, and confessedly therefore, by the Laws of this as well as of most other Countries, in the absolute Gift of Government. These, if not bestowed on Gunga Govind Sing, will probably be granted to others much less deserving of them. The Lands included in the Petition marked B, though no Person has a legal Claim to them, are not without immediate Occupiers. Possession gives the Appearance of a Title which the Board will not perhaps chuse to set aside without Investigation; and upon this Petition therefore I shall not urge an instant Decision.

That I may not be considered as requesting, even in Behalf of a Man who has so long and faithfully served the Company, and who has consequently some Claims upon their Justice and Generosity, an Indulgence which can in the smallest Degree prejudice their Interests, I beg Leave to repeat, that these Grants can be attended with no Loss to Government; for he engages to pay the utmost annual Rents which the Lands have ever yet produced, besides a Peishcush, or Fine, upon his receiving the Sunnuds, of Fifty-five thousand Rupees; the Company consequently, in-

stead of losing by the Grants which Gunga Govind Sing solicits, will not only gain the Piescush, or Fine, but will ultimately benefit in the superior Cultivation which the Lands themselves will receive from a Possessor, in all Respects so well able to improve them.

Warren Hastings. (a)]

(A)

Durkhaut of Rada Govind Gafe for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Sultanabad, Pergunnah Tumlook Nine Annay, and Pergunnah Boggrie.

These Three Pergunnahs are without Proprietors, their Revenues are collected Khas by Government. If your Honourable Board will grant me the Zemindary of them, I agree to pay Twenty-eight thousand Rupees to Government as a Nuzerana, upon receiving the customary Sunnud: I will also yearly pay the publick Revenue, agreeable to the present Bundbust, under the Condition, that upon my paying the full Revenue of one Year, the Settlement will be renewed with me the ensuing Year on the same Terms, and so on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in said Mehals, I shall obey whatever Orders or Regulation shall be issued by the Government.

			Jummah.		Nuzzeranah.
Sultanabad	1191	—	8,301 : 4 : 0	—	9,000
Tumlook 9-16ths	1191	—	53,822 : 3 : 10	—	15,000
Boggrie	—	1191	13,409 : 15 : 0	—	4,000
Total Jummah			75,533 : 6 : 10	—	28,000

(Signed)

(B)

Durkhaut of Bridjoo Kiffore Gafe for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Homnabad, Six Anna 5 Gundaes—Pergunnah Tumlook Seven Annas, and Pergunnah Atteah Four Annas.

The Pergunnah Homnabad 6 5 is a Khas Mehal without any Proprietor; Pergunnah Tumlook 7-16ths has been taken Possession of by one Annundnarian, upon the Demise of the late Zemindar Suntore Preats, without any legal Right or Authority from Government. The Pergunnah Atteah 4-16ths was the Zemindary of Shaw Nowaze, who died without Child, or Brother or Sister; upon his Death one Alyar took Possession of the Zemindary without any legal Title thereto, or being authorized by Government, and in this Manner continues to possess it. If your Honourable Board will grant me the Zemindary of these Pergunnahs, I agree to pay Twenty-seven thousand Rupees Nuzzeranah upon receiving the customary Sunnuds. I will also yearly pay the public Revenue, agreeable to the present Year's Bundbust, under the Condition that, upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement on the same Terms and Conditions will be renewed with me for the Year ensuing, and so on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in said Mehals, I shall obey whatever Orders or Regulations shall be issued by the Government.

			Jumah.		Nuzzeranah.
Homnabad	1191	—	31,600 : 0 : 0	—	10,000
Tumlook 7-16ths	1191	—	48,730 : 4 : 15	—	13,000
Atteah 4-16ths	1191	—	12,198 : 0 : 0	—	4,000
			92,528 : 4 : 15		27,000

(Signed)

(C)

Petition of Rada Gobind Gafe.

Having purchased Pergunnah Salbarre, &c. Habillee Penjirah from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindary Sunnud may be granted me, agreeable to the Petition of Rancee Serefettie, and that the said Mehal may be separated from the Zemindary and made Huzzovree.

(Signed)

C 1.

Petition of Rancee Serefettie, Mother of Radanaut Raja of Habillee Penjirah.

The Zemindary of Habillee Penjirah having suffered so much during the Farm of Rajah Deby Sing, that the present Year's Revenue could not be realized without selling Part of the Lands, my Son Radanaut, by my Advice and Concurrence, and by the Advice of and Concurrence of Jankiram Duan, sold Pegunnah Salbarry, &c. and the Price was paid to Government as Revenue by Rada Govind Ghose my Sister's Son:—I therefore pray your Honourable Board will be pleased to order a Zemindary Sunnud, in the Name of Rada Gobind Ghose, for the abovementioned Mahl; and that if the above named Ghose shall apply to have said Mahl separated from the Zemindary, his Request may be granted.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1191.

2. Whereas Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor in Chuckla Ghorogaut, a Khalsa Mehal, is registered in the Toomary Rent Roll at 53,755 : 2 : 7 : 3, and composes a Part of my Pergunnah Havalee Penjirah; and whereas the Mehals are annually suffering from the Desertion of the Ryots, to so great a Degree as to render all my Efforts to keep the Lands in Cultivation ineffectual, and as in consequence of this, a great Deficiency has arisen in this Revenue, I, Maha Rajah Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Havalee Penjirah, &c. of my own free Will and Accord, and without Compulsion or Restraint, have sold all the Mal and Sayr, the Hasel and Putteet Lands, the Jungles and Bunjer, the Julkers and Bunker, the Garden, Tanks and Trees of every Kind, belonging to, or contained in said Mehals, as particularized below, exclusive of the Dewoter, Bermooter, Perun, Fukeraun, &c. Bazee Zeemin, to Rada Govind Ghose, the Son of Bubram Ghose and Grandson of Nawnut Ghose, in consideration of the Sum of 53,755 Sicca of good and lawful Money, being at this Time the full Value of the above Mahals. Moreover, I have received the above Sum in ready Money from the above mentioned Persons, and paid it into the Government's Treasury in discharge of the Balance of my Zemindary.

I therefore by this Deed agree, that the abovementioned Persons do take Possession of these Mehals, which shall be separated from the Tahud of my Zemindary, and that after causing them to be registered at the Sudder as their own Talooks, they pay the full Revenues thereof to Government; they may dispose of them to their Heirs from Generation to Generation, or alienate them by Deed of Sale, or in any other Manner they may think proper.

From this Time neither I or my Heirs have any Claims to or Concern in these Mehals. In Confirmation of which I have executed this Bill of Sale, that it may be produced when Occasion shall require.

				Jumma.			
Perg ^a Salbaree in Sircar Tajepore in Chuklah Ghoragaut, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	47,149	9	13	0
Perg. Bunkut, 1 Mehal	—	—	1,332 14 1 2				
Perg. Booky, 1 Mehal	—	—	532 11 15 0				
Perg. Futtehpoor, 1 ditto	—	—	3,296 0 0 0				
P. Poofargowa, 1 ditto	—	—	1,443 15 7 3				
				6,605	8	4	3
				53,755	2	7	3

3. I Maha Rajah Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely Penjirah, having sold Pergunnah Salbarre, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor, belonging to Chuckla Goragaut, a Khalsa Mehal, which is registered at the Toomary Jumma of 53,755 2 7 3, of my own free Will and Accord, to Rada Gobind Ghose, the Son of Bulram Ghose, and Grandson of Nawnut Ghose, for the Sum of 53,755 S^a of good and lawful Money. This is to certify that I have received the above Sum in ready Money, and have paid it into the Company's Treasury in discharge of the Balance of my Zemindary.—In Confirmation of which I have given this Receipt, that it may be produced when Occasion shall require.

Translation of a Bengal Receipt.

4. Received of Radanaut Ghose the Purchaser, in the Bank of Sobaram Paul, the Sum of Sicca Rupees Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, being the Amount Sale of the Pergunnah Saulbarry, &c. Sircar Tajepoor dependant in the Chucklah of Ghoragaut, &c. Dated 25th Jeyt 1191.

S^a R^a 53,755



Seal.

(Signed)

Sree Maha Raja Radanaut Bahadoor.

which Sum * being paid into the Khalsa Treasury.

* Sic in Orig.

The Governor General.

Upon Principles similar to those which dictated the foregoing Minute, I earnestly request that, as a Provision for Three of my oldest Domesticks, whose long and faithful Services I have no other Means of rewarding, the Board will be pleased to comply with the Durkhaut which I now deliver, marked D. It is a Petition for a Grant of Lands which are now vacant, and like those above referred to, in the absolute Gift of Government.

Governor General's Minute, with a Petition in favour of Three old Servants.

By such a Grant the Company will obtain the immediate Payment of a Peishcush or Fine of 20,000 Rupees, and an annual Addition to their Revenue of 200 Rupees.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

(D) Durkhaut of Etbar Aly Khawn, Mahomed Bully Mudien, and Ramlochun Ghose, for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Azimabad, &c.

If your Honourable Board will be pleased to grant us the above Zemindary, we agree to pay a Nuzzerana of 20,000 R^s, and the publick Revenue yearly, agreeable to the present Bundbust, being 2,10,721.

We also pray that the Lands formerly allotted to the Tannah Muckoah may be granted to us, * Sic in Orig. and we agree to pay * yearly Revenue of 200 Rupees.

(Signed)

Board's Remarks thereon, and

The Board are extremely ready to comply with the late Governor General's Request in Favour of the Native Servants who have acted under him; but as they expect Instructions from the Company, under an Arrangement of the Legislature, relative to the Zemindary Rights of the Natives; and as the Board are not themselves fully informed, whether the Lands pointed out in the Petitions, are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not sure but that there may be collateral Proprietors Claims from different Natives relative to these Lands;

Letter to the Committee Revenue in Consequence.

Agreed, That the Whole be transmitted to the Committee of Revenue, with the following Letter.

L. S. No. 19.

To Mr. William Cowper, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed, we transmit you Copies of Two Minutes of the late Governor General, and of the several Papers accompanying them.

We are not fully informed whether the Lands pointed out in the several Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not sure but that there may be collateral Proprietary Claims from different Natives relative to those Lands; we have therefore transmitted the Whole for your Investigation of the Subject at large, and recommend it to you to make a general Report thereof to us.

Fort William, the 16th February 1785.

We are, &c.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLIV.

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, President;
and John Stables Esquire.

The Honourable Charles Stuart indisposed.

Extract of Bengal Revenue Consultations, 18th May 1785.

† Sic in Orig. Governor General's Minute on Mr Stuart's Plan for the Management of the Revenues, and Motion for its being circulated.

The Governor General delivers into † the Board the following Minute, and Paper accompanying, on the Plan for the Collection of the Revenue recorded at the last Meeting; and moves, That they be immediately circulated for the Opinions of the Members of the Board.

Governor General.—I have considered fully, and with the most liberal Attention, the new System which Mr. Stuart has proposed for the Collection and Controul of the Revenues, and which has been recorded on our last Consultations in this Department. It would be a real Satisfaction to me, to concur with Mr. Stuart in the Propositions which he wishes the Board to adopt: A Readiness to co-operate with my Colleagues in every Improvement which they may suggest in the general Conduct or Detail of public Affairs, is, in my Opinion, as desirable a Claim to Approbation in my present Situation, as the Credit of introducing New Plans. The Object before us, as Members of this Government, is no less great than the Merit of attaining it must be an equal Credit to us all. That Object is, in the First View of it, the immediate Relief of the public Distress, founded upon a Permanency of System in the great Political Line of our Management. The Reduction of our Expences to the lowest Standard of Safety, is the next Consideration: And the Improvement of our Revenues, on a System of permanent Production, with Ease and Convenience to the Natives, is certainly a principal Part of our public Object; it might justly be called the Primary Duty of this Government: In this Light I have always considered it; and from the Time I became a Member of the Government, I have endeavoured to inform myself fully and minutely upon

upon the Subject of the Revenues: I have looked back as far as our Records would direct me, to the different Modes of collecting, and administering the Revenues; and I have attended particularly to the great Changes which our Revenue System has occasionally undergone from the Period of the Dewanny. The Discussions which took place on this important Concern, between the late Governor General and Mr. Francis, form the most interesting and enlightened Part of our Records: They patronized different and opposite Systems; and supported them respectively, not only with their own extraordinary Abilities, but with the Aid of the best Information from the most experienced Servants that ever were employed by the Company in the Revenue Line. From some of those Servants I obtained Memorials, containing their impartial Sentiments, founded upon long and real Experience, and suggesting to me the best Plans for realizing a full and permanent Revenue from these Provinces, making the Security and Happiness of the Natives the fundamental Principle of the Collection. I shall, with the Permission of the Board, take the Liberty to record, in this Place, One of the Memorials to which I allude, and which has been in my Possession, as appears by the Superscription upon it, from the 13th January 1782: I received it from Mr. Shore, who presided so long at the Head of the Committee of Revenue; I need not mention with what Honour to himself: The universal Testimony which the Voice of the Natives, the repeated Approbation of this Government, and the superior Esteem of his fellow Servants, bore to the Merits of Mr. Shore, renders it unnecessary for me to add to the Praise to which he was intitled, for his Knowledge and Integrity in the Administration of the Revenue. As the Memorial which he gave me was not meant for the public Eye, but to give me a clear View of the Subject, to forward the public Advantage, the Truths which he has stated appear in their naked Simplicity, and thereby convey a more forcible Impression than Dress or Arrangement could give them. In considering the Productions of the Soil, and the Revenue to be collected from them, he has been equally attentive to the Character of the People, and their peculiar Dispositions and Customs. I am afraid the Picture which he draws, and the low Ebb at which he states the popular Virtues of the Bengallys, are not fictitious Representations: But these should not discourage the Justice or the Care of Government: If the Virtues of the Bengallys, as a Nation or as Tribes of Men, are of an inferior Standard, their Vices are not the most dangerous to the Peace or Order of Society; the more we are acquainted with their Genius and Manners, the more it becomes incumbent upon us to endeavour to make them useful and happy Subjects; and if they are incapable of meriting the Freedom of British Laws, let us endeavour to leave them the Happiness and Security of their own Institutions unviolated. The Progress which many of our Servants have made in learning their Language, and the Translations which we have obtained of their Laws, together with the Lights which we possess relative to the Administration of their former Mahometan Rulers, open to us a clear Prospect for accommodating our Dominion over these Provinces to the Happiness of the People. In the Course of a few Years, I trust, it may be said with Truth, that the Natives of Bengal are the happiest Subjects of any great State in India: In Proportion as they are made happy, it is to be hoped, that their Virtues as a People will appear in a more engaging Light. It was Mr. Shore's Opinion, that much of their Security and Quiet would depend on uniting the Powers of the Collector and Magistrate together in one Deputation of Authority. Though I agree generally with Mr. Shore in this Opinion, and though Mr. Stuart's Proposition for uniting the Adawlut of each District with the Collectorship, is founded upon the same Belief, I very much doubt whether we are as yet sufficiently advanced to risk the Consequences of vesting so unchecked a Power generally in the Hands of our Servants. The Institution of the Adawlets, or separate Establishments of Provincial Magistracy, did great Honour to its Authors; and I freely confess, that it is only by Degrees, and after witnessing the Success of progressive Experiments, that I can for my own Part consent to the Abolition of the Adawluts, or the Transfer of that separate Jurisdiction to the same Hands which possess the Power of the Collections. Here I am sorry to be obliged to differ with Mr. Stuart in a leading Principle of his System; in other Points, where Mr. Stuart's Plan corresponds, in some Measure, with the Doctrine laid down by Mr. Shore, I am prevented from giving my Acquiescence on the Grounds of general Considerations.

When I succeeded in February last to the Charge of my present Office, I laid it down as a general and necessary Principle, to avoid Innovation in the System of Government; to endeavour to conduct the public Affairs, in the Train in which they had devolved upon me, rectifying, at the same Time, such Abuses as could be remedied without any Violence to established Arrangements; and it was only in the Abolition of unnecessary Expences, and the Reduction of useless Offices, that I ventured to propose Alterations, or to introduce new Measures, without first submitting them to the Approbation of the Company. Many were my Reasons for prescribing to myself this Line of Conduct, and I communicated them freely and candidly to the Board.— Every Change of System in Government, and especially in so important a Source of its Existence as that of its Revenue, is, in my Opinion, to be avoided, excepting in extraordinary Cases: To attempt such a Change* in the Government itself ought to be permanent, the Advantages of the Change to be certain, great, and demonstrable; nor should it be attempted but with a previous Sanction and full Approbation of the Power which alone can give it Permanency as a Regulation. The Inconveniencies and even Evils of existing Systems are always obvious, and may be easily exposed; the Advantages of any System are never demonstrable but from Experience: Disadvan-

* Sic in Orig.

tages may arise where they are least apprehended; and the most perfect Institutions of Legislation and Policy, are often found defective from the Inexperience and Rotation of Agents.

When it was first suggested at the Board to change the present System of collecting the Revenues, I moved, That an official Account should be laid before us, of the Collections of these Provinces for several Years back, stating the Gross Jumma or Settlement of each Year, the Charges Collection, the Nett Revenue realized, and the Balance remaining uncollected. That Account, from the Year 1772-3 to the Year 1783-4, now lies upon the Table; and I beg Leave to subjoin it to this Minute, with the Explanations which accompany it. By that Account it appears demonstrably, that the Amount of the Gross Collections, since the Institution of the Collections at the Presidency under the Committee of Revenue, has been annually greater by several Lacs than the Collections of any Year preceding the Institution of the Committee. It is true, the Balances have been likewise more considerable; but the Balance remaining uncollected at the End of the present Year is the least since the Institution of the Committee. The Balance of the Tougee Account for Cheyte, closed this Year on the 11th May, is 11,54,000 R^s, which is, by Two Lacs of Rupees, less than the same Account was last Year, though not closed till the 20th of June 1784, and near Six Lacs of Rupees less than the preceding Year 1783, closed also on the 16th June: This is a strong Proof of the progressive Improvement of the Committee's System, and a strong Argument against Innovation. It is true, the Account intitled, "Charges of Collection," has been greater since the Institution of the Committee than it was formerly; it has risen gradually since 1772-3, from 41,56,000 to 71,29,000 in 1783-4; but when the Particulars of which those Charges are composed, are displayed under their different Heads, as in the Account A. subjoined to this Minute, it will appear that the Increase might more properly be called the Encreasing Expences of Government, than the Encreased Expences of the Collection of the Revenue. It should likewise be remembered, that in consequence of our Injunctions to the Committee, at the Commencement of our Reforms in January last, they presented to us a Reduction of Expence in their Department, to the Amount of Eight Lacs of Rupees per Annum; and One of the principal Sources of Reduction in our Expences, which has been held forth to the Company in our late Letters from the Secret Department of Inspection and Reduction, has proceeded from the proposed Abolition of Collectorships; the Reverse of the System which is now presented for our Adoption.

I am at the same Time free to avow a Predilection to the System of Collectorships, of about Eight or Ten Lacs each; and I would wish to see every District of the Company's Possessions under the Superintendancy of a Company's Covenanted Servant, conversant in the Language and Manners of the Natives, and capable of collecting, without the Intervention of a Native Agent or Deputy, a fixed Revenue for the Company, paid and collected by monthly Installments, with Ease to the Ryot, and without a Balance remaining unpaid of the just Dues of Government.—I could likewise wish to see the Committee of Revenue, as a Committee of Controul over such Collectorships throughout all the Provinces, and divested of every Interference in the Collection and Management of the Revenue, but that which might be necessary in keeping the Collectors to their Duty, checking their Accounts, and receiving the Appeals of the Zemindars and Ryots; and I should be particularly happy to see the Committee in a Capacity to execute these important Duties, independent of the general Agency and improper Authority of a Native Dewan, or in plain English, a Native Chancellor of the Exchequer. But these are Improvements and Advantages in our Revenue System, which I am not sanguine enough to look for from any sudden or abrupt Changes: They may be hoped for in the Progress of a regular, concerted, and deliberate Chain of Measures. Whenever the Period may arrive, when the Administration here and that at Home shall unitedly resolve to begin upon such a Plan for conducting the Revenues of this Country, it will be found that many preparatory Arrangements are necessary to its Introduction with Safety and unerring Success.

It is to be supposed that the Company will, in consequence of the late Act of Parliament, and the Directions prescribed to them in that Act, send us particular Instructions on the Subject of the Revenues, by the First Dispatches. As we are in daily Expectation of such Dispatches, and as so much of the present Year has already elapsed, I think we should, without further Loss of Time, or Discussion of less important Points, instruct the Committee of Revenue to make the Settlement of the Huzoory Districts, or Revenues collected at the Presidency for the present Year, in the Spirit of the Company's Orders, and according to the obvious Intention of those Clauses in the Act of Parliament which provide for the Interest of the Zemindars and Ryots. The Settlement of the present Year of the Districts under the Collectors, is already ordered to be made by the Collectors respectively, upon the preceding Principles.—We should, at the same Time, transmit to the Committee, Mr. Stuart's Plan, together with Mr. Shore's Memorial, informing them, that we have it in Contemplation to introduce the general System recommended in both, whenever it can be brought forward without the Dangers and Difficulties incident to a sudden Change of System, and without clashing with Instructions which may be soon expected from Home. Should the Majority of the Board differ with me in the present Opinion, and not accede to it as my Proposition; should they, on the contrary, have such an Impression of the Defects of the present System, or of the Mismanagement of it in any particular Department or Agent, as to think the Introduction of a new System, or of Mr. Stuart's Plan in particular, immediately necessary; I

hope

hope they will devote their particular Attention to the Charge of the Plan on which they may be pleased to resolve; though it cannot meet my Approbation, it will certainly receive my utmost Support. I cannot, at the same Time, be equally responsible for the Issue at the End of the ensuing Year.—Mr. Cowper, the acting President of the Committee, in whose Abilities, Activity, and Integrity, I repose the most perfect Confidence, assured me on the 29th of last Month, that of the Huzoory Mahls or Collections made at the Khalsa, there would be little or no Balance this Year, if the Committee were fully supported in realizing them. I am convinced the other Members of the Committee will exert themselves fully to discharge their Duty, and do Credit to the present Administration: And I beg Leave to observe to the Board, that there is hardly any Medium, between the most ample Power and real Responsibility, in a Trust such as that which we have delegated to the Committee of Revenue.—The Monthly Rotation of Controul, which Mr. Stuart proposes for a Member of Council to execute, by sitting in the Khalsa as Comptroller of the Collections, would, I fear, serve only to weaken the efficient Authority of the Committee, without introducing a more powerful Check. The Controul must be permanent in one Authority to be either efficient or responsible, and it requires the undivided Attention of any one Officer of Government. But upon what Days of the Week could this Controul be exercised by any of the Members of Government individually?—there being public Councils, at which the Presence of all the Members is necessary, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

(Signed)

J. M^rPherson.

Remarks on the Mode of administering Justice to the Natives in Bengal, and on the Collection of the Revenue.

Mr. Shore's
Remarks ac-
companying
Governor Ge-
neral's Mi-
nute.

1st. The Company are in Possession of a very extensive Territorial Jurisdiction in Bengal, equally fertile, populous, and advantageous to the British Nation, for the large Returns it makes in Revenues and Manufactures.

It becomes a Question, What System of Government can be best adopted for the Management of this Territory? This cannot be answered till several leading Facts have been ascertained.

Bengal is inhabited by various Sects, amongst which that of the Hindoos may be esteemed to make up Eight Tenths of the Population: They are the Aborigines of the Country, and by Nature and Religion are peaceable and inoffensive.

Their National Character is the Compound of their Characters as Individuals: An obstinate Attachment to all their Customs and Prejudices, whether superstitious, ceremonious, or traditional, may be deemed a general Characteristic of the Hindoos.

Their Manners partake of the Nature of the Government under which they have ever lived: And this has been arbitrary or despotic; the Natives are timid and servile. As Individuals, they are insolent to their Inferiors; to their Superiors, generally speaking, submissive; though they are to them also guilty of Insolence, where they can be so with Impunity.

Speculation they seldom indulge in any Transactions; the present Hour is what they alone look to the Advantage of, which they will not forego for greater certain Prospects, if remote. They are as little moved by Curiosity.

Individuals have little Sense of Honour; and the Nation is wholly void of Public Virtue. They make not the least Scruple of lying, where Falsehood is attended with Advantage; yet both Hindoos and Mahomedans continually speak of their Credit and Reputation, by which they mean little more than the Appearance they make to the World. Of the Two, the latter are more tenacious of this; the same Man that will submit to the greatest Indignities exercised upon him in private, will be clamorous at an Affront put upon him before his Servants or the Public.

Cunning and Artifice is Wisdom with them; to deceive and overreach is to acquire the Character of a Wise Man.

The greatest Disgrace they can suffer is to lose their Cast, or, as we say, to be excommunicated. This Punishment is inflicted for the Breach of the Injunctions of their Religion; or, what is the same, of the Ordinances of their Priests. To lie, steal, plunder, ravish, or murder, are not deemed sufficient Crimes to merit Expulsion from Society.

With a Hindoo, all is centered in himself; his own Interest is his Guide; Ambition is a secondary Quality with him; and the Love of Money is the Source of this Passion.

The Advantage they derive over Europeans, is by practising those Arts of Meanness which an European detests. A Man must be long acquainted with them, before he can believe them capable of that barefaced Falsehood, servile Adulation, and deliberate Deception, which they daily practise.

To our Government they have little Attachment; yet it is certain that, in general, Property has been more secure, and Individuals less oppressed, than under the Despotism of their Nabobs. I assert this with all the Confidence Conviction inspires. I believe them to be as much attached to the English Government as they would be to any other; but if another Dominion could establish itself, they would embrace * with Indifference. The Reason of this must be sought for in the Consequences of a despotic Authority; and by tracing them, the Characters of the Natives will be easily developed and understood; in them will be seen the Source of Timidity, Adulation, and Deceit, which prevail.

* Sic in Orig.

It is very obvious, that within the last Ten or Twelve Years, a considerable Alteration has taken Place in the Manners of the People. This Alteration is the natural Consequence of a greater Degree of Intimacy with Europeans, than they formerly were admitted to. Those Parts of our Character which first drew their Attention, were Bravery, Clemency, and Good Faith. They have since found that we are not wholly destitute of Weaknesses and Vices; and that Europeans, like all others, are open to Temptation: The Respect they entertained for us as Individuals, or as a Nation, is diminished; and they now consider themselves upon a more equal Footing.

The Introduction of the Supreme Court of Judicature has largely contributed to the Elevation of the Natives, and to the Depression of Europeans. This System, which was meant for the Relief of the Natives, has, in very few Respects, answered that Object; in many Instances it has been a heavy Grievance to them; and the Natives themselves have found out the Art of making the Powers of the Court the Means and Instrument of forwarding their own Views of Interest and Oppression, of eluding the Power of the Government, and of weakening its Authority, by engaging the Two Tribunals in Contests with each other.

It is in vain that we search for Men of enlightened Understanding, deep Reasoning, and Reflection, amongst the Natives. The Education of the Hindoos is confined to their being taught their own Language: The Mahomedans are little better instructed; the Acquisition of a few moral * political Maxims, which in Practice they neglect, is all they know of the Art of Government; if Exceptions can be found, they are very rare.

Such are the Inhabitants of Bengal, over whom the European Jurisdiction is established: Prudence may, no doubt, render it permanent, but Prudence and Policy alone can effect this; from a Comparison of their Numbers with ourselves, it must be evident to all, that the Power by which we rule is less real than ideal.

The grand Object of our Government in this Country should be to conciliate the Minds of the Natives: this may be effected by allowing them the free Enjoyment of all their Prejudices, and by securing to them their Rights and Property. The Form of it should, I think, be despotic, and the Natives should still be retained in those Habits of Submission which are natural and familiar to them; to this they will make no Objection, whilst they are treated with Humanity and Justice.

Between the Head Tribunal of Government and its Subjects, I would preserve a great and respectable Distance; nor suffer the Persons of the Members of the State to be treated with a Familiarity which induces Contempt.

In Fact, the Supreme Council in Bengal should be a Council of Comptrol merely to superintend the Conduct of all the other Departments of the State, and oblige them to do their Duty. As a Government, or as Individuals, they should not interfere in the executive Duties of subordinate Stations; but be attentive only to correct their Errors, reform their Abuses, or punish their Injustice; they should prescribe Rules of Conduct, and leave the Execution of them to others.

Their Business upon this Scale would be limited, simple, and easy: But where the Members of the State, or the collective Body of it, attend to all Applications, interfere in all Appointments, and undertake Business of a trifling Nature, they can neither act with Propriety as an Office of Comptrol, nor as an Office of Dispatch, whilst they leave it in the Power of the lowest to judge of their Capacities and Intentions.

Upon this Principle, all the subordinate Offices of Government should also be formed: The Gradation from the First to the Last should be easy and connected; and all Business in its Progress should observe these Gradations: And we must be careful not to suffer the Existence of Two Authorities that clash with the Operations and counteract the Influence of each other.

These are the general Outlines; in the Application of them we are to consider the Three great Departments of the Government; viz. The Administration of Justice, the Management of the Revenues, and the Commercial Interests—The Political Department relates to other Objects, so wide and extensive, that it must be considered separately.

Several Systems have been adopted for the Management of the Revenues, and the Administration of Justice; at one Period they have been united, at another they have been separated.

Till the Year 1770 the Revenues, with a few partial Exceptions, were under the Controul of the Natives; but it was then deemed more advantageous to the Company to employ their Servants. In Consequence of this Determination, Europeans were appointed as Supervisors, and the Comptrol of the Districts, in Matters of Revenue, as well as in what related to the Administration of Justice, was vested in them.

Two Councils of Comptrol were established; one at Moorshedabad, and one at Patna; to these the Collectors were subordinate, and acted under their Orders and Authority.

These Councils were, in their Turn, subordinate to the Council at the Presidency, composed of the Members of the Government themselves.

The Khalsa, or Head Revenue Court of the Country, was at that Period fixed at Moorshedabad; but it was thought proper to remove it to Calcutta, and the Council at Fort William took upon themselves the immediate Direction and Comptrol of the Collectors; in consequence of which the Two Councils at Moorshedabad and Patna were abolished.

In 1774 the Collectors were recalled, and the Districts were formed into Divisions, and Provincial Councils of Revenue appointed for each; their Stations were at Calcutta, Burdwan, Patna, Dacca,

* Sic in Orig.

Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Dinagepore. The Administration of Civil Justice was vested in the Council at large, but held in Rotation by One of the Members.

In the Year 1780 the Administration of Justice was separated from the Comptrol over the Revenues, and vested in Persons, neither connected with the Revenue Department, nor subordinate to it.

In 1781 the Plan was extended, and the Number of the Courts of Adawluts encreased; and in the Beginning of the same Year the present System for the Management of the Revenue took Place.

To all these Plans, excepting the First, very solid Objections may be made. In proposing the System which appears to me the simplest and best, I shall give Attention to them.

The following are the Outlines of the Plan:

1st. That in the two Departments of the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases, and the Management and Comptrol of the Revenues, the Servants of the Company should be employed.

2d. That the Duties of these Two Departments be vested in the same Persons.

3d. That for this Purpose, Company's Servants, under the Denomination of Superintendants, be appointed to the different Districts.

Article 1st.

After the Character which has been given of the Natives, it is needless to add, that I think them ill calculated for these important Trusts. I might appeal to every European who has had Opportunities of seeing the Natives in Office, in Support of my Opinion. Remarks.

The general System of Affairs in Bengal is now wholly different from what it was Ten Years ago: The Scale of Connections and Interests is greatly extended, and English Forms of Policy and Law are introduced. The Natives no longer look upon One of their own Country and Sect as their Supreme Head, but to Europeans; nor can they act, as formerly, without our Advice and Assistance.

It is the Part of a wise Government to provide against all Contingencies: We ought not therefore to rely upon the peaceable Disposition of the Natives, or on a supposed Attachment to us; but establish such a Comptrol in all Parts of the Country, that in case of a Foreign Invasion by an European Power, or of the Inroads of an Eastern Enemy, or the Event of Rebellion in any of our Provinces, the Payment of the Revenues may not be suspended, illicit Correspondence or dangerous Confederacies may be checked, and the Contagion of Rebellion shifted *. * Sic in Orig.

That the Servants of the Company are qualified for the Task I propose to allot to them, I may venture to pronounce. The Collection of the Revenues is in itself simple; and if it is now attended with particular Embarrassments, they arise from the System which has been established, or from other accidental Causes: Common Sense, a competent Knowledge of the Language, Application, and Rectitude of Intention, are all the Qualities required either for this, or in the Distribution of Justice. It is the Part of the Comptrolling Power to retain every Man in his Duty, and prevent the Abuse of Authority.

An Englishman cannot descend to those little Practices of Oppression or Extortion so familiar to the Natives; his Mind revolts at the Idea of them: And admitting even that some are, by Habit, Connections, or Necessity, become depraved, there is, after all, in every Breast a Sense of Honour and Virtue that recoils from the low vicious Arts of a Native of Bengal.

In reverting to the Period when this System was established, I cannot recollect any Objections against it; some might be drawn from the personal Characters of the Individuals employed; but those can no more be urged against the Plan itself, than the Vices of the Priests can be adduced to prove the Christian Religion wrong. If a Government will suffer Crimes and Vices to go unpunished, no System can be adopted that will answer any good Purpose.

Article 2d.

People long accustomed to a despotic Authority should only look to One Master. It is impossible to draw a Line between the Revenue and Judicial Departments in such a Manner as to prevent their clashing; and in this Case, either the Revenues must suffer, or the Administration of Justice be suspended. The present Regulations define the Objects of the Two several Jurisdictions with Clearness and Precision; yet they clash in Practice: Complaints are so blended, that it is often impossible to determine to which Tribunal they belong; and that there has not been more Confusion than has actually happened, is owing to the Discretion of those who have been entrusted with the Administration of Justice. Remarks.

It may be possible in the Course of Time to induce the Natives to pay their Rents with Regularity, and without Compulsion; but this is not the Case at present. If any Force is offered, a Complaint is made in a Court of Justice, and whether true or false, a temporary Protection is given to the Complainant, who is released from the Demands upon him: To realize them afterwards is no easy Matter.

In all Demands for Revenues, or in Summonses to cause the Attendance of Parties at the Adawluts, Peons are employed, and very often the Peons of the Two Tribunals meet at the House of the same Man, where the Property of his Person is contested, and he is obliged to pay both Parties.

In those Districts, such as Boglepore, &c. where the Two Jurisdictions are vested in the same Person, these Inconveniencies do not arise: The Duties of the Two Departments, though united in the same Person, are separated in Practice; and this may still be done.

If

If the present System should continue, it will be necessary to secure the Regulations for the Administration of Justice: In general they are very proper, but some few Alterations will be necessary; and to reduce them to the Understandings of the People, they require to be simplified.

It has been the Fate of this Government to form good Regulations, but not to enforce them; and this gave Room to those Objections, which were made against the Powers of the Courts of Revenue and Justice being exercised by the same Persons; the Error was not in the Institution, but in the Neglect of Duty.

If any solid Arguments can be urged on the other Side, it is, that the Business of either Department will be found sufficient to occupy the whole Time and Attention of one Man. It is certain he will not have much Leisure; but I am convinced may nevertheless perform the Duties of both Offices to the Satisfaction of himself and his Superiors, by a well-regulated Method and proper Attention.

Article 3d.

Remarks.

In the Remarks on the First Article, one great Advantage of this System has been pointed out; others are not wanting.

In the actual Collection of the Revenues, nothing is more necessary than to give immediate Attention to all Complaints, which are preferred daily without Number, and dispatch them in a summary Manner. This cannot be done where the Comptrol is remote.

In every Pergunnah throughout Bengal, there are some distinct Usages which cannot be clearly known at a Distance; yet, in all Complaints of Oppression or Extortion, these must be known before a Decision can be pronounced. But to learn at Calcutta the particular Customs of a District of Radshahy or Dacca, is almost impossible; and considering the Channels through which an Explanation must pass, and through which the Complaint is made, any Colouring may be given to it, and Oppression and Extortion, to the Ruin of a District, may be practised with Impunity.

This is a continual Source of Embarrassment to the Committee of Revenue in Calcutta. One Object of their Institution is, to bring the Revenues without Agency to the Presidency; and all local Comptrol is removed from over the Renters who pay at Calcutta, or what is called Huzzoory; when Complaints are made against them, it is almost impossible to discriminate Truth from Falshood; and to prevent a Failure in the Revenues, it is found necessary in all doubtful Cases to support the Farmer; a Circumstance which may confirm the most cruel Acts of Oppression.

The real State of any District cannot be known by the Committee; a Farmer or Zemindar may plead, that an Inundation has ruined him, or that his Country is a Desert from Want of Rain: An Aumeen is sent to examine the Complaint; he returns with an exaggerated Account of Losses, proved in Volumes of intricate Accounts, which the Committee have no Time to read, and for which the Aumeen is well paid; possibly, however, the whole Account is false. Suppose no Aumeen is employed, and the Renter is held to the Tenor of his Engagements, the Loss, if real, must occasion his Ruin, unless his Assessment is very moderate indeed.

I may venture to pronounce, that the real State of the Districts is now less known, and the Revenues less understood, than in 1774. Since the Natives have had the Disposal of Accounts, since they have been introduced as Agents, and trusted with Authority, Intricacy and Confusion have taken Place; the Records and Accounts which have been compiled are numerous; yet, when any particular Account is wanted, it cannot be found. It is the Business of all, from the Ryott to the Dewan, to conceal and deceive; the simplest Matter † of Fact are designedly covered with a Veil, through which no human Understanding can penetrate.

With respect to the present Committee of Revenue, it is morally impossible for them to execute the Business they are entrusted with; they are vested with a general Comptrol, and they have an executive Authority, larger than ever was before given to any Board or Body of Men; they may and must get through the Business; but to pretend to assert that they really execute it, would be Folly and Falshood.

The grand Object of the Natives is to acquire independant Comptrol; and for many Years they have pursued this with wonderful Art. The Farmers and Zemindars under the Committee prosecute the same Plan, and have ready Objections to any Thing that has the least Appearance of Restriction; all Comptrol removed, they can plunder as they please.

The Committee must have a Dewan, or executive Officer, call him by what Name you please. This Man, in Fact, has all the Revenue paid at the Presidency at his Disposal; and can, if he has any Abilities, bring all the Renters under Contribution. It is little Advantage to restrain the Committee themselves from Bribery or Corruption, when their executive Officer has the Power of practising both undetected.

To display the Arts employed by a Native on such Occasions would fill a Volume. He discovers the secret Resources of the Zemindars and Renters, their Enemies and Competitors; and, by the Engines of Hope and Fear raised upon these Foundations, he can work them to his Purpose. The Committee, with the best Intentions, best Abilities, and steadiest Application, must after all be a Tool in the Hands of their Dewan.

* Sic in Orig. This would never be the Case* in the Case in the System I propose, as the Dewan would neither be the Channel of Information nor of executing Orders; his Business would be limited.

The same Objections that are made against the present Committee of Revenue may be applied to the System of Provincial Councils; it is sufficient to say of them, that the universal Opinion, strengthened by Experience, has pronounced the System fundamentally wrong, and inapplicable to any good Purposes.

After all, the Government must consider, that to make People do their Duty, Hope must be held out as well as Reward; or, in the Words of a Gentleman, formerly a Member of the Supreme Council, no Government will be served faithfully that does not reward its Servants liberally.

This is one great Defect in the System for the Administration of Justice; the Pay of the Judges is equal only to their Subsistence, and their present Rank is the last Step of the Scale. Having no Object in this Line, they have little Inducement to exert themselves in it, but are anxious to get removed to some other where their Prospects are better.

Fougdarry Jurisdiction.—Of the Fougdarry Jurisdiction nothing has yet been said. In this Department, Criminal Justice is administered, and it is the only Office left to the Nabob.

I do not see any particular Reason for changing the System itself, and perhaps it would, on many Accounts, be improper; but some Regulations are highly necessary.

Mahomed Reza is at the Head of this Department, and is the only Person I know in the Country qualified for it. If he were left to himself, I have not a Doubt but he would conduct it well; but he is so circumscribed by Recommendations of particular Persons, and by the Protection held out to his Officers by Europeans, that, to my Knowledge, he has not been able to punish them even when they have been convicted of the greatest Enormities; and he has often on this Account been blamed where his Hands were tied up.

The present Foujdarry System, unless it has lately undergone great Alterations from the Controul over the Foujedars vested in the Judges of the Adawlut, is a mere System of Rapine and Plunder, and furnishes another Proof against leaving Natives with uncontrouled Power.

What is particularly wanted is, to impose Checks and Restraints upon the Foujdarry Officers scattered about the different Districts; and this might be done, consistent with the Plan I propose, by lodging a Controuling Power with the Collectors over them. With respect to the Trial of Delinquents, that should be left with the Natives alone; the Trial is always sent to the Naib Nazim, and must be confirmed by him, and receive his Sanction, before the Sentence can be carried into Execution.

I do not think it would be unbecoming the Dignity or Humanity of this Government, to procure some Alteration in particular Punishments, which are a Disgrace to Humanity: I allude in particular to the cutting off Limbs, and impaling; the very Mention of which makes Nature shudder.

As to the Mode of Controul, it might be as follows: To fix the Station of the Head Foujedar of a District at the same Place with the Superintendent, and to oblige him to make a daily Report of all the Prisoners under his Charge; to order him to obey the Orders of the Collector for the Seizure of any Delinquents, and if the Crimes of the Prisoners merit Trial, to make the Foujedar deliver them over without Delay to the proper Officers for that Purpose; to abolish all Fines whatever as Punishments; and to reduce the Number of Petty Tannahs or Guards which are now scattered about the Country.

N. B. To prevent an Abuse which arises from the Pay of Peons employed by the Court, and which is made an Article of Profit, a Restriction might be laid upon the Foujedar not to issue Summonses but under the Signature of the Superintendent.

It was formerly the Duty of the Zemindars to preserve the Peace within their respective Districts, and to apprehend all Robbers and Breakers of the Peace: This cannot be done universally, but may still be adopted in particular Districts; for Instance, in Burdwan.

It may now be proper to take a general Review of the System I propose. The Administration of Justice, and Collection of the Revenues of the whole Country, having been vested in Company's Servants, appointed to the different Districts, it will be necessary to establish a Controul over them.

For this Purpose, a Council of Controul, similar to the present Committee of Revenue, should be established in Calcutta, with whom the Collectors should correspond, and whose Orders they are to obey. To them they are to send their Monthly Accounts of their Collections and Disbursements, and remit the former to them.

This Council should be simply deliberative, nor have any Office of Collection itself: I would not allow them any judicial Authority, except merely to refer Complaints of any Kind to the Collectors.

The present Court of Appeal, under the Name of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, may still continue with all its Powers; to this Court the Collectors, in their judicial Capacities, are to be subject, and to make their Returns to it, as at present.

The Supreme Council will still have a Controul over the Whole: The Committee are to send the Monthly Accounts to them, with their Proceedings, as at present, with a general Report upon the State of the Business and Conduct of the Collectors.

Every subordinate Office must be possessed of full Authority: The Committee must not interfere in the Duties of the Collector, who, within his Jurisdiction, should be considered as despotic.

The Committee should not decide *primâ facie* upon Representations from the Natives, but should refer them to the Collectors. It will be One Part of their Duty to hear all Complaints against the Collectors, and call upon them to answer them. The Committee, in this Case, must be ordered to lay a State of their Proceedings before the Supreme Council, who will pass such a Decision

Decision upon them as they think proper. In the same Manner, the Supreme Council will exercise a Controul over both.

It is a very capital Defect in this Government, that no System is permanent. Those amongst the Natives who have Influence, are the First to suggest Changes, as they must gain by them; but this continual Variation of System introduces Distrust and Diffidence of the Government amongst all Classes; it prevents all Inclination to Improvement, and makes every Man anxious to gather the Profits of his Hour, lest a new Change should deprive him of them.

If the present Situation of Affairs were in any Respect eligible, I should not propose an Alteration; but I am convinced it is fundamentally bad; and that the System now proposed, admitting it to be incomplete, will in every Respect be infinitely better. I do not however wish to see it introduced, unless with a Determination of adhering to it; and if the Government will compel every Man to do his Duty, by rewarding those who do execute it, and by dismissing those who are either incapable or negligent of the Performance of it, I may venture to pronounce, that the System itself will answer every Object intended by it.

In taking into Consideration the Management of the Revenues, it is necessary at the same Time to consider the Mode of Settlement.

It may not be practicable, considering the Settlement formed by the Committee of Revenue, to make any considerable Alteration during the present Year; but a Foundation should be laid, and the Plan sketched out at full, and filled up afterwards as Circumstances admit.

It may be pronounced, that upon the Whole, the Zemindars, who have the greatest Riches, are also the properest Persons for the Management of the Revenues of their own Districts: Some Exceptions to this as a general Rule will hereafter be pointed out.

I therefore propose that the Settlement be made with the Zemindars themselves, and that the Amount of the Jumma be irrevocably fixed during the Lifetime of the Zemindar.

The Assessment should also be moderate, and in that Case the Zemindar should be compelled to pay it, taking upon himself all Profits and Losses: If the Assessment is excessive, there will be either a Necessity to admit an Abatement in Case of Loss, or the Lands must be sold.

The former Alternative is the best; and in that Case it might be made a Rule to sell a Portion of the Zemindarry to make good Arrears. I would even limit a Day when this Operation should take place; to the First Day of the Second Month of the New Year.

The Exceptions against this Rule arise from the Incapacity of the Zemindars, owing to Sex or Minority. Both the Zemindars of Dinagapore and Burdwan are Minors, and wholly incapable at present of managing the Rents of their own Districts: In these Cases the following Modes occur; either to appoint an Officer on the Part of Government to take the Management of the Rents; or, to let the Lands to Farm.

In the former Case the Person appointed is only answerable for what he actually collects; in the latter Case, he is responsible for a certain Sum.

If proper Persons should be found for the Trust, the former Mode appears to me preferable; and it may be adopted when the Zemindar himself has any near Relations capable of the Trust: The Fear of Dismission will be some Restraint upon him.

The latter Mode also has its Advantages; but these depend also upon the Choice of the Persons. I would not absolutely fix upon either, but adopt one or the other as Circumstances indicate.

In whatever Instances a Farmer is employed, it ought not to be for one Year but for a Term; as he ought not to be admitted without sufficient Reason, he ought not to be dispossessed merely to make Room for another Person.

Every Zemindar has Land under the Denomination of Bert, Bermooter, &c. which are Rent-free. For the Management of these Lands, I would propose that a Person should be nominated by Government, where the District is not left with the Zemindar himself.

Under every Situation, however, the Government must take upon themselves the Care of the Zemindar's Education during his Minority: Experience teaches, that this Trust, when left at the Discretion of their Relations, or a Farmer, is never executed faithfully. The Consequence is, that the Zemindars are incapable of managing their Lands at the Time they are qualified by their Age to undertake it.

If the Government fix the Assessment, they must at the same Time fix their own Expences. It was formerly remarked, that the Habit of this Government to encrease its Expences was enormous. A Comparison of the Progress of Expence since this Remark was made, in the Beginning of 1776, will fully verify it.

To conclude: If the Plan now recommended, for the Administration of Justice and the Management of the Revenues, take place; and if those employed in it are retained in their Duty, in the Course of Two or Three Years, the System which is now confused and complicated, will become easy and simple, neither difficult to understand, nor embarrassing to perform.

With respect to the Expence of this Plan, it will not be so great as at present, even after fixing certain Profits for the Persons employed, by allowing them Commissions upon the net Collections, which I think the properest Mode of paying them: But that this Matter may not be left in Doubt, the whole Detail of the System and Expence should precede the Adoption of it, and this may be done easily. If these Reflections are deemed of sufficient Weight to merit Consideration, the Writer will cheerfully embrace the Trouble of this Detail.

N. B. Since the above Memorial was written, various Parts of the Provinces were formed into Collectorships and Superintendantships; such as Raadshai, Burdwan, Rungpore, &c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT Jumma Waffil Bawkey of BENGAL and BEHAR, including the Whole of the Land Revenue of the Soubahs;

From the BENGAL and BEHAR Years 1179-80 to 1190-1, inclusive.

Years.			Groß Jumma according to the Settlement.	Net Collections Account the Revenue of the Current Year, paid into the different Treasuries of the Revenue Department.	Collected and defrayed for Charges in the Revenue Department. A.	Groß Collections on Account the Settlement of the Current Year.	Balance at the End of each Year.	Collected Account. The Balance.	Balance still remaining due.
Bengal Year.	Behar Year.	English Style.							
1179 or 1180 or 1772-3			2,66,41,060 2 6 -	1,95,74,793 1 2 2	41,56,970 9 18 2	2,37,29,763 11 - 3	29,11,296 7 5 1	18,88,226 - 12 1	10,23,070 6 13 -
1180 or 1181 or 1773-4			2,73,03,531 4 11 2	1,91,74,932 8 16 -	43,02,596 1 10 2	2,35,77,528 10 6 2	37,16,002 10 5 -	18,05,528 6 15 1	19,20,474 3 9 3
1181 or 1182 or 1774-5			2,66,16,983 2 19 -	1,95,69,609 10 11 1	41,51,272 13 15 -	2,37,20,882 8 6 1	28,96,100 10 12 3	17,40,399 7 19 1	11,55,701 2 13 2
1182 or 1183 or 1775-6			2,67,53,301 6 11 3	1,95,25,824 11 3 1	45,07,471 15 1 1	2,40,33,296 10 4 2	27,20,004 12 7 1	12,18,176 5 10 3	15,01,828 6 16 2
1183 or 1184 or 1776-7			2,69,01,033 6 12 -	1,87,15,865 2 15 -	49,05,739 5 13 1	2,36,21,604 8 8 1	32,79,428 14 3 3	13,94,769 - 18 3	18,84,659 13 5 -
1184 or 1185 or 1777-8			2,57,61,716 10 7 2	1,70,49,709 15 8 -	53,80,818 - 5 3	2,24,30,527 15 13 3	33,31,188 10 13 3	20,78,450 12 1 1	12,52,737 14 12 2
1185 or 1186 or 1778-9			2,53,82,873 5 10 1	1,73,95,871 4 4 3	56,45,946 13 5 2	2,30,41,818 1 10 1	23,41,055 4 - -	19,19,747 2 14 3	4,21,308 1 5 1
1186 or 1187 or 1779-80			2,52,60,664 12 14 1	1,80,21,226 1 7 1	56,80,637 2 1 -	2,37,01,863 3 8 1	20,58,800 9 6 -	15,66,321 13 5 3	4,92,479 12 - 1
1187 or 1188 or 1780-1			2,55,12,080 6 17 3	1,65,84,181 10 11 2	60,98,510 3 5 3	2,26,82,691 13 17 1	29,29,388 9 - 2	14,24,542 - 10 2	14,04,846 8 10
1188 or 1189 or 1781-2			2,79,05,500 1 7 -	1,89,55,004 5 8 1	66,55,869 7 16 -	2,56,10,873 13 4 1	22,94,976 4 2 3	6,23,989 3 5 1	16,70,987 - 17 2
1189 or 1190 or 1782-3			2,80,25,465 - 14 2	1,88,24,855 1 2 3	59,63,660 14 5 -	2,47,88,515 15 7 3	32,36,949 1 6 3	6,50,461 11 13 -	25,86,487 5 13 3
1190 or 1191 or 1783-4			2,72,65,414 11 18 3	1,81,93,491 15 10 1	71,29,093 14 4 1	2,53,22,585 13 14 2	19,42,828 14 4 1	4,49,615 14 17 -	14,93,212 15 7 1

A. These consist of Charges of collecting, and a Variety of other Charges, which, although defrayed from the Revenue Department, do not come under the Head of Charges Collections; the Particulars are here annexed.

Fort William, the 17th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) CHARLES CROFTES,

Account Genl to the Rev^d Department.

PARTICULARS of the CHARGES defrayed in the REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Y E A R S.	Charges of Collecting.		Total.	Charges Zemindary.	Charges of the Civil and Criminal Courts.		Total.	Law Charges.	Charges Postoffice.	Charges Buildings and Repairs.	Mill Charges.	Dawks Charges.	Charges Police.	Allowances to Members of the late Provincial Courts.	Subsidy Charges.	Grand Total of Charges in the Revenue Department.
	Charges Collections.	Charges General.			Charges Dwannee Adulst.	Charges Poodary Adulst.										
Bengal Behar English Year. Year. Style.																
1179 or 1180 or 1772-3	14,08,333 1 15 1	3,55,454 1 8 -	17,63,787 3 3 3	19,14,612 10 7 1	23,888 10 10 -	81,185 1 9 -	1,05,073 11 19 -	- - -	3,00,333 15 8 2	20,550 9 - -	- - -	51,792 8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,66,970 9 18 2
1180 or 1181 or 1773-4	11,00,382 8 - 1	6,43,003 4 1 -	17,46,385 12 1 1	19,56,113 1 17 3	41,725 10 - -	1,40,660 2 18 -	1,82,385 12 18 -	- - -	3,44,958 15 5 -	33,479 10 6 2	- - -	84,857 3 15 -	34,443 11 7 -	- - -	- - -	43,04,396 1 10 4
1181 or 1182 or 1774-5	12,47,564 11 11 -	2,79,743 12 - -	15,20,308 7 11 -	11,09,318 6 12 -	45,817 13 2 2	1,00,901 13 9 2	2,46,719 10 12 -	- - -	1,04,102 4 11 -	30,936 - 6 - -	- - -	11,996 13 15 -	39,891 2 8 -	- - -	- - -	41,51,712 13 15 -
1182 or 1183 or 1775-6	12,72,292 14 5 2	2,75,830 7 11 2	17,48,123 5 17 -	11,41,945 8 15 3	33,449 15 7 -	2,17,036 1 12 2	2,50,486 - 19 2 -	- - -	1,17,266 - - -	38,521 - 1 - -	- - -	10,318 13 - -	39,891 2 8 -	- - -	- - -	45,07,471 15 1 1
1183 or 1184 or 1776-7	12,83,764 4 9 1	2,81,959 6 14 3	17,65,723 11 4 -	11,12,418 13 3 -	50,666 15 - -	4,46,882 10 13 1	4,97,509 9 13 1	15,236 3 10 -	1,07,330 6 16 -	35,040 10 19 -	- - -	12,118 11 - -	39,891 2 8 -	- - -	- - -	49,05,739 5 13 1
1184 or 1185 or 1777-8	18,30,413 1 - 3	3,64,147 1 13 1	21,94,560 2 14 -	11,18,834 8 11 3	73,708 1 4 -	4,94,813 13 12 2	5,68,533 14 16 2	16,222 14 7 -	1,07,334 9 10 -	43,795 13 6 2 -	- - -	4,204 - - -	43,109 11 14 -	- - -	- - -	53,80,318 - 5 3
1185 or 1186 or 1778-9	18,49,665 14 11 3	3,44,754 15 14 2	21,94,420 14 6 1	11,37,097 - 5 3	55,458 1 8 -	5,68,331 9 10 -	6,24,189 10 18 -	57,114 14 - -	1,07,334 9 10 -	50,588 8 5 2 -	- - -	16,728 11 - -	58,072 8 - -	- - -	- - -	56,45,946 13 5 2
1186 or 1187 or 1779-80	18,81,261 3 11 -	3,41,075 2 10 3	22,22,336 6 1 3	11,91,262 6 12 3	69,452 14 4 -	5,63,116 7 16 2	6,32,569 6 - 2	12,714 7 - -	1,07,334 9 10 -	50,588 8 5 2 -	- - -	23,043 12 - -	58,072 8 - -	- - -	- - -	56,80,637 2 1 -
1187 or 1188 or 1780-1	19,54,233 4 10 1	5,67,694 5 2 2	25,21,927 9 12 3	11,41,694 9 11 1	1,63,147 - 18 3	7,72,833 1 4 -	9,35,980 2 2 3	57,638 6 10 -	1,07,333 12 - -	58,905 5 8 -	- - -	18,591 - - -	4,839 6 - -	- - -	- - -	60,98,110 3 5 3
1188 or 1189 or 1781-2	18,71,310 8 - -	2,85,655 10 8 -	21,56,966 2 8 -	11,66,057 14 8 -	6,89,980 11 5 -	8,22,853 9 13 2	15,12,634 4 18 1	11,640 10 - -	1,04,536 - 5 -	8,778 14 12 -	57,222 - - -	19,737 4 17 -	58,072 8 - -	- - -	- - -	66,55,869 7 16 -
1189 or 1190 or 1782-3	18,45,017 3 8 3	3,15,036 - 16 1	21,60,053 4 5 -	10,91,095 5 1 3	7,96,838 2 - 3	4,68,660 - 13 -	12,85,518 2 13 3	8,300 - - -	1,06,830 12 - -	4,527 10 12 -	61,904 - - -	18,509 15 12 2	48,393 12 - -	- - -	- - -	59,83,660 14 5 -
1190 or 1191 or 1783-4	20,44,392 8 19	3,50,057 - 18 1	27,89,733 9 17 1	11,71,281 3 9 2	7,94,541 15 17 -	4,59,022 2 7 1	12,31,564 2 4 1	18,490 - - -	1,40,614 8 3 -	4,415 3 10 -	60,224 - - -	26,493 11 18 1	45,875 10 - -	- - -	- - -	71,29,093 14 4 1 (11) 43

(a) Vide supra, Page 1191.

(b) Vide supra, Page D^o

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(S^d) CHARLES CROFTES,
Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Depart^{mt}.

ACCOUNT of the Total Gross Collections of each Year, from the Year 1179-80, Bengal and Behar Stile, to the Year 1190-1.

Y E A R S.			R E C E I P T S.		T O T A L.
			Account the Current Year.	Account Balance.	
Bengal Year.	Behar Year.	English Stile.			
1179 or	1180 or	1772-3	2,37,29,763 11 — 3	18,88,226 — 12 1	2,56,17,989 11 13 —
1180 or	1181 or	1773-4	2,35,77,528 10 6 2	18,05,528 6 15 1	2,53,83,057 1 1 3
1181 or	1182 or	1774-5	2,37,20,882 8 6 1	17,40,399 7 19 1	2,54,61,282 — 5 2
1782 or	1183 or	1775-6	2,40,33,296 10 14 2	12,18,176 5 10 3	2,55,51,472 15 15 1 * Sic in Orig.
1183 or	1184 or	1776-7	2,36,21,604 8 8 1	13,94,769 — 18 3	2,50,16,373 9 7 —
1184 or	1185 or	1777-8	2,24,30,527 15 13 3	20,79,450 12 1 1	2,45,08,978 11 15 —
1185 or	1186 or	1778-9	2,30,41,818 1 10 1	19,19,747 2 14 3	2,49,61,565 4 5 —
1186 or	1187 or	1779-80	2,37,01,863 3 8 1	15,66,321 13 5 3	2,47,68,185 — 14 —
1187 or	1188 or	1780-1	2,26,82,691 13 17 1	14,24,542 — 10 2	2,41,07,233 14 7 3
1188 or	1189 or	1781-2	2,56,10,873 13 4 1	6,23,989 3 5 1	2,62,34,863 — 9 2
1189 or	1190 or	1782-3	2,47,88,515 15 7 3	6,50,461 11 13 —	2,54,38,977 11 — 3
1190 or	1191 or	1783-4	2,53,22,585 13 14 2	4,49,615 14 17 —	2,57,72,201 12 11 2

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) CHARLES CROFTS,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the R. D.

ACCOUNT shewing the Charges of Collecting in each Year, from the Year 1179-80, Bengal Behar Stile, to 1190-1.

Y E A R S.			Charges Collecting.						T O T A L.		
Bengal Year.	Behar Year.	English Stile.	Charges Collection.			Charges General.					
1179 or 1180 or 1772-3			14,08,353	1	15	3	3,55,254	1	8	-	17,63,607 3 3 3
1180 or 1181 or 1773-4			11,03,882	8	-	1	6,43,003	4	1	-	17,46,885 12 1 1
1181 or 1182 or 1774-5			12,47,564	11	11	-	2,72,743	12	-	-	15,20,308 7 11 -
1182 or 1183 or 1775-6			14,72,292	14	5	2	2,75,830	7	11	2	17,48,123 5 17 -
1183 or 1184 or 1776-7			14,83,864	4	9	1	2,81,959	6	14	3	17,65,823 11 4 -
1184 or 1185 or 1777-8			18,30,413	1	-	3	3,64,147	1	13	1	21,94,560 2 14 -
1185 or 1186 or 1778-9			18,49,665	14	11	3	3,44,754	15	14	2	21,94,420 14 6 1
1186 or 1187 or 1779-80			18,81,061	3	11	-	3,41,075	2	10	3	22,22,136 6 1 3
1187 or 1188 or 1780-1			19,54,233	4	10	1	5,67,694	5	2	2	25,21,927 9 12 3
1188 or 1189 or 1781-2			18,71,250	8	-	-	2,85,635	10	8	-	21,56,886 2 8 -
1189 or 1190 or 1782-3			18,45,017	3	8	3	3,15,036	-	16	1	21,60,053 4 5 -
1190 or 1191 or 1783-4			24,39,176	8	19	-	3,50,557	-	18	1	27,89,733 9 17 1

Fort William, the 18th May 1785.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) CHARLES CROFTS,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the R. D.

Ordered, That they be sent accordingly in Circulation.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson,
Cha^r Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLV.

Extract from a Book, intituled, State of the Revenues of Bengal and Behar for 1191 or 1784-5.

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Revenue of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1191, or Behar Year 1192, English Style 1784-5.

MOFUSSIL.

Moorshedabad.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistants, and Surgeon on this Establishment — Sicca Rupees —	37,643	15	00	
Allowance to the Dewan and the Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections Sicca Rupees —	16,278	00	00	
				53,921 15 00

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid the Chowdry Norainder Narine of Lush Kerpofe — — —	6,187	8	00	
Ditto, the Chowdry Belaunauth of Chondloy — — —	900	00	00	
Ditto, the Chowdry Gowry Caunt of Hattindah — — —	4,575	15	00	
Ditto, the Merjah Mehadee — — —	61	14	00	
Ditto, the Charity to Mahomed Isfooph of Tan-nah Cutwah — — —	390	00	00	
Ditto, the Ruffoom Canongoes — — —	4,685	6	30	
				16,800 11 30

Sebundy Charges.

Paid the Sebundy Corps at Moraudbaug — — —				96,327 13 00
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Charges General.

Paid Cutchery Contingencies, mending the Roads, Hoondean, &c. — — —				18,919 7 12 0
Allowances to Members of the Provincial of * Moorshedabad — — —				16,800 0 00

* Sic in Orig.

Dawk Charges.

Disburfed on this Account — — —				103 9 00
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Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disburfed on this Account — — —	725	00	00	
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Moorshedabad Chiefship				2,03,598 7 15 0

Patna Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistants, and Surgeon on this Establishment — Sicca Rupees —	44,790	3	00	
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery — — —	12,396	00	00	
				57,186 3 00

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment — — —				41,489 13 00
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Sebundy Charges.

Paid the Sebundy Corps — — —				33,630 8 13
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Charges General.

Disburfed on Account of Travelling Charges, the Festival of the Buckfeed, &c. Office Charges, and other Contingencies — — —	10,113	11	00	
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Carry over	1,42,420	3	13	2,03,598 7 15 0
[8 X]				

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofussil continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	2,03,598	7	15	0
Patna continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	1,42,420	3	1	3	
Dawk Charges.							
Disbursed for Postage of Letters and Dawk Bearers	—	—	—	21,179	4	0	0
Charges Building and Repairs.							
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	2,873	13	8	1
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Patna Chiefship					1,66,473	4	10 0
Dacca Chiefship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary, Allowance and House Rent to the Chief, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment	—	Sicca Rupees	—	57,369	14	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan and the Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections,		Sicca Rupees	—	20,712	0	0	0
					78,081	14	0 0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowances to Muckroom Dowlah,			72,000	0	0	0	
Ditto ditto to the Officers of the Tope							
Connah	—	—	6,454	8	0	0	
Ditto ditto to the State Pensioners on this Establishment		—	46,099	8	0	0	
Ditto ditto to the Objects of Charity,			6,480	0	0	0	
Ditto ditto to the Rozinadars	—		630	0	0	0	
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes			3,443	15	17	3	
					1,35,107	15	17 3
Sebundy Charges.							
Paid the Sebundy Corps	—	—	—	65,138	9	10	0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingent, Travelling Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	27,406	14	14	0
Dawk Charges.							
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	263	15	5	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Dacca Chiefship					3,05,999	5	6 3
Houghly Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary Allowance to the Collector, Assistants, Surgeon, &c.	—	—	37,800	0	0	0	
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutchery	—	—	9,036	0	0	0	
				46,836	0	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—		15,708	0	0	0	
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—		4,303	6	10	0	
				20,011	6	10	0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Repairing Roads, Prisoners Diet, and other Contingencies	—	—	—	10,247	14	5	2
Charges Building and Repairs.							
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	1,200	0	0	0
Dawk Charges.							
Disbursed for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	50	4	0	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Houghly Collectorship					78,345	8	15 2
					Carry forward	7,54,416	10 7 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofussil continued.	Brought forward	Sicca Rupees	—	7,54,416	10	7	1
Patchaet Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Paid Salary Allowance, and House Rent to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon, &c.	Sicca Rupees	—	18,900	0	0	0	
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery Account; the Collections of Patchaet			9,534	0	0	0	
Ditto to ditto ditto ditto of Jeldah			7,148	0	0	0	
				35,582	0	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	17,332	8	0	0		
Ditto ditto to his Servants	—	2,696	7	0	0		
Ditto ditto for Pojah or Religious Ceremony	—	753	6	0	0		
Ditto ditto the Expences of the Poneah Ceremony	—	35	0	0	0		
				20,787	5	0	0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Charity, and other petty Charges of Patchaet	—	5,678	15	10	0		
Ditto ditto of Jeldah	—	872	4	0	0		
				6,551	3	10	0
Dawk Charges.							
Paid the Account Postage of Letters, of Patchaet, and Jeldah	—	—	—	1,104	14	0	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Patchaet Collectorship					64,025	6	10
Chittagong Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistant, and Surgeon, &c. on this Establishment	—	59,918	2	0	0		
Ditto, to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutchery Account the Collections	—	20,549	9	0	0		
				80,467	11	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Paid to the Portuguese Padries, and Zemindar of Tipperah, and Charity to the Poor, agreeable to the established Customs	—	15,450	14	0	0		
Charges General.							
Paid for Prisoners Diet and other Petty Charges, &c.	—	—	—	17,349	13	16	2
Charges Building and Repairs.							
Disburshed on this Account	—	—	—	170	11	0	0
Dawk Charges.							
Disburshed on Account Postage of Letters	—	—	—	1,028	8	11	2
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Chittagong Collectorship					1,14,467	10	8
Midnapore Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary Allowance to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment	—	58,072	0	0	0		
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery	—	9,944	0	0	0		
				68,016	0	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	—	8,689	15	9	0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	—	—	—	5,052	4	0	0
Carry over				81,758	3	9	0
					9,32,909	11	5

Abstract of the Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued. Brought over,	Sicca Rupees	—	9,32,909	11	5	1
Midnapore Collectorship continued. Brought over,	Sicca Rupees	81,758 3 9 0				
Charges Building and Repairs.						
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	— — — —	1,200 0 0 0				
Dawk Charges.						
Paid Account Postage of Letters	— — —	121 7 0 0				
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Midnapore Collectorship			83,079	10	9	0
Rungpore Collectorship.						
Charges Collections.						
Salary to the Collector, Assistant and Surgeon on this Establishment	—	35,520 0 0 0				
Allowance, &c. to the Aumins deputed to this District	— —	54,735 0 0 0				
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections of this Province	— — —	19,501 5 3 0	1,09,756	5	3	0
Sebundy Charges.						
Paid the Sebundy Corps	— — —	21,421 0 0 0				
Charges Zemindarry.						
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore	— —	19,358 8 3 1				
Ditto ditto ditto of Coach Behar		72,971 9 2 0				
Ditto ditto ditto to the Canongoes		4,771 11 9 0	97,101	12	14	1
Charges General.						
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs of Pool, &c.	—	6,215 0 1 1				
Paid Hoondian, and Charges transporting Treasure, and Loss of Batta on New Narary and French Arcot	— —	29,927 3 2 1				
Allowance to Ramgoreindy Matre Aumin, &c.		5,502	41,644	3	3	2
Dawk Charges.						
Paid on Account Postage of Letters	— —	511 5 0 0				
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Rungpore Collectorship			2,70,434	10	0	3
Ramgur Collectorship.						
Charges Collections.						
Paid to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, Officers and Servants employed in the Cutchery on Account of the Collections		29,950 0 0 0				
Ditto Officers and Servants employed in the Cutchery on Account of the Collections of Jungle Terry	— — —	4,333 8 0 0	34,283	8	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.						
Annual Allowance, to the Zemindar of Jungle Terry	— —	1,081 2 5 0				
Charges General.						
Paid Account Prisoners Diet, Cutchery Contingencies, &c.	— —	7,063 0 6 2				
Charges Building and Repairs.						
Disbursed on this Account	— —	20 14 0 0				
Dawk Charges.						
Disbursed Account Postage of Letters	— — —	326 15 0 0				
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Ramgur Collectorship			42,775	7	11	2
Carry forward			13,29,199	7	6	2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued. Brought forward	—	—	—	13,29,199	7	6	2
Rajemehal Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the							
Cutchery	—	—	4,068	0	0	0	
Burgandoffes Wages	—	—	8,208	0	0	0	
Sezawul and Hill People escorting the Dawks	—	—	1,260	0	0	0	
				13,536	0	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	6,000	0	0	3	
Ditto Pension to Syed Jaffer, &c.	—	—	360	0	0	0	
Ditto of Objects of Charity	—	—	239	7	12	0	
Ditto of the Canongoes	—	—	3,476	8	0	0	
Ditto Durroga Kuddoom Ruffool	—	—	114	15	12	0	
Ditto to the Chowdries of Pergunnah Cowk-jole and Battia Gopaulpore	—	—	3,639	6	14	0	
				13,830	5	18	0
Charges General.							
Allowance to Cutwally	—	—	600	0	0	0	
Ditto for Cutchery Contingencies	—	—	600	0	0	0	
				1,200	0	0	0
Hill Charges.							
Paid to the Corps of Hill People	—	—					62,024 0 0
Dawk Charges.							
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—					3 8 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemehal Collectorship							90,593 13 18 0
Boglepore Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, &c. in this Establishment	—	—	23,651	11	0	0	
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Collections of this Province, and Travelling Charges to the Collector	—	—	7,930	8	3	1	
				31,582	3	3	1
Charges Zemindarry.							
Allowance to the Cauzies at the Ead	—	—	77	11	5	3	
Ditto Account Rozinadars	—	—	16,783	2	18	0	
Ditto to Rajah Soujan Sing, and Roshen Bucks of Jungle Terry	—	—	1,659	4	15	2	
Ditto to Golaum Ruffool Fakeer	—	—	1,045	0	0	0	
Ditto and Ruffoom to Mozuffer Ally, Zemindar of Kerringpore	—	—	14,895	7	2	0	
				34,460	10	1	1
Sebundy Charges.							
Paid the Sebundy Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,036 8 0 0
Charges General.							
Paid for Cutchery Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondian, &c.	—	—	4,989	8	13	0	
Ditto Premium for killing Tygers	—	—	508	9	4	0	
				5,498	1	17	0
Charges Building and Repairs.							
Disburfed on this Account	—	—					604 5 0 0
Dawk Charges.							
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—					266 9 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Boglepore Collectorship							87,448 5 1 2
Sircar Saurun Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Paid Allowance to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, &c.	—	—	29,100	0	0	0	
Ditto Dewan and Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections	—	—	3,804	0	0	0	
				32,904	0	0	0
Carry over				32,904	0	0	0
				15,07,241	10	6	0

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofussil continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	15,07,241	10	6	0
Sircar Saurun Collectorship continued. Brought over	S ^r R ^r	32,904	0	0	0		
Charges Zemindarry.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, likewise to the Canongoes	—	—	—	30,791	9	2	1
Charges General.							
Disbursed on Account of Cutchery Contingencies, and Charges Huflypore Pergunnah	—	—	—	11,742	15	2	1
Dawk Charges.							
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	167	13	0	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Sircar Saurun Collectorship							75,606 5 4 2
Sircar Tirhoot Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Allowance to the Collector, Assistant, &c. on this Establishment	—	—	—	23,640	0	0	0
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery Account the Collections	—	—	—	5,472	0	0	0
							29,112 0 0 0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingences, Hoondian, Premium for killing Tygers, and Petty other Charges	—	—	—	13,515	0	0	0
Dawk Charges.							
Disbursed for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	80	0	0	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Sircar Tirhoot Collectorship							42,707 0 0 0
Sylhet Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Paid Salary to the Collector, Assistant, in this Establishment	—	—	—	24,600	0	0	0
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery Account the Collections	—	—	—	7,716	0	0	0
							32,316 0 0 0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Allowance to the Zemindar, Canongoes, Charity, &c.	—	—	—	9,033	15	12	0
Charges General.							
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Burgundosses, Hoondian, Loss on Cowries, &c.	—	—	—	44,045	10	13	3
Dawk Charges.							
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	404	7	10	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Sylhet Collectorship							85,800 1 15 3
Silberris Collectorship.							
Charges Collections.							
Salary and House Rent to the Collector and Surgeon in this Establishment	—	—	—	22,760	0	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutchery employed Account the Collections	—	—	—	5,040	0	0	0
							27,800 0 0 0
Charges Zemindarry.							
Paid to the Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	2,008	7	19	0
Charges General.							
Paid Burgundosse's Allowances, petty Charges, &c.	—	—	—	3,270	0	0	0
Dawk Charges.							
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	840	0	0	0
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Silberris Collectorship							33,918 7 19 0
Carry forward							17,45,273 9 5 1
							5

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.				
Mofuffil continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	17,45,273 9 5 1
Hidgelly Collectorship.				
Charges Collections.				
Paid to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery Account the Collections	—	—	23,981 11 11 2	
Charges Zemindarry.				
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar, Brahmins, Birtie, Canongoes, &c.	—	1,19,527 4 11 3		
Ditto ditto	—	49,318 5 11 0		
Charges General.				
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, repairing Roads, &c.	—	—	32,759 6 2 0	
Charges Poolbundye.				
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	4,003 7 3 2	
Sebundy Charges.				
Paid the Sebundy Corps at Hidgelly	—	—	6,600 0 0 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Hidgelly Collectorship				2,36,190 2 19 3
Circar Rotas Collectorship.				
Charges Collections.				
Paid Allowance to the Collector, Affiftants, &c.	—	26,000 0 0 0		
Ditto ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery	—	15,001 2 0 0		
Charges General.				
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Hoondean, Premium for killing Tygers	—	—	4,646 4 10 0	
Dawk Charges.				
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	1,234 9 0 0	
Sebundy Charges.				
Paid the Sebundy Corps at Sircar Rotas	—	—	1,200 0 0 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Rotas Collectorship				48,081 15 10 0
HUZZOORIE.				20,29,545 11 15 0
Burdwan.				
Charges Collections.				
Paid Commiffion to the Superintendent, Allowance to the Affiftants, Tannadars, and Sezawuls, &c.	—	—	1,46,826 14 0 3	
Carry over, Sicca Rupees				20,29,545 11 15 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	1,46,826 14 0 3	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar and Servants	—	—	3,90,325 0 0 0	—	—	—
Account Charity	—	—	8,719 8 5 0	—	—	—
Rufloom Canongoes	—	—	9,675 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	4,08,719 8 5 0	—	—	—
Charges Poolbundy.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	86,631 4 0 0	—	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed for Postage of Letters	—	—	450 0 0 0	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—
For killing Tygers, Prisoners Diet, and other petty Charges	—	—	2,090 0 0 0	—	—	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed to this Account	—	—	3,000 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	6,47,717 10 5 3	—	—	—
Beerbhoom.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Collector, Dewan, Officers, &c. employed in the Cutchery	—	—	11,100 0 0 0	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	1,550,000 0 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	—	—	9,000 0 0 0	—	—	—
Debtah Poojah	—	—	896 8 0 0	—	—	—
Pooneah Charges	—	—	69 2 5 0	—	—	—
Burgundoffes	—	—	2,491 11 0 0	—	—	—
Charity	—	—	72 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	1,62,528 13 13 0	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutchery Contingencies, Premium for killing Tygers, &c.	—	—	430 0 0 0	—	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	143 9 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	1,74,202 6 13 0	—	—	—
Biffenpore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Collector of Biffenpore	—	—	16,300 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	16,300 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	8,21,920 0 18 3	—	—	—
	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0	—	—	—

Carry forward

20,29,545 11 15 0

[illegible]

Carry over, Sicca Rupees	11,34,581	4	10	3	20,29,545	11	15	0
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Abstract of Charges on the Grof. Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffel continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	
Jehangerpore (Luckey Money, Ingdefary, Coffinaut, and Biffennam).	—		—	—	
Charges Zemindarry.					
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	
		9,050 0 0 0			
		2,161 8 18 0			
Charges General.					
Paid Hire of Boat for Dispatch of the Revenue	—	—	—	—	
		11,211 8 18 0			
		60 0 0 0			
		—			
Lufhkerpore, 10½ Ann'					
Charges Zemindarry.					
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
Ditto ditto Merja Mehadey	—	—	—	—	
Ditto ditto Canongoes	—	—	—	—	
		11,812 8 0 0			
		118 2 0 0			
		4,208 3 10 2			
Mahomedshye, 12 An' 16 Gundas.					
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
Brahmins Birtie	—	—	—	—	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	
		8,400 0 0 0			
		296 12 16 0			
		1,164 0 0 0			
Mahomedshye, 3 An' 4 Gundas.					
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
Brahmins Birtie	—	—	—	—	
		3,600 0 0 0			
		74 3 4 0			
Mahomedamipore, 10 An'					
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
Ditto to the Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	
		12,529 2 0 0			
		2,039 13 0 0			
Mahomedamipore, 6 An'					
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	
		—			
Nuddea.					
Charges Collections.					
Paid the Allowance to the Superintendent, and alfo to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutchery	—	—	—	—	
		39,032 0 0 0			
		—			
		39,032 0 0 0			
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees					
		11,96,859 7 19 1			
		20,20,545 11 15 0			

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	—
Nuddesh continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	11,96,859 7 19 1
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	39,032 0 0 0	—
Ditto to the Burgundoffes	—	—	1,76,016 10 13 1	—	—
Ditto Servants to the Zemindar	—	—	8,593 8 0 0	—	—
Ditto Jaghur Merjah Ellach Khawn and Merjanageir	—	—	9,584 15 1 0	—	—
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	2,029 8 8 0	—	—
Ditto Charity, &c.	—	—	4,340 10 6 0	—	—
	—	—	196 0 0 0	—	—
Charges General.				2,00,761 4 8 1	—
Cutcherry Contingencies, for killing Tygers, Pooneah Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	2,817 10 0 0	—
Charges Building and Repairs.	—	—	—	1,045 3 0 0	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	10,000 0 0 0	—
Charges Poolbundye.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	764 0 0 0	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	2,54,420 1 8 1	—
Patna.					
Charges Collections.					
Paid Allowance to the Superintendent, to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutchery	—	—	—	30,672 0 0 0	—
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to Meha Rajah Kullian Sing	—	—	—	20,000 0 0 0	—
Charges General.					
Travelling Charges, Hoondian, &c.	—	—	—	3,600 0 0 0	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	85 11 0 0	—
	—	—	—	54,357 11 0 0	—
Purnea.					
Charges Collections.					
Allowance to the Collector, Affittant, and Surgeon	—	—	33,120 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers at the Sudter	—	—	6,660 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Ditto Ditto in the Mofuffil	—	—	36,202 2 19 2	—	—
	75,982 2 19 2				
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	75,982 2 19 2			15,05,637 4 7 2	20,29,545 11 15 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued.	Brought over	—	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued.	Brought over	—	—	15,05,637 4 7 2	
Purnea continued.	Brought over	—	—	75,982 2 19 2	
Charges Zemindary.		33,957 0 12 2			
Allowance to the Zemindar		1,519 2 19 3			
Ditto Brahmins Birtie		27,945 10 13 0			
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes		23,275 0 0 0			
Daily Charity		190 0 0 0			
Ead Charges		86,886 14 5 1			
Charges General.					
Cutcherry Contingencies,	Premium for killing Tygers, and other petty	—	6,660 0 0 0		
Charges			188 10 0 0		
Dawk Charges.			1,69,717 11 4 3		
Postage of Public Letters					
Petty Mhals.					
Charges Collections.			15,912 2 10 0		
Paid Commiffion to the Superintendant and Officers employed in the Collections					
Rocunpore.					
Charges Zemindary.		27,500 0 0 0			
Allowance to the Zemindar		4,788 0 0 0			
Ditto to Servants		3,000 0 0 0			
Ditto to Burgundoffes		4,683 15 0 0			
Malgoozary Gurrathary		4,115 1 0 0			
Brahmins Birtie		2,103 2 1 0			
Ruffoom Canongoes			46,190 2 1 0		
Charges Poolbundy.			1,375 0 0 0		
Disburfed on this Account			47,565 2 1 0		
Rajefshahye.					
Charges Collections.			47,163 0 0 0		
Paid Allowance to the Superintendant, the Dewan, and Officers employed					
Account the Collections					
Charges Zemindary.		25,000 0 0 0			
Allowance to Ranny Bhovanny		5,500 0 0 0			
Ditto to Gowry Perfaud		25,968 0 0 0			
Ditto to Servants		56,468 0 0 0			
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees			47,163 0 0 0	17,38,832 4 3 1	20,29,545 11 15 0

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofussil continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzoorie continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	
Rajshahye continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	
Charges Zemindarry continued. Brought forward	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	
Brahmins Birtie	—	—	—	47,163 0 0 0	17,38,832 4 3 1
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	56,468 0 0 0	
Burgundoffes	—	—	—	18,202 0 0 0	
Pooneah Charges	—	—	—	5,929 9 7 2	
	—	—	—	25,200 0 0 0	
	—	—	—	100 0 0 0	
	—	—	—	3,30,899 9 7 2	
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	
Cutchery Contingencies, and other petty Charges	—	—	—	7,326 8 0 0	
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	59 12 10 0	3,85,448 13 17 2
Twenty-four Purgunnahs.	—	—	—	—	
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	
Paid Commission by the Collector	—	—	—	8,779 6 17 2	
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers, &c.	—	—	—	13,309 0 0 0	22,088 6 17 2
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	
Brahmins Birtie	—	—	—	1,115 4 0 0	
Charity	—	—	—	180 0 0 0	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	2,269 8 0 0	3,564 12 0 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	
Paid Cutchery Contingencies, House Rent, &c.	—	—	—	30,745 13 11 0	
Charges Poolbundye.	—	—	—	—	
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	24,586 0 0 0	80,985 0 8 2
Town of Calcutta.	—	—	—	—	
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	
Commission to the Collector	—	—	—	9,412 2 16 0	
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutchery	—	—	—	23,040 9 0 0	32,452 11 16 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	
Cutchery Contingencies, House Rent, &c.	—	—	—	613 0 0 0	33,065 11 16 0
Coffyjurrah.	—	—	—	—	
Charges Poolbundye.	—	—	—	—	
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	—	3,605 0 0 0
				Carry over, Sicca Rupees	20,29,545 11 15 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.

Mofuffil continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	22,62,981 10 16 2
Charges Fouzdarry continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account on the following Districts, viz.	69,750 0 0 0	10,49,261 1 2 0	—	—	—
Moorshedabad	1,75,454 12 8 2	—	—	—	—
Midnapore	8,825 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ramgur	3,000 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	3,000 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Houghly	42,154 7 15 0	—	—	—	—
Boglepore	16,930 12 0 0	—	—	—	—
Patna	22,569 8 1 0	—	—	—	—
Sircar Saorum	10,650 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Sircar Tirhoot	8,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Sircar Rotas	6,175 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Allowance and Establishment to Mr. Tho' Dugald Campbell, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Calcutta Division	19,738 14 0 0	—	—	—	—
Paid Mr. John Willies, as Remembrancer of the Criminal Courts, for Jail Rent, Prisoners Diet, &c.	99,810 16 0 0	—	—	—	—
Allowance and Establishment to Mr. John Willies, as Remembrancer of the Criminal Court	12,323 1 0 0	—	—	—	—
Boggree	3,267 13 0 0	—	—	—	—
Moorley	25,620 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
	4,28,697 7 7 3	—	—	—	—
Dawk-Charges.	—	—	—	—	—
For Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Police.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Superintendent of Police Allowance for Zemindars, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Poolbundy.	—	—	—	—	—
Advanced on that Account from Moorshedabad	1,34,997 6 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto from Midnapore	11,000 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto from Midgelle	2,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto from Sylket	9,950 0 0 0	—	—	—	—
	1,58,147 6 0 0	—	—	—	—
Charges Dewanny Adawlut.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Judge and Establishment of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, also Establishment to the Adawluts in the Huzzoorie Department	9,84,363 9 12 0	—	—	—	—
	9,84,363 9 12 0	17,04,727 11 9 3	22,62,981 10 16 2	20,29,545 11 15 0	—
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar 1784-5.							
Mofuffil continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	20,29,545 11 15 0
Huzzoorie continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued. Brought over	—	Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	—
Sebundy Charges.							
Paid the Sebundy Corps of the several Districts, viz.							
Account Dinagepore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Beerbhoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Nudeah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Purnea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Town of Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	47,272 12 0 0						
	13,542 0 0 0						
	8,746 0 0 0						
	9,900 0 0 0						
	347 2 5 0						
	91,048 6 3 1						
	1,70,856 4 8 1						
Charges Building and Repairs.							
Disburfed on this Account at Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges General.							
Paid for making a Seal for the Use of the Office of Mr. Jonathan Duncan,							
Preparer of the Reports to the Revenue Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Contingent Charges ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Mowlavy Muzcedud Dien for Charges, &c. of Madrusfa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Mr. T. Lane for Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Travelling Charges to Mr. C. Burrows, as Assistant to Mr. J. Evelyn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
from Calcutta to Dacca Rajeshahye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Pooneah Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Charges of Bengal Pens for the Use of Khalfah Servants for celebrating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
the Day of Serry Puchumy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Charges for remitting C ⁿ 46,400 to Mr. John Dyneley, Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of the Collector at Midnapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Hoondetan on Bills of Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Charges of Amin and Officers deputed to divide the Purgunnah Am-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
brabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto ditto Futtey Sing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Charges of Aumeen deputed to Coolberrie, as per Bill of Mr. Jonathan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncan, Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Charges of Aumeen at Shaifnagur, agreeable to an Order of the Com-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mittee of Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Messrs. Wilkinfon and Hallied, in full of their Claim on Account of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a Grammat of the Bengal Language completed by them in the Year 1776,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as per Order of Governor General and Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Expences attending the Deputation of Mr. John Shore at Patna, in-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cluding Houfe Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15,000 0 0 0						
	6,156 10 13 0						
	39,255 12 1 1						
	30,17,352 7 16 2						
	22,62,981 10 16 2						
	20,29,545 11 15 0						
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees							

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar for 1784-5.				
	Sicca Rupees	Sicca Rupees	Sicca Rupees	Sicca Rupees
Mofuffil continued. Brought forward	—	—	—	—
Muzzoorie continued. Brought forward	—	—	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued. Brought forward	—	—	—	—
Charges General continued. Brought forward	—	—	—	—
Paid Charges of Maintenance of Prisoners confined in the Khalfah Cutchery	39,255	12	1	1
Ditto Syed Muzzareally Sezawul of Ihul Byfack under Pergunnah Shaiftanagur	345	10	10	0
Ditto Mr. A. E. Young, Superintendent of the Bazeer Jameen Dufter	700	0	0	0
Ditto Mr. A. Caldecot, as Affittant to Mr. John Shore, for his Deputation to Patna	6,600	0	0	0
Ditto Mr. F. Redfearn, ditto	3,000	0	0	0
Ditto Mr. F. Gladwin, Superintendent of the Prefis, for 2,000 Copies of Persian and Bengal Aumilnamahs	3,000	0	0	0
Ditto Sebundy Seapoys stationed at Aumboah with the Ranny of Burdwan	750	0	0	0
Ditto Travelling Charges to Ahmed Cawn on his Return to Jahingwinagore	75	9	10	0
Ditto Allowance to the Arabic Schoolmaster at Burdwan	50	0	0	0
Ditto Travelling Charges to Mr. John Evelynne for going and coming from Dacca to Presidency	6,822	0	0	0
	3,259	4	0	0
Total Charges defrayed by the Committee of Revenue from the Khalfah Treafury	63,858	4	1	1
Grand Total of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Revenues of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1191 or Behar 1192, as per General State of Demand, Receipts, and Balances	30,81,210	11	17	3
	53,44,192	6	14	1
	73,73,738	2	9	1

Fort William, the 28th February 1787.

Errors excepted.

J. E. HARRINGTON,

D. A. R. D.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of BENGAL and BEHAR for the Bengal Year 1191,
Behar Year 1192, English Stile 1784-5.

	Charges Collections.	Charges Zemindary.	Subordinate Charges.	Charges General.	Allowance to the Members of the Councils of the Provincial Councils.	Dank Charges.	Charges Building and Repairs.	Law Charges.	Hall Charges.	Charges Poolbundye.	Charges Foundary.	Charges Police.	Charges Dewany Adawlat.	Grand Total of the Charges of 1784-5.*
														* See in Orig.
MURSHIDABAD.														
Murshidabad Chiefship	53,921 15 0 0	16,800 11 3 0	96,327 13 0 0	18,919 7 12 0	16,800 0 0	103 9 0 0	723 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	203,558 7 15 0
Pona — ditto —	57,186 3 0 0	41,189 13 0 0	33,630 8 1 3	10,113 11 0 0	—	21,179 4 0 0	2,873 13 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,66,471 4 10 0
Bacca — ditto —	78,081 14 0 0	1,335,107 15 17 3	65,138 9 10 0	27,400 14 11 0	—	263 15 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,05,999 5 6 3
Naugly Collectorship	46,836 0 0 0	20,911 6 10 0	—	10,247 14 5 2	—	50 4 0 0	1,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,345 8 15 2
Farhat ditto	35,582 0 0 0	20,787 5 0 0	—	6,551 3 10 0	—	1,104 14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,065 6 10 0
Chattargur ditto	80 167 11 0 0	15,450 14 0 0	—	17,349 13 16 2	—	1,028 8 11 2	170 11 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,14,467 10 8 0
Mohagur ditto	68,016 0 0 0	8,689 15 9 0	—	5,052 4 0 0	—	121 7 0 0	1,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,679 10 9 0
Rangpur ditto	1,09,758 5 3 0	97,101 12 14 1	21,421 0 0 0	41,641 3 3 2	—	511 5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70,434 10 3 0
Rangur ditto	34,283 8 0 0	1,081 2 5 0	—	7,03 0 6 2	—	326 15 0 0	20 14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,775 7 11 2
Dajmhal ditto	13,536 0 0 0	13,830 5 18 0	—	1,200 0 0 0	—	3 8 0 0	—	—	62,021 0 0	—	—	—	—	50,593 13 18 0
Baghpore ditto	31,582 3 3 1	34,450 10 1 1	15,036 8 0 0	5,498 1 17 0	—	266 9 0 0	604 5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,443 5 1 2
Aligar Saun ditto	32,904 0 0 0	30,791 9 2 1	—	11,742 15 2 1	—	167 13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,606 5 4 2
Aligar Tihoot ditto	29,112 0 0 0	—	—	13,315 0 0 0	—	80 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,707 0 0 0
Sher — ditto	32,316 0 0 0	9,033 15 12 0	—	41,045 10 13 3	—	404 7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,800 1 15 1
Shera — ditto	27,800 0 0 0	2,008 7 19 0	—	3,270 0 0 0	—	840 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,918 7 19 0
Naugly — ditto	23,981 11 11 2	1,68,845 10 2 3	6,600 0 0 0	32,759 6 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	4,003 7 3 2	—	—	—	2,37,417 2 19 3
Sacar Rotts ditto	41,001 2 0 0	—	1,200 — 0 0	4,646 4 10 0	—	1,234 9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,001 15 10 0
Total Murshidabad Charges, S ^r R ^r	7,06,364 8 17 3	6,15,491 10 14 1	2,39,354 6 11 3	2,61,025 14 13 0	16,800 0 0	27,687 6 2 0	6,794 11 8 1	—	62,021 0 0	4,003 7 3 2	—	—	—	20,79,545 11 15 0
Total Murzoorie Charges, S ^r R ^r	15,11,642 10 16 1	15,98,592 1 9 3	1,70,856 4 8 1	1,27,456 6 2 1	1,27,298 10 13	2,562 3 10 0	16,215 3 0 0	13,500 0 0	—	2,90,648 6 0	4,28,697 7 7 3	67,751 4 0	9,88,979 13 7	53,44,192 6 13 1
Grand Total — S ^r R ^r	22,08,007 3 14 0	22,14,083 12 4 0	4,10,210 11 0 0	3,88,481 4 15 1	1,44,098 10 13	30,249 3 16 2	23,009 14 8 1	13,500 0 0	62,021 0 0	2,94,651 13 3 2	4,28,697 7 7 3	67,751 4 0	9,88,979 13 7	73,73,738 2 9 1

Fort William, the 28th February 1787.

Errors excepted.

J. E. HARINGTON,

D. A. R. D.

Extract from a Book, intitled, Revenues of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, English Stile 1774-5.
Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny.

Moorshedabad Division.

Disbursed as follows.
Charges Collections.

Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial, to the Affistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	55,061	6	0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections of this Division, and the Courts of Adawlut	1,04,904	7	10
Expences of the different Officers, and Cutcherry Charges	7,922	0	0
Total of Charges Collections in this Division	1,12,826	7	10
Charges General.	1,67,887	13	10
Paid for Buildings, Repairs, Hoondesean, or Commission on Bills of Exchange, mending the Roads, and other Contingencies	25,152	11	4
Charges Poolbunde for 1181	50,473	8	10
Advances made on Account of the Expence of the Poolbunde, for the ensuing Year 1182	65,406	0	0
Total of the Charges General in this Division	1,15,879	8	10
Charges Zemindary.	1,41,032	3	14

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Annual Allowance to the Ranny of Rajeshahy	2,50,000	0	0
Ditto for Burgundaffes	25,200	0	0
Ditto, Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry of Rajeshahy	25,968	0	0
Paid Brahmins and Expences of Religious Ceremonies of Rajeshahy	3,01,168	0	0
Expences of the Poonah	18,000	0	0
Annual Allowance to Rajah Gowreepersaud	100	0	0
Paid the Annual Allowance to Lochmerain, Zemiadar of Rocunpore	6,000	0	0
Ditto Allowance for Officers and Servants	30,000	0	0
Ditto Burgundaffes	4,800	0	0
Ditto for Expence of Religious Ceremonies	2,98	0	0
Ditto, Malguzary of Gourawary, paid to the Zemindar of Rajeshahy	4,115	0	0
Paid the Allowance to the Zemindar of Futting to the Zemindar of Luthkerpore	41,903	0	0
Pension to Mirza Mehendy	4,684	0	0
Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundelly	—	—	—
Ditto to Mahomed Iffor	—	—	—
Ditto to Mahomed Imael	—	—	—
Ruffoom Canongees	—	—	—
Total Charges of Zemindary in this Division	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Moorshedabad Division	—	—	—

46,587	0	0
10,000	0	0
18,000	0	0
100	0	0
900	0	0
150	0	0
180	0	0
24,753	4	10
4,26,048	4	10
7,34,968	5	14
7,34,968	5	14

Carry over

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny continued.	Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	7,34,968	5	14	0
Dinagepoor Division.										
Disbursed as follows.										
Charges Collections.										
Salary, Allowances and Houfe Rent to the Chief, and Members of the Provincial Council, Affistants, Surgeon and Writers on this Establishment						87,129	10	10	0	
Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut, viz.										
At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry of the Division at Dinagepoor						91,221	5	0	0	
Ditto of Purnea under this Division						43,127	4	18	0	
Ditto of Rungpoor under this Division						23,417	14	15	2	
Ditto of Edrackpore under this Division						3,120	0	0	0	
Total of Charges Collections in this Division						1,60,886	8	13	2	
							2,48,016	3	3	2

Charges Zemindary.

Dinagepoor.										
Annual Allowance to the Rajah of Dinagepoor						1,50,000	0	0	0	
Ditto for Burgundaffes						8,439	3	0	0	
						1,58,439	3	0	0	
Penfion to Meer Mahomed Hoffein						337	8	0	0	
Charity						7,717	15	10	0	
Ruffoom Canongoes						7,853	12	3	0	
Kifpanaut Sing						187	8	0	0	
Emaum Charges						141	0	0	0	
Annual Allowance for Prifoners Diet						961	6	1	0	

Rungpoor.

Paid the Zemindars of Rungpoor their annual Allowance						19,358	7	10	0	
Ruffoom Canongoes						4,771	11	10	0	

Edrackpore.

Paid the Zemindars of Edrackpore * his annual Allowance						6,000	0	0	0	
To ditto for Servants						3,880	0	0	0	

Coach Behar.

Paid to Dirhindernarain, Rajah of Coach Behar, his Proportion of the Collections, agreeable to Treaty made with him						72,971	9	0	0	
Total of Charges Zemindary in this Division						2,82,520	0	14	0	
						5,30,036	3	17	2	
Carry forward							7,34,968	5	14	0

* Sic in Orig.

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1183, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny. Brought over	—	—	—	—	15,61,834	1	8	1
Dacca Division continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	1,19,934	2	10	0
Charges Zemindary continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	1,60,214	7	2	0
Expence of Illumination at the Festival of the Mohurrun	—	—	—	—	2,500	0	0	0
Kellontie to the Cawzees	—	—	—	—	94	7	10	0
Poonah Charges	—	—	—	—	200	0	0	0
Total of Charges Zemindary in this Division	—	—	—	—	1,63,008	14	12	0
Charges General.								
Paid for Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	8,437	4	13	0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dacca Division	—	—	—	—	2,91,380	5	15	0
Burdwan Division.								
Disbursed from the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under this Division.								
Charges Collections.								
Beerbhoom.								
Paid to the Collector and Writers belonging to this Province before it was annexed to Burdwan Division	—	—	—	—	1,000	0	0	0
Paid the Salary to the Dewan, and the Establiments belonging to this Province, and likewise the Charges of the Court of Adawlut	—	—	—	—	15,369	0	0	0
Bissenpoor.								
Paid to the Dewan, and different Officers belonging to this Province, and the Courts of Adawlut,	—	—	—	—	8,273	10	0	0
Patchaet.								
Paid to the Dewan, and different Officers belonging to this Province, and the Courts of Adawlut,	—	—	—	—	21,141	0	2	0
Total of Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Burdwan Division	—	—	—	—	45,783	10	2	0
Charges Zemindary.								
Beerbhoom.								
Paid the Annual Allowance of the Rajah of Beerbhoom	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	—	—	9,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Poojah Charges	—	—	—	—	896	0	8	0
Bissenpoor.								
Paid the annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Bissenpoor	—	—	—	—	48,000	0	0	0
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	—	—	4,020	0	0	0
Ditto for Poojah Charges	—	—	—	—	4,152	0	0	0
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	1,148	4	10	0
Carry forward	—	—	—	—	2,17,216	4	18	0
	—	—	—	—	45,783	10	2	0
	—	—	—	—	18,53,214	7	3	1

Dewanny. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	18,53,214	7	3	1
Burdwan Division. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	45,783	10	2	0
Charges Zemindary. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	2,17,216	4	18	0
Patchaet.								
Paid the annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Patchaet	—	—	—	17,302	8	0	0	
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	—	2,696	7	0	0	
Ditto for Poojah Charges	—	—	—	753	6	0	0	
Total of Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands under Burdwan Division	—	—	—	20,752	5	0	0	2,37,968
Charges General.								
Biffenpoor.								
Charges General incurred in Biffenpoor for Hoondceaan, Prisoners Diet, Poolbunder, &c.	—	—	—	4,605	3	15	0	
Patchaet.								
Charges General incurred in Patchaet for Repairs, Hoondceaan, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	6,231	0	10	0	
Total of Charges General incurred in the Dewanny Lands under Burdwan Division	—	—	—	10,836	4	5	0	
Batta.								
On the Jumma of Ramgur, &c. settled in Sonaut Rupees to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	—	2,413	12	10	0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Burdwan Division	—	—	—	—	2,97,002	4	15	0

Calcutta Division.

Disbursed from the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment

Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut; (viz.)

At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry in Calcutta

In the Province of Nuddea under this Division

In ditto of Houghly

In ditto of Jeffore

In ditto of Higgelee

Total of Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division

39,384	0	0	0	
13,852	0	0	0	
14,998	11	15	0	
13,932	0	0	0	
10,463	0	8	0	
92,649	12	3	0	1,36,693
1,36,693	12	3	0	21,50,216

Carry over

1,36,693 12 3 0

21,50,216 11 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny. Brought forward	—	—	—	21,50,216	11	18	1
Calcutta Division. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary. Brought forward	—	—	—	1,36,693	12	3	0
Mahomed Shy. Brought forward	—	—	—	4,23,760	3	0	0
Birtee or Charity to Brahmins	—	—	—	29,913	4	0	0
Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	—	371	0	0	0
	—	—	—	1,164	0	0	0
Total of Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—	31,448	4	0	0
Charges General.	—	—	—	4,55,208	7	0	0

Disbursed on Account of Repairs, Poolbundee Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoonderaan or Commission on Bills, &c.

In Calcutta	—	—	—	9,378	6	17	0
Nuddea	—	—	—	14,082	15	0	0
Houghly	—	—	—	734	2	0	0
Jeffere	—	—	—	528	11	10	0
Mahomed Shy	—	—	—	4,000	0	0	0
Total of Charges General of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—	28,724	3	7	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,20,626 6 10 0

Rajemehal and Boglepore, disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Rajemehal.

Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut Travelling Charges to the Superintendent and his Assistant, upon their going up to take Charge of the Collections

11,095	15	0	0
850	0	0	0
11,945	15	0	0

Boglepore.

Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut

18,432	13	16	0
30,377	14	11	0

Charges Zemindary.

Rajemehal.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar to Meer Jugna to Objects of Charity to Sareemjamy Canongoes

6,250	0	0	0
1,839	0	0	0
266	15	8	0
976	8	0	0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

N^o 156.

Dewanny. Brought forward	—	—	28,42,418	1	17	1
Ceded Lands.						
Burdwan Division continued.						
Charges Collections. Brought forward	—	94,972	10	2	0	
Pay to the Dewan and Cutcherry Servants employed in the Collections on the Part of the Zemindar of Burdwan	—	46,200	3	10	0	
		1,41,172	13	12	0	
Pay to 2 Companies of Militia Seapoys stationed at Burdwan, and Burgundaffs Wages	—	13,682	9	15	0	
Ditto to Tannadars and Pykes	—	19,912	15	10	0	
Hoondecaan or Commission on Bills	—	18,143	6	0	0	
Prifoners Diet, Petty Charges for Paper, Pen, Ink, Wax Candles, &c. at Burdwan	—	6,471	13	5	0	
Total of Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands under Burdwan } Division	—	1,99,383	10	2	0	

A P P E N D I X.

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Charges Zemindary.						
Paid to the Rajah of Burdwan on Account his Confumany	2,46,600	0	0	0		
To ditto to pay off his Nudca Troops	1,03,360	2	0	0		
To ditto to the Servants of his Houfehold	13,239	8	10	0		
To ditto on Account Mulcooraut Charges, or fundry Articles not included in his Confumance	50,993	0	0	0		
For Debra Pooga, or Religious Ceremonies	10,137	12	0	0		
To ditto for his Daffurah Poojah, a religious Ceremony performed in the Month of Affeen	2,108	0	0	0		
To ditto for Peerbooney particular Family Offerings, and Donations to his Servants and Dependants on certain Fefivals	5,256	0	0	0		
Charity to Coja Anaver	—	4,31,694	6	10	0	
Ditto to Pier Baharam	—	3,690	0	0	0	
Expences to the Pooneah	—	1,748	4	0	0	
Ead Charges	—	1,000	0	0	0	
Allowances to the Canongoes	—	179	14	0	0	
Paid to the Zemindar of Jurrut Sur	—	9,675	0	0	0	
Total of Charges Zemindary of the Ceded Lands under Burdwan Division	—	210	0	0	0	
		4,48,197	8	10	0	
Carry over		6,47,581	2	12	0	
		28,42,412	1	17	1	

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	28,42,412	1 17 1
Ceded Lands. Brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong Province. Brought forward	—	—	—	72,053	1 10 0	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	7,74,707	9 10 0
Paid for Prisoners Diet, and other petty Charges	—	—	—	1,347	0 0 0	—
Buxey Connah.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid for Two Months	—	—	—	6,097	7 5 0	—
Marine Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid for Two Months	—	—	—	1,860	14 10 0	—
Total of Charges General of the Ceded Lands under this Division	—	—	—	7,958	5 15 0	—
	—	—	—	9,305	5 15 0	—

Batta.

On the Jumma of this Province, settled in Ducky and Darmaffa Rupees, to bring them into Siccas

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the ceded Lands under Chittagong Province — — — Sicca Rupees

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands, Sicca Rupees

SUBAH BEHAR.

Charges Collections.

Paid the Allowance to Maha Rajah Kulean Sing per Month — — — 4,354 2 6 0 or $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann. 52,249 14 0 0

Ditto Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affiliants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment — — — 1,18,734 2 3 0

Total Charges Collections for this Province — — — 1,70,984 0 3 0

Charges Zemindary (Monthly Pensioners).

Paid the Allowances to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment — — — 46,817 0 0 0

Charges General.

Paid for Buildings, Repairs, amending the Roads, Office Charges, and other Contingencies — — — Sonat Rupees

Total Charges in the Grofs Collections of Subah Behar, — — — 79,768 15 16 0

Grand Total of Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182, as per General Statement of Demand, Receipts, and Balances

— — — Rupees 40,34,334 12 18 1

2,97,569 15 9 0

8,94,352 11 12 0

1,19,645 2 2 0

38,286 10 17 0

9,305 5 15 0

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal
Year 1181, or Behar Year 1182.

DIVISIONS.	Charges Collections.			Charges General.			Charges Zemindary.			Batta.		Grand Total of Charges on the Gross Col- lections of Bengal and Bahar.		
DEWANNY.														
Moorshedabad — —	1,67,887	13 10 0	—	1,41,032	3 14 0	—	4,26,048	4 10 0	—	—	—	7,34,968	5 14 0	—
Dinagepoor — —	2,48,016	3 3 2	—	65,885	10 1 0	—	2,82,620	0 14 0	—	3,30,342	13 15 3	8,26,865	11 14 1	—
Dacca — —	1,19,934	2 10 0	—	8,437	4 13 0	—	1,63,008	14 12 0	—	—	—	2,91,380	5 15 0	—
Burdwan. Dewanny Lands under this Division	45,783	10 2 0	—	10,836	4 5 0	—	23,7968	9 18 0	—	2,413	12 10 0	2,97,002	4 15 0	—
Calcutta. Dewanny Lands under this Division	1,36,693	12 3 0	—	28,724	3 7 0	—	4,55,208	7 0 0	—	—	—	6,20,626	6 10 0	—
Rajmehal and Boglepore —	30,377	14 11 0	—	4,924	0 12 0	—	13,139	15 8 0	—	20,679	14 14 0	69,121	13 5 0	—
Jungle Terry — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,447	2 4 0	2,447	2 4 0	—
		7,48,693	7 19 2		2,59,840	10 12 0		15,77,994	4 2 0		3,55,883	11 3 3		28,42,412 1 17 1
CEDED LANDS.														
Burdwan. Ceded Lands under this Division —	1,99,383	10 2 0	—	11,913	15 11 0	—	4,48,197	8 10 0	—	15,272	9 19 0	6,84,767	12 2 0	—
Calcutta. Ceded Lands under this Division —	21,734	10 0 0	—	4,820	7 8 0	—	3,384	12 0 0	—	—	—	89,939	13 8 0	—
Chittagong — —	19,779	14 0 0	—	9,305	5 15 0	—	52,273	3 10 0	—	38,286	10 17 0	1,19,645	2 2 0	—
		2,40,898	2 2 0		96,039	12 14 0		5,03,855	8 0 0		53,559	4 16 0		8,94,352 11 12 0
SUBAH BEHAR.														
Patna — —	—	1,70,984	0 3 0	—	79,768	15 16 0	—	46,817	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	2,97,569 15 9 0
		11,60,575	10 4 2		4,35,649	6 12 0		21,28,666	12 2 0		3,09,442	15 19 3		40,34,334 12 18 1

Fort William, the 10th January 1776.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Depart^{mt}.

Abstract of Charges on the Gro's Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1182, Behar Year 1183, English Stile 1775-6, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

Dewanny.

Burdwan.

Disbursed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Beerbhoom.

Paid the Salary to the Dewan, and the Establishments belonging to this Province, and likewise the Charges of the Courts of Adawlut

21,522 13 5 0

Bissenpore.

Paid to the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province, and the Courts of Adawlut

11,058 9 10 0

Patchaet.

Paid to the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province, and the Courts of Adawlut

7,112 5 4 0

Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division

39,693 11 19 0

Charges Zemindary.

Beerbhoom.

Paid the Annual Allowance of the Rajah of Beerbhoom

1,50,000 0 0 0

Ditto to his Servants

9,000 0 0 0

Ditto for Poojah Charges

896 0 8 0

Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony

69 2 5 0

1,59,965 2 13 0

Bissenpore.

Paid the Annual Allowance to the Zemindars of Bissenpore

48,000 0 0 0

Ditto the Annual Allowance to ditto as customary at the Close of the Year (for the Years 1181 and 82)

20,000 0 0 0

Ditto to his Servants

4,020 0 0 0

Ditto for Poojah Charges

4,152 0 0 0

Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes

3,444 12 10 0

Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony

65 11 0 0

79,682 7 10 0

Patchaet.

Paid the Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Patchaet

17,302 8 0 0

Ditto to his Servants

2,696 7 0 0

Ditto for Poojah Charges

753 6 0 0

Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony

35 0 0 0

20,787 5 0 0

Total Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands in this Division

2,60,434 15 3 0

Carry over

3,00,128 11 2 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny.					
Burdwan continued, and brought over	—	—	3,00,128	11	2 0
Charges General.					
Patchaet.					
Charges General incurred in Patchaet for Repairs, &c.	—	—	8,533	13	0 0
Batta.					
On the Jumna of Ramgur, &c. settled in Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	2,413	12	10 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Burdwan Division	—	—			3,11,076 4 12 0
Calcutta.					
Disbursed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.					
Charges Collections.					
Salary, Allowances, and House Rent, to the Chief and Members of the Calcutta Committee, to the Affiliants and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	64,200	0	0 0
Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutchery employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.					
At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry in Calcutta	—	—	54,874	0	0 0
In the Province of Houghly under this Division	—	—	55,058	11	15 0
Ditto of Nuddea ditto	—	—	14,052	0	0 0
Ditto of Jeffore ditto	—	—	13,992	0	0 0
Ditto of Hidgelee ditto	—	—	17,970	14	8 0
Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	1,55,947	10	3 0
Charges Zemindary.					
Houghly.					
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	35,001	0	0 0
Ditto for charitable Purposes	—	—	4,303	6	9 0
Thannah Cutwah	—	—	740	8	0 0
Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	2,039	13	2 0
Nuddea.					
Allowance to the Rajah annually	—	—	2,00,000	0	0 0
Ditto for his Servants	—	—	17,122	14	3 0
Ditto to the Canongoes of Nuddea	—	—	4,340	10	3 2
Thannah Cutwah	—	—	2,301	10	8 0
Mirzanagur	—	—	250	15	19 2
Jaghire to Mahomed Irez Cawn	—	—	1,778	8	10 0
Izardary to the Rajah as Farmer of Nuddea, estimated at	—	—	1,21,177	10	8 3
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees			3,46,972	5	12 3
			3,89,057	1	3 3
			2,20,147	10	3 0
					3,11,076 4 12 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	11,08,238	8	6	3
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	-----------	---	---	---

Dacca.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	78,673	4	3	0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	76,131	6	0	0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	1,54,804	10	3	0

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to Nabob Jefferaut Cawn	—	—	—	72,000	0	0	0
Ditto to the Officers of the Tope Connah	—	—	—	28,835	12	2	0
Ditto to the State Pensioners on this Establishment	—	—	—	48,387	9	0	0
Ditto to the Servants employed in the Manufacture of the Malbagh Cofs	—	—	—	2,175	0	0	0
Ditto to Objects of Charity	—	—	—	6,480	0	0	0
Ditto to Rozindars, &c.	—	—	—	630	0	0	0
Expence of the Illumination at the Festival of the Mohurrers	—	—	—	2,500	0	0	0
Cauzees Khelaut	—	—	—	94	7	10	0
Daar Shuffee or Hospital Charges	—	—	—	1,518	10	0	0
Poonah Charges	—	—	—	200	0	0	0
Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	—	6,887	15	15	2
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	1,69,709	6	7	2

Charges General.

Paid for Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dacca Division	—	—	—	19,331	4	10	0
				3,43,845	5	0	2

Dinagapore.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	82,027	3	5	0
Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry of Dinagapore

Ditto of Purnea under this Division	—	—	—	90,142	2	0	0
Ditto of Rungpore ditto	—	—	—	43,127	4	18	2
Ditto of Edrackpore ditto	—	—	—	28,231	10	13	0
				3,120	0	0	0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	1,64,621	1	11	2

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

2,46,648	4	16	2
2,46,648	4	16	2
14,52,083	13	7	1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward
Dinagopore continued, and brought forward
Charges Zemindary.

Dinagopore.

Annual Allowance to Rajah Bydenaut	—	—	—	1,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Burgundaffes	—	—	—	8,439	3	0	0
Ditto for Prisoners Diet	—	—	—	1,183	11	4	0
Pension to Meer Mahomed Huffeen	—	—	—	337	8	0	0
Charity or Brahmins Bercey	—	—	—	7,717	15	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	8,040	4	3	0
Charges at the Eade	—	—	—	140	10	0	0
Charges Pooneah	—	—	—	100	0	0	0

Rungpore.

Paid the Zemindars of Rungpore their Annual Allowance	—	—	—	19,358	8	1	2
Canongoes Ruffoom	—	—	—	4,771	11	10	0

Edrackpore.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Edrackpore	—	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	—	3,880	0	0	0

Coach Behar.

Paid the Rajah of Coach Behar his Proportion of the Collections as per Treaty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Charges General.

Paid for Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondceaan or Commiffion on Bills, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the Sudder Cutcherry of Dinagopore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At ditto of Purnea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At ditto of Rungpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Batta.

On the Jumma of Rungpore fettled in Narany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Sicca Rupees,	—	—	—	93,590	9	19	1
Ditto of Purnea, fettled in Patna Sonat Rupees, to bring the Jumma into Siccas	—	—	—	68,216	9	15	0
Ditto of Sircar Behar, fettled in New Narany Rupees, to bring the Jumma into Siccas	—	—	—	83,392	6	8	3
Total Batta of this Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dinagopore Division

2,45,199 10 3 0

8,31,377 15 18 0

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

21,83,461 13 5 1

14,52,083 13 7 1

2,46,648 4 16 2

1,75,959 3 7 0

24,130 3 11 2

9,880 0 0 0

72,971 9 0 0

2,82,940 15 18 2

42,774 9 11 3

11,526 2 2 2

2,288 5 5 3

56,589 1 0 0

93,590 9 19 1

68,216 9 15 0

83,392 6 8 3

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

22,83,461 13 5 1

Dewanny continued, and brought over

Moorshedabad.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Councils, to the Affistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment — — — — —
 Allowances to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut, &c. — — — — — 78,524 3 15 0
 Expences to the different Offices, and Cutcherry contingent Charges — — — — — 7,920 0 0 0

54,703 2 0 0

86,444 3 15 0

1,41,147 5 15 0

Total Charges Collections of this Division

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Rannay of Rajeshahy her annual Allowance — — — — — 2,50,000 0 0 0

Ditto for Burgundaffes — — — — — 25,200 0 0 0

Ditto Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry of Rajeshahy — — — — — 25,968 0 0 0

3,01,168 0 0 0

Ditto Brahmins, and Expences of Religious Ceremonies of Rajeshahy — — — — — 18,000 0 0 0

Expences of the Poonah — — — — — 100 0 0 0

Annual Allowance to Rajah Gowrierpaul — — — — — 6,000 0 0 0

24,100 0 0 0

Paid the Annual Allowance to the Lochmenarain Zemindar of Rocunpore — — — — — 30,000 0 0 0

Ditto Allowance for Officers and Servants — — — — — 4,800 0 0 0

Ditto Burgundaffes — — — — — 2,988 0 0 0

Ditto for Expences of Religious Ceremonies — — — — — 4,115 0 0 0

Ditto Account Morah Garrah Marrah, for Amount paid into the Rajeshahy — — — — — 4,684 0 0 0

Malguzzarry

46,587 0 0 0

Ditto the Allowance to the Zemindar of Futteling — — — — — 10,000 0 0 0

Ditto — — — — — 18,000 0 0 0

Ditto of Lushkerpore — — — — — 180 0 0 0

Ditto Pension to Mirza Mehendy — — — — — 900 0 0 0

Ditto ditto to the Zemindar of Chundelhy — — — — — 180 0 0 0

Ditto ditto to Mahomed Ifiof — — — — — 180 0 0 0

Ditto ditto to Mahomed Ismael — — — — — 3,600 0 0 0

Ditto Satrawjeit Chowdry of Chandlehy — — — — — 26,491 8 10 0

Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes — — — — —

Total Charges Zemindary of this Division

4,31,386 8 10 0

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

5,72,533 14 5 0

22,83,461 13 5 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	30,23,335	4	10	1
Rajemahal and Boglepore continued, and brought over	—	—	76,468	7	9	0
Charges General.						
Rajemahal.						
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Cutwally, &c.	—	—	1,260	0	0	0
Boglepore.						
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondesean, Houfe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent, &c.	—	—	6,519	5	11	0
Total Charges General of these Provinces	—	—	7,779	5	11	0
Batta.						
On the Jumma of Boglepore and Havelly Mongheer, settled in Patna Sonat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces	—	—	24,747	14	7	0
Jungle Terry.						
Batta.						
On the Jumma of Jungle Terry, settled in Sonat Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny for the Bengal Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1182, or Behar Year 1183	—	—	—	—	—	31,35,411 11 7 1
CEDED LANDS.						
Burdwan.						
Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Divisio ⁿ .						
Charges Collections.						
Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council,	76,218	7	5	0		
to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers, on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry at Burdwan, and	—	—	—	—	—	—
the Officers of the Courts of Adawlut	22,187	0	0	0		
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cut-	—	—	—	—	—	—
cherry at Midnapore	47,207	14	10	0		
Ditto to the Dewan and Cutcherry Servants employed in the Collections on	—	—	—	—	—	—
the Part of the Zemindar of Burdwan	45,421	8	0	0		
Ditto to Two Companies of Militia Seapoys stationed at Burdwan, and Bur-	17,063	7	0	0		
gundaffes Wages	19,912	15	10	0		
Ditto to Thanadars and Pykes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Prisoners Diet, and petty Charges for Paper, Pen, Ink, and Wax	5,073	1	9	0		
Candles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Divisio ⁿ	2,10,897	5	14	0		
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	2,10,897	5	14	0		
						31,35,411 11 7 1

31,35,411 11. 7 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward — — — — —
Ceded Lands continued. — — — — —
Burdwan continued, and brought forward — — — — —
Charges Zemindary.

Paid to the Rajah of Burdwan on Account his Confumance — — — — —
To — — — — —
Ditto for Pay of his Nugdea Troops — — — — —
Ditto to the Servants of his Houthold — — — — —
Ditto on Acc^t Muscooraut Charges or fundry Articles — — — — —
of Expeace not included in his Confumance — — — — —
Ditto for Depta Poojah, or Expeace of Religious Ce- — — — — —
remories — — — — —
Ditto for his Duffurah Poojah, or Religious Ceremony — — — — —
performed in the Month of Affen — — — — —
Ditto for Parbooney, particular Family Offerings, and — — — — —
Donations to his Servants and Dependants on — — — — —
certain Festivals — — — — —

2,10,897 5 14 0

2,46,600 0 0 0
1,03,360 2 0 0
8,790 0 0 0
50,993 0 0 0
10,137 12 0 0
2,108 0 0 0

5,256 0 0 0

Charity to Cojah Annaver — — — — —
Ditto to Piere Baharam — — — — —
Expences of the Pooneah — — — — —
Ead Charges — — — — —
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Juggut Sutt — — — — —
Penfion to the Widow of Laulah Amerchund, former Dewan — — — — —
Allowance to the Canongors — — — — —
Total Charges Zemindary of the ceded Lands in this Division — — — — —

4,27,244 14 0 0
3,690 0 0 0
1,748 4 0 0
1,000 0 0 0
179 14 0 0
210 0 0 0
3,444 12 0 0
9,675 0 0 0

4,47,192 12 0 0

Charges General.

Disburfed on that Account for Repairs, Daily Servants, Cutcherry Contin-
gencies, &c. — — — — —

Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the ceded Lands under Burdwan Division — — — — —

21,302 14 0 0

6,79,392 15 14 0

Calcutta.

Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Paid to the Mohrers, and other Officers of the Cutcherry, employed in the
Collection of the 24 Pergunnahs — — — — —
Ditto to Mohrers, Writers, and other Officers employed for the Town of Cal-
cutta and its Dependencies — — — — —

1,800 0 0 0

19,934 10 0 0

Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division — — — — —

21,734 10 0 0

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

21,734 10 0 0

6,79,392 15 14 0

31,35,411 11 7 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	31,35,411 11 7 1
Ceded Lands continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—
Calcutta continued, and brought over	—	21,734 10 0 0	6,79,392 15 14 0	—
Charges Zemindary.				
Disburfed on Acc't of Birtee, or Charity	—	1,115 4 0 0	—	—
Allowance to Canongoes	—	2,269 8 0 0	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	3,384 12 0 0	—	—
Charges General.				
To Chowkeydars employed in watching the Town of Calcutta	—	39,891 2 8 0	—	—
Poolbunde Repairs	—	25,501 0 0 0	—	—
Disburfed for Repairs and other Contingencies	—	13,647 0 0 0	—	—
Total Charges General of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	79,039 2 8 0	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands under Calcutta Division	—	1,04,158 8 8 0	—	—
Chittagong.				
Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.				
Charges Collections.				
Salary, Allowances, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Affiftants, &c.	—	23,040 4 8 0	—	—
Pay to the Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, and Courts of Adawlut,	—	19,649 4 0 0	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	42,689 8 8 0	—	—
Charges Zemindary.				
Pay to Portugeze Padres, and Charity to Poor, agreeable to established	—	—	—	—
Custom	—	4,373 3 8 0	—	—
Charges General.				
Paid for Prifoners Diet, and other petit Charges	—	1,372 14 2 2	—	—
Batta.				
On the Jumma of this Province, fetled in Ducky and Dafs Maffa, to bring them into Siccas	—	38,519 6 2 2	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands under Chittagong Province	—	86,955 0 1 0	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands for the Bengal Year 1182, or Behar Year 1183	—	—	8,70,506 8 3 0	—
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	40,05,918 3 10 1			

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1775-6.

Dewanny, &c. continued, and brought forward
SUBAH BEHAR.
Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid the annual Allowance to Rajah Kulean Sing

Ditto Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council,
to the Affittants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment

Total Charges Collections for this Province

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment

Charges General.

Paid for Travelling Charges, &c. Repairs, mending the Roads, Office Charges,
and other Contingencies

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Subah Behar for Behar Year 1183

Grand Total of Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal }
Year 1182, or Behar Year 1183, English Stile 1775-6, as per General Statement of Demand, Receipts, and Balances }

40,05,918 3.10 1

52,973 8 5 0

1,16,703 10 0 0

1,69,677 2 5 0

42,440 0 0 0

77,045 5 10 0

2,89,162 7 15 0

42,95,080 11 5 1

Fort William, the 1st March 1777.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal Year 1182, or Behar Year 1183, English Style 1775-6.

DIVISIONS.			Charges Collections.		Charges Zemindary.		Charges General.		Batta.		Grand Total of Charges on the Gross Col- lections of Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.												
Burdwan	—	—	39,693 11 19 0	—	2,60,434 15 3 0	—	8,533 13 0 0	—	2,413 12 10 0	—	3,11,076 4 12 0	—
Calcutta	—	—	2,20,147 10 3 0	—	5,40,079 3 13 3	—	36,935 5 18 0	—	—	—	7,97,162 3 14 3	—
Dacca	—	—	1,54,804 10 3 0	—	1,69,709 6 7 2	—	19,331 4 10 0	—	—	—	3,43,845 5 0 2	—
Dinapore	—	—	2,46,648 4 16 2	—	2,82,940 15 18 2	—	56,589 1 0 0	—	2,45,199 10 3 0	—	8,31,377 15 18 0	—
Moorshedabad	—	—	1,41,147 5 15 0	—	4,31,386 8 10 0	—	1,67,339 9 0 0	—	—	—	7,39,873 7 5 0	—
Rajmehal and Boglepore	—	—	46,464 13 13 0	—	30,003 9 16 0	—	7,779 5 11 0	—	24,747 14 7 0	—	1,08,995 11 7 0	—
Jungle Terry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,080 11 10 0	—	3,080 11 10 0	—
			8,48,906 8 9 2		17,14,554 11 8 3		2,96,508 6 19 0		2,75,442 0 10 0		31,35,411 11 7 1	
CEDED LANDS.												
Burdwan	—	—	2,10,897 5 14 0	—	4,47,192 12 0 0	—	21,302 14 0 0	—	—	—	6,79,392 15 14 0	—
Calcutta	—	—	21,734 10 0 0	—	3,384 12 0 0	—	79,039 2 8 0	—	—	—	1,04,158 8 8 0	—
Chittagong	—	—	42,689 8 8 0	—	4,373 3 8 0	—	1,372 14 2 2	—	38,519 6 2 2	—	86,955 0 1 0	—
			2,75,321 8 2 0		4,54,950 11 8 0		1,01,714 14 10 2		38,519 6 2 2		8,70,506 8 3 0	
SUBAH BEHAR.												
Patna	—	—	1,69,677 2 5 0	—	42,440 0 0 0	—	77,045 5 10 0	—	—	—	2,89,162 7 15 0	—
Rupces	—	—	12,93,995 2 16 2	—	22,11,945 6 16 3	—	4,75,268 10 19 2	—	3,13,961 6 12 2	—	42,95,080 11 5 1	—

For William, the 1st March 1777.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1183, or Behar Year 1184, English Sile 1776-7, disburfed from the Treasures of the following Divisions.

Dewanny.

Burdwan.

Disburfed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Beerbhoom.

Paid the Salary of the Dewan, and the Establishment belonging to this Province, and likewise the Charges of the Courts of Adawlut —
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn — — —

17,309 12 10 0

9,508 8 10 0

26,818 5 0 0

Bissenpore.

Paid to the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province, and likewise the Charges of the Courts of Adawlut — — —
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn — — —

7,981 8 1 0

8,968 9 10 0

16,950 1 11 0

Patchaet.

Paid to the Dewan, and different Officers belonging to this Province, and the Courts of Adawlut — — —
Patchaet Petty Mehals. — — —

2,832 0 0 0

Disburfed to the Officers, &c. on Account of the Collections of these Mehals — — —

11,605 2 0 0

Shergauty Balagaut.

Paid to the Officers, &c. on Account of the Collections of this Pergunnah — — —
Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division — — —

9,699 7 0 0

67,904 15 11 0

Charges Zemindary.

Beerbhoom.

Paid the annual Allowance of the Rajah of Beerbhoom — — —
Ditto to his Servants — — —
Ditto for Poojah Charges — — —
Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony — — —

1,50,000 0 0 0

9,000 0 0 0

896 0 8 0

69 2 5 0

1,59,965 2 13 0

Bissenpore.

Paid the Allowance to the Zemindar of Bissenpore — — —
Ditto in Part of the annual Allowance to ditto, as customary at the Clofe of the Year — — —
Ditto to his Servants — — —
Ditto for Poojah Charges — — —

48,000 0 0 0

9,999 15 0 0

4,020 0 0 0

4,152 0 0 0

Carry over,

5

66,171 15 0 0

1,59,965 2 15 0

67,904 15 11 0

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Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued.					
Burdwan continued. Brought over	—	—	—	67,904	15 11 0
Charges Zemindary continued. Brought over	—	—	1,59,965	2 15 0	
Biffenpore continued. Brought over	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony	—	—	68,534	2 0 0	
Patchaet.					
Paid the Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Patchaet	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Poojah Charges	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto the Expence of the Pooneah Ceremony	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	20,787	5 0 0	
Batta.					
On the Jumma of Ramgur, &c.—fettled in Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands in Burdwan Division	—	—	—	2,413	12 10 0
					3,19,605 5 14 0

Calcutta.
Disburfed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.					
Nuddea.					
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections in this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut,	—	—	—	—	S' R'
Houghly ditto ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Jeffore ditto ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Hidgelee ditto ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Advances on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Orders signed by Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	—	—	—	—
	14,052	0 0 0			
	51,658	11 15 0			
	13,992	0 0 0			
Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	26,843	12 0 3		1,05,946	7 15 3

Charges Zemindary.

Nuddea.					
Annual Allowance to the Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for his Servants	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes of Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—
Thannah Cutwah	—	—	—	—	—
Mirzanapore	—	—	—	—	—
Jaghire to Mahomed Irez Cawn	—	—	—	—	—
Izardary to the Rajah as Farmer of Nuddea, estimated at	—	—	—	—	—
	2,00,000	0 0 0			
	17,122	14 3 0			
	4,340	10 5 0			
	2,301	10 7 0			
	250	15 19 0			
	1,778	8 10 0			
	1,24,673	14 8 3			
Carry forward,	3,50,468	9 12 3		1,05,946	7 15 3
	3,50,468	9 12 3			3,19,605 5 14 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	3,19,605	5 14 0
Calcutta continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	1,05,946	7 15 3
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought over	—	—	—	5,12,127	3 13 3	
Mahomedshahy.						
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	18,000	0 0 0		
Ditto for his Servants	—	—	11,913	4 0 0		
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	1,164	0 0 0		
Ditto for Charitable Allowances	—	—	371	0 0 0		
				<u>31,448</u>	4 0 0	
Total Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	—		5,43,575	7 13 3

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, &c.			
In Nuddea	—	—	—
Hooghly	—	—	—
Jeffere	—	—	—
Total Charges General of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—
			419 4 0 0
			709 2 0 0
			300 0 0 0

Chittagong.

—	—	13,530	0	0	0
Disbursed on Account of the Collections of Tipperah, being the Dewanny Lands in this Province					

Dacca.

Disbursed as follows.			
Charges Collections.			
Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses, as per Orders signed by Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—
	78,032	6	10 0
	78,384	4	5 0
	25,229	10	0 0

Charges Zimentary.

Annual Allowance to Nabob Jeffaraut Cawn		—	—	—	72,000	0	0	0
Ditto	to the Officers of the Tope Connah	—	—	—	28,835	12	2	0
Ditto	to the State Pensioners on this Establishment	—	—	—	46,568	13	0	0
Ditto	to the Servants employed in the Manufacture of the Malbagh Cols	—	—	—	2,175	0	0	0
Ditto	to Objects of Charity	—	—	—	6,480	0	0	0
Ditto	to Rozundars, &c.	—	—	—	630	0	0	0
Ditto	to the Canongoes	—	—	—	3,443	15	17	3
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division		—	—	—				
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees								

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	9,84,085	11	32
Dacca continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	3,31,779	13	14
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid for Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Hire of a Council House, Travelling Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	30,024	10	80
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dacca Division	—	—	—	13,61,804	8	23

Dinagapore.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment — 78,264 7 10 0
 Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.

At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry at Dinagapore — 88,591 8 0 0
 Advances on Account of Fouzdary Expenses — 28,744 14 0 0

Ditto of Purnea under this Division	—	—	—	1,17,336	6	00
Ditto of Rungpore ditto	—	—	—	43,127	4	18
Ditto of Edrackpore ditto	—	—	—	36,415	9	12
	—	—	—	3,120	0	00
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	1,99,999	4	11
	—	—	—	2,78,263	12	11

Charges Zemindary.

Dinagapore.

Annual Allowance to Rajah Bydenaut — 1,50,000 0 0 0
 Ditto for Burgundasties — 8,439 3 0 0
 Ditto for Prisoners Diet — 1,658 8 0 0
 Pension to Meer Mahomet Hossain — 337 8 0 0
 Charity or Brahmin's Bertee — 7,717 15 0 0
 Ruffoom Canongoes — 8,040 4 3 0
 Charges Pooneah — 100 0 0 0

1,76,293 6 3 0

Rungpore.

Paid the Zemindars of Rungpore their Annual Allowance — 19,328 8 11 2
 Canongoes Ruffoom — 4,771 11 0 0

24,130 3 11 2

Edrackpore.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Edrackpore — 6,000 0 0 0
 Ditto for Servants — 3,880 0 0 0

9,880 0 0 0

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

2,10,303 9 14 2 2,78,263 12 11 13,45,890 3 6 1

Abstract of the Grois Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	13,45,890	3	6	1
Dinagore continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought over	—	—	—	2,78,263	12	1	1
Coach Behar.	—	—	—	2,10,303	9	14	2
Paid the Rajah of Coach Behar his Proportion of the Collections, agreeable to Treaty made with him	—	—	—	72,971	9	0	0
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	2,83,275	2	14	2
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid for Buildings, Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondan, or Commission on Bills, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the Sudder Cutcherry of Dinagore	—	—	—	67,678	10	5	0
Ditto of Purnea	—	—	—	11,526	2	2	2
Ditto of Rungpore	—	—	—	2,268	5	5	3
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	81,493	1	13	1
Batta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of Rungpore, settled in Narany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	93,844	9	19	1
Ditto of Purnea, settled in Patna Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	73,685	6	3	0
Ditto of Coach Behar, settled in New Narany Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	80,731	13	13	3
Total Batta of this Division	—	—	—	2,48,261	13	16	0
Total Charges on the Grois Collections of Dinagore Division	—	—	—	8,91,293	14	5	0
Moorshedabad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburied as follows.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affiliants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	64,453	8	10	0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	50,124	0	0	0
Advances on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses, as per Orders signed by Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	—	—	2,10,000	0	0	0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	3,24,577	8	10	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Ranny of Rajeshahy her annual Allowance	—	—	—	2,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Burgundaffes	—	—	—	25,200	0	0	0
Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry of Rajeshahy	—	—	—	25,968	0	0	0
Paid Brahmins and Expenses of Religious Ceremonies of Rajeshahy	—	—	—	3,01,168	0	0	0
Expences of the Pooneah	—	—	—	18,000	0	0	0
Allowance annually to Rajah Gowryperfaud	—	—	—	100	0	0	0
Paid the Zemindars of Coolberiah	—	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
	—	—	—	3,600	0	0	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	27,700	0	0	0
	—	—	—	3,28,868	0	0	0
	—	—	—	3,24,577	8	10	0
	—	—	—	22,37,184	1	1	1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.				
Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—
Moorshedabad continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—
Paid the Annual Allowance to the Luchmenarain Zemindar of Rokunpore	30,000	0	0	0
Ditto Allowance to Officers and Servants	4,788	0	0	0
Ditto Burgundaffes	3,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Expenses of Religious Ceremonies	4,115	0	0	0
Ditto Account Mozah Garrah Marry, for Amount paid into the Rajshahy	—	—	—	—
Malguzary	4,684	0	0	0
Ditto the Allowance to the Zemindar of Futtryfiag	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto of Lufkerpore	—	—	—	—
Pension to Mirza Mehendy	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundlehy	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Mahomed Iffof	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Mahomed Imael	—	—	—	—
Paid Satrawjeet Chowdry of Chundlehy	—	—	—	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—
Paid for Buildings, Repairs, Hoondan or Commission on Bills of Exchange, mending the Roads, and other Contingencies	—	—	—	—
Charges Poolbunder	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Moorshedabad	—	—	—	—
Rajemchal and Boglepore.	—	—	—	—
Disbursed as follows.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—
Rajemchal.	—	—	—	—
Burgundaffes Wages	8,208	0	0	0
Cutcherry Servants Wages, as per Establishment	4,068	0	0	0
Boglepore.	—	—	—	—
Salary to the Superintendent, Assistant, Surgeon, &c. on this Establishment	13,053	8	6	3
Allowances to the Dewan, the Muttufuddies and Officers employed in the Col-	—	—	—	—
lections of this Province, and Cutcherry Contingencies	15,974	2	14	1
Travelling Charges to the Superintendent and his Assistant	1,883	11	0	0
Advances Account Fouzdarry Expenses, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	14,089	12	1	0
Total Charges Collections of these Provinces	—	—	—	—
	44,951	2	2	0
	57,227	2	2	0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	57,227	2	2	0
	32,92,929	15	11	1

32,37,184 1 11 1

3,24,577 8 10 0

3,28,868 0 0 0

46,587 0 0 0
10,000 0 0 0
18,000 0 0 0
180 0 0 0
900 0 0 0
180 0 0 0
180 0 0 0
3,600 0 0 0
26,491 8 10 0

34,826 13 0 0
2,61,355 0 0 0

2,96,181 13 0 0

10,55,745 14 0 0

12,276 0 0 0

44,951 2 2 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	32,92,929	15	11	1
Rajemehal and Boglepore continued, and brought over	—	—	—	57,227	2	2	0
Charges Zemindary.							
Rajemehal.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	6,000	0	0	0	0
Ditto to Meer Jugna, &c.	—	—	1,839	0	0	0	0
Ditto to Subjects of Charity	—	—	—	179	7	10	0
Ditto Serinjany Canongoes	—	—	—	976	8	0	0
Ditto Daga Codum Ruffool	—	—	—	114	15	10	0
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	8,541	10	19	0
			17,651	9	19	0	
Boglepore.							
Allowance to the Cawzee of the Ead	—	—	84	12	0	0	
Ditto Account Rozundars	—	—	18,308	14	16	0	
			18,393	10	16	0	
Total Charges Zemindary of these Provinces	—	—	36,045	4	15	0	
Charges General.							
Rajemehal.			1,260	0	0	0	
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Cutwally, &c.	—	—					
Boglepore.							
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondan, Houle Rent, &c.	—	—	5,586	15	13	0	
Total Charges General of these Provinces	—	—	6,846	15	13	0	
Batta.							
On the Jumma of Boglepore and Havely Mongheer, settled in Patna Sonat	—	—	27,257	12	19	0	
Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	1,27,377	3	9	0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemehal and Boglepore	—	—	34,23,733	12	0	1	
Jungle Terry.							
Batta.			3,426	9	0	0	
On the Jumma of Jungle Terry, settled in Sonat Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny for the Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Year 1183, or Behar Year 1184	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CEDED LANDS.

Burdwan.

Disbursed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Councils, to the Asistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment

1,04,046

10 10 0

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

1,04,046

10 10 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.					34,23,733 12 0 1
Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—
Ceded Lands continued.	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan continued.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutcherry at Burdwan, and the Officers of the Courts of Adawlut,	—	—	—	—	—
Sic' Rup'	17,091	14	10	0	—
Advanced on Account of Foudarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	9,541	5	15	0	—
Pay to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry at Midnapore	20,933	6	4	0	—
Advanced on Account of Foudarry Expences at Midnapore, as per Order of Mah' Reza Cawn	9,895	8	0	0	—
	30,828	14	4	0	—
Pay to the Dewan, and Cutcherry Servants employed in the Collections on the Part of the Zemindar of Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—
	57,462	2	9	0	—
Ditto to 2 Companies of Militia Scapoys stationed at Burdwan, and Burgundaffs Wages	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	—	—	—
	45,499	9	0	0	—
	2,07,008	5	19	0	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Rajah of Burdwan for the Maintenance of his Household, Religious Ceremonies, his Wardrobe, and all other Charges Zemindary	—	—	—	—	—
	4,00,000	0	0	0	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account for Repairs, Daily Servants, Cutcherry Contingencies, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands under Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—
	23,277	14	0	0	—
	6,51,621	2	14	0	—
Calcutta.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	81,660	0	0	0	—
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	81,660	0	0	0	—
	6,51,621	2	14	0	—
	34,23,733	12	0	1	—

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	34,23,733	12	0	1
Ceded Lands continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta continued.	—	—	—	6,51,621	2	14	0
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	81,660	0	0	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	44,220	0	0	0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	—	—	33,991	1	7	0
Paid to the Mohrers, and other Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of the 24 Pergunnahs	78,211	1	7	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto for the Town of Calcutta and its Dependencies	1,800	0	0	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	19,934	10	0	1,81,605	11	7	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed on Account of Birtee, or Charity	1,115	4	0	—	—	—	—
Allowance to Canongoes	2,269	8	0	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	—	3,384	12	0	0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Chowkeydars employed in watching the Town of Calcutta	39,891	2	8	—	—	—	—
Poolbundee Repairs	22,200	0	0	—	—	—	—
Charges of the Adawlut	20,997	0	0	—	—	—	—
Disbursed for Repairs, House Rent, Expences of Law Suits, and other Contingencies	50,559	0	17	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	—	1,33,647	3	5	2
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Ceded Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—	3,18,637	10	12	2
Chittagong.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salary, Allowances and House Rent to the Chief and Affiliants	26,125	15	10	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, and Courts of Adawlut	14,431	13	0	—	—	—	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	10,096	8	10	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Province	—	—	—	50,654	5	0	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to Portuguese Padres, and Charity to Poor, agreeable to established Custom	—	—	—	4,204	6	15	0
7	—	—	—	54,858	11	15	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	9,70,258	13	0	2
	—	—	—	34,23,733	12	0	1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for 1776-7.				
Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	34,23,733 12 0 1
Ceded Lands continued, and brought forward	—	—	9,70,258 13 6 2	—
Chittagong continued, and brought forward	—	—	54,858 11 15 0	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—
Paid for Prisoners Diet, and other petit Charges	—	—	5,142 0 0 0	—
Batta.	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of this Province, fettled in Ducky and Dafs Maffa Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands under Chittagong	—	—	38,749 14 18 3	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands for the Bengal Year 1183, or Behar Year 1184	—	—	—	98,750 10 13 3
	—	—	—	10,69,009 8 0 1
SUBAH BEHAR.				
Disbursed as follows.				
Charges Collections.				
Paid the annual Allowance to Rajah Kulean Sing	—	—	52,625 0 0 0	—
Ditto Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affistants, Surgeon, and Writers, &c. on this Establishment	—	—	1,08,616 0 10 0	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	—	47,353 4 15 0	—
Total Charges Collections of these Provinces	—	—	—	2,08,594 5 5 0
Charges Zemindary.				
Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment	—	—	—	44,952 0 0 0
Charges General.				
Paid for Travelling Charges, &c. Repairs, mending the Roads, Office Charges, and other Contingencies	—	—	—	65,209 7 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Subah Behar	—	—	—	3,18,755 12 5 0
Grand Total of Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1183, or Behar Year 1184, as per General Statement of Demand, Receipts, and Balances	—	—	Rupees	48,11,499 0 5 2

Fort William, the 13th March 1778.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal
Year 1183, or Behar Year 1184.

DIVISIONS.	Charges Collections.		Charges Zemindary.		Charges General.		Batta.		Grand Total of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.										
Burdwan	—	67,904 15 11 0	—	2,49,289 9 13 0	—	—	2,413 12 10 0	—	3,19,605 5 14 0	—
Calcutta	—	1,05,946 7 15 3	—	5,43,575 7 13 3	—	1,428 6 0 0	—	—	6,50,950 5 9 2	—
Chittagong	—	13,530 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,530 0 0 0	—
Dacca	—	1,71,646 4 15 0	—	1,60,133 8 19 3	—	30,024 10 8 0	—	—	8,61,804 8 2 3	—
Dinapore	—	2,78,263 12 1 1	—	2,83,275 2 14 2	—	81,493 1 13 1	—	2,48,261 13 16 0	8,91,293 14 5 0	—
Moonshedabad	—	3,24,577 8 10 0	—	4,34,986 8 10 0	—	2,96,181 13 0 0	—	—	10,55,745 14 0 0	—
Rajmehal and Boglepore	—	57,227 2 2 0	—	36,045 4 15 0	—	6,846 15 13 0	—	27,257 12 19 0	1,27,377 3 9 0	—
Jungle Terry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,426 9 0 0	3,426 9 0 0	—
		10,19,096 2 15 0		17,07,302 10 6 0		4,15,974 14 14 1		2,81,360 0 5 0	34,23,733 12 0 1	
CEDED LANDS.										
Burdwan	—	2,28,343 4 14 0	—	4,00,000 0 0 0	—	23,277 14 0 0	—	—	6,51,621 2 14 0	—
Calcutta	—	1,81,605 11 7 0	—	3,13,84 12 0 0	—	1,33,647 3 5 2	—	—	3,18,637 10 12 2	—
Chittagong	—	50,654 5 0 0	—	4,204 6 15 0	—	5,142 0 0 0	—	38,749 14 18 3	98,750 10 13 3	—
		4,60,603 5 1 0		4,07,589 2 15 0		1,62,067 1 5 2		38,749 14 18 3	10,69,600 8 0 1	
SUBAH BEHAR.										
Patna	—	2,08,594 5 5 0	—	44,952 0 0 0	—	65,209 7 0 0	—	—	3,18,755 12 5 0	—
Ruppes	—	16,88,293 13 1 0	—	21,59,843 13 1 0	—	6,43,251 6 19 3	—	3,20,109 15 3 3	48,11,499 0 5 2	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1777-8.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward										Calcutta Division continued, and brought forward										Charges Zemindary continued.										Nuddea continued, and brought forward										Paid for Burgundaffes										Ditto Mohorer Tannah Cutwah										Ditto Mirzanagore										Ditto Jaghire Mahomed Irez Cawn										Annual Allowance to Canongoes										Jeffore.										Annual Allowance to the Zemindar										Ditto for his Servants										Ditto for Poojah Charges, or Religious Ceremonies										Jaghire to Mahomed Irez Cawn										Jejergutchah										Annual Allowance to Canongoes										Ditto for Charity										Houghly.										Annual Allowance to the Zemindar										Ditto to the Canongoes										Ditto for Charitable Purposes										Thannah Cutwah										Hidgelee.										Dorodumna.										Annual Allowance to the Zemindar										Ditto for Charitable Purposes										Ditto to the Canongoes										Myfadel.										Annual Allowance to the Zemindar										Ditto for Charitable Purposes										Ditto to the Canongoes										Carry over, Sicca Rupees										Sicca Rupees										3,34,803										6										8										0										1,06,548										0										4										2										2,27,090										11										14										0										24,000										0										0										4,227										0										0										1,000										0										1										0										2,058										0										0										192										12										15										0										2,026										8										15										0										406										0										1										0										33,910										5										12										0										35,001										0										0										2,039										13										0										4,303										6										10										0										740										8										1										0										42,084										11										11										0										15,452										2										10										0										11,475										13										19										0										4,941										5										14										0										31,869										6										3										0										34,940										1										7										3										4,212										12										0										0										1,378										1										5										0										40,530										14										12										3										72,400										4										15										3										3,03,085										12										17										0										1,06,548										0										4										2										3,34,803										6										8										0									
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Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1777-8.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	14,04,608	5	1	1
Dinagpore Division.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed as follows.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salary, Allowances and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affiliants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	1,04,322	11	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry at Dinagpore	—	—	S' R' 80,584	14	0	0
Advances on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	27,690	5	3	2
	—	—	1,08,275	3	3	2
Ditto of Purnea ditto	—	—	50,871	4	7	1
Ditto of Rungpore ditto	—	—	52,502	6	7	0
Ditto of Edrackpore ditto	—	—	4,920	0	0	0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	2,16,568	13	17	3
	—	—	3,20,891	8	17	3

Charges Zemindary.

Dinagpore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to Rajah Bydenaut	—	—	1,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Burgundassies	—	—	8,439	3	0	0
Ditto for Prisoners Diet	—	—	2,031	9	7	0
Pension to Meer Mahomed Hoffman	—	—	337	8	0	0
Charity, or Brahmins Birtee	—	—	7,717	15	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	8,040	4	3	0
Charges Pooneah	—	—	100	0	0	0
	—	—	1,76,666	7	10	0
Rungpore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Zemindars of Rungpore their Annual Allowance	—	—	19,358	8	15	0
Canongoes Ruffoom	—	—	4,771	11	0	0
	—	—	24,130	3	15	0
Edrackpore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Servants	—	—	3,880	0	0	0
	—	—	9,880	0	0	0
Purnea.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	48,430	4	5	2
Canongoes Ruffoom	—	—	27,945	10	13	0
	—	—	76,375	14	18	2
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	2,87,052	10	3	2
	—	—	3,20,891	8	17	3
	—	—	14,04,608	5	1	1

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	14,04,608	5	1	1
Dinapore Division continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	3,20,891	8	17	3
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	2,87,052	10	3	2
Coach Behar.								
Paid the Rajah of Coach Beyhar his Proportion of the Collections, agreeable to Treaty made with him	72,971	9	2	0				
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	—	3,60,024	3	5	2
Charges General.								
Paid for Buildings, Repairs, Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondean, or Commission on Bills, Prisoners Diet, &c.								
At the Sudder Cutcherry of Dinapore	25,202	15	2	1				
Ditto ditto of Purnea	23,275	0	0	0				
Ditto ditto of Rungpore	6,016	10	8	0				
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	—	54,494	9	10	1
Charges Buildings and Repairs.								
In Dinapore	—	—	—	—	970	10	0	0
Batta.								
On the Jumma of Rungpore, settled in Narany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Siccas, S ^r R ^r	67,102	0	14	3				
Ditto ditto of Purnea, settled in Patna Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	43,906	12	17	0				
Ditto ditto of Coach Behar, settled in New Narany Rupees ditto ditto	6,130	9	9	0				
Total Batta of this Division	—	—	—	—	1,22,139	7	0	3
Total Charges on the Gros Collections of Dinapore Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorhedabad Division.								
Disbursed as follows.								
Charges Collections.								
Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	83,053	5	0	0				
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlah.	64,514	0	0	0				
Advanced on account of Fouldary Expenses, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	2,22,000	0	0	0				
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	—	3,69,567	5	0	0
Charges Zemindary.								
Paid the Ranny of Rajeshahy her annual Allowance	—	—	—	—	2,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto Gowry Perfaud	—	—	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto Charity, or Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	—	18,000	0	0	0
Ditto Burgundaffes	—	—	—	—	25,200	0	0	0
Ditto Servants employed at Rajeshahy	—	—	—	—	25,968	0	0	0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	3,25,168	0	0	0	3,69,567	5	0	0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1777-8.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	22,63,128	11	15	2
Moorshedabad Division continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	3,69,567	5	0	0
Paid the Zemindar of Rocunpore	—	—	—	—	3,25,168	0	0	0
Ditto Servants ditto	—	—	—	—	30,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Expenses of Religious Ceremonies	—	—	—	—	7,788	0	0	0
Ditto Burgundaffes	—	—	—	—	4,115	1	0	0
Ditto Acc ^{te} Mozah Gorah Marry, for Amount paid into the Rajeshahy Mul-	—	—	—	—	3,000	0	0	0
guzary	—	—	—	—	4,683	15	0	0
Ditto the Allowance to the Zemindar of Futty Sing	—	—	—	—	49,587	0	0	0
Ditto ditto of Lufkerpore	—	—	—	—	10,000	0	0	0
Penfion to Mirza Mahendy	—	—	—	—	18,000	0	0	0
Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundlehy Bolonaut	—	—	—	—	180	0	0	0
Paid Satrawjeit Chowdry of Chundlehy	—	—	—	—	900	0	0	0
Ditto Charity to Mahomed Iffoff	—	—	—	—	3,600	0	0	0
Ditto Pooneah Expenses	—	—	—	—	360	0	0	0
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	411	0	0	0
Total Charges Zemindary in this Division	—	—	—	—	24,753	4	10	0
	—	—	—	—	29,124	4	10	0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Hoondean or Commiffion on Bills of Exchange, mending the Roads, and other Contin-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Account Charges Poolbundee	—	—	—	—	8,756	8	0	0
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	—	1,50,460	2	15	0
	—	—	—	—	1,59,216	10	15	0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Moorshedabad Division	—	—	—	—	10,000	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	9,71,743	4	5	0
Rajemchal and Boglepore Provinces.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed as follows.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajemchal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burgundaffes Wages	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r	8,208	0	0
Cutcherry Servants, as per Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	4,068	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	12,276	0	0
Boglepore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salary to the Superintendent, Affiftants, Surgeon, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	13,605	8	0
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutcherry, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	15,924	3	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	29,529	11	11
	—	—	—	—	—	12,276	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	32,34,872	0	0

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	32,34,872	0	0	2
Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces continued.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boglepore continued, and brought forward	29,529	11	11	0	—	—
Travelling Charges, to the Superintendent and his Assistant	1,883	10	0	0	—	—
Advanced Account Foudzarry Expenses, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	17,646	12	18	0	—	—
Total Charges Collections of these Provinces	—	—	—	49,060	2	9
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajemahal.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto to Meer Jugna	—	—	1,839	0	0	0
Ditto to Objects of Charity	—	—	179	7	0	0
Ditto Serimjamy Canongoes	—	—	976	8	0	0
Ditto to Dirga Codum Ruffool	—	—	115	0	0	0
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	2,500	0	0	0
Boglepore.	—	—	—	11,609	15	0
Allowances to the Cawzee of the Ead	—	—	84	12	0	0
Ditto Account Rozundars	—	—	18,308	14	16	0
Total Charges Zemindary of these Provinces	—	—	—	18,393	10	16
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajemahal.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Cutwally, &c.	—	—	—	1,527	8	0
Boglepore.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondetean, &c.	—	—	—	5,106	9	5
Total Charges General in these Provinces	—	—	—	6,634	1	5
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed on this Account at Boglepore	—	—	—	—	2,373	5
Batta.	—	—	—	—	16	2
On the Jumma of Boglepore and Havelly Monghyr, settled in Patna Sonat Rupees, to bring into Siccas	—	—	—	—	16,441	2
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces	—	—	—	—	1,16,788	5
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	33,51,660	5

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1777-8.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	33,51,660	5	19	2
Jungle Terry Districts.						
Charges Collections.						
Servants, Burgundaffes, Mohrers Wages, &c.	—	S. R. 6,574	15	10	0	
Advanced Account Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn	—	5,310	7	10	0	
Charges Zemindary.		11,885	7	0	0	
Allowances to Rajah Jawn Sing, &c.	—	682	14	12	0	
Charges General. Account Prisoners Diet, Charge Dawks, &c.	—	9,180	5	19	0	
Batta.		4,223	7	17	0	
On the Jumma of this District, settled in Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—					
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Jungle Terry Districts	—					
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny for the Bengal Year 1184	—		25,972	3	8	0
						33,77,632 9 7 2

C E D E D L A N D S.

Burdwan Division.
Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.
Charges Collections.
Salary and Allowances to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affittant, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment — — — S. R. 1,05,189 4 0
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry at Burdwan * at Burdwan, and the Officers * Sic in Orig. of the Courts of Adawlut 25,531 15 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn — — — 9,860 4 10

Salary and Allowances to the Collector and Affittant at Midnapore	20,520	8	0
Pay to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry at Midnapore	33,017	11	10
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences at Midnapore, as per Order signed by Mahomed Reza Cawn*	8,890	3	10
	62,428	7	0
			97,820 10 10

[illegible]

Fort William, the 31st January 1779.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES in the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR,
for the Bengal Year 1184, or Behar Year 1185, English Style 1777-8.

DIVISIONS.	Charges Collections.		Charges Zemindary.		Charges General.		Charges Buildings and Repairs.		Batta.		Grand Total of the Charges on the Gross Collections Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.												
Burdwan —	93,636	7 12 0	—	2,36,786	10 13 0	—	—	—	4,380	4 3 0	—	—
Calcutta —	1,06,548	0 4 2	—	4,36,968	14 7 0	15,128	6 1 0	1,000	0 0 0	—	3,34,803	6 8 0
Chittagong —	2,340	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,59,645	4 12 2
Dacca —	2,39,671	5 17 0	—	1,80,885	11 13 1	40,983	11 13 0	3,537	7 0 0	42,741	5 17 2	2,340
Dinapore —	3,20,891	8 17 3	—	3,60,024	3 5 2	54,494	9 10 1	970	10 0 0	1,22,139	7 0 3	5,07,819
Moorshedabad —	3,69,567	5 0 0	—	4,32,959	4 10 0	1,39,216	10 15 0	10,000	0 0 0	—	—	8,58,520
Rajmehal and Boglepore	61,336	2 9 0	—	30,003	9 16 0	6,634	1 5 2	2,373	5 16 2	16,441	2 12 0	9,71,743
Jungle Terry —	11,885	7 0 0	—	682	14 12 0	9,180	5 19 0	—	—	4,223	7 17 0	1,16,788
	12,05,876	5 0 1	—	16,78,311	4 16 3	2,85,637	13 3 3	17,881	6 16 2	1,39,925	11 10 1	25,972
CEDED LANDS.											33,77,632	9 7 3
Burdwan —	2,75,513	7 0 0	—	4,00,000	0 0 0	13,597	13 0 0	14,748	6 0 0	—	—	7,03,859
Calcutta —	2,06,835	15 16 0	—	3,384	12 0 0	1,75,986	7 1 0	150	0 0 0	—	—	3,86,357
Chittagong —	58,258	6 17 0	—	4,202	7 15 0	3,270	0 8 0	6,206	13 10 0	25,242	13 0 0	97,180
	5,40,607	13 13 0	—	4,07,587	3 15 0	1,92,854	4 9 0	21,105	3 10 0	25,242	13 0 0	11,87,397
SUBAH BEHAR.												6 7 6
Patna —	2,23,265	10 15 0	—	44,952	0 0 0	1,18,813	12 5 0	4,809	3 0 0	—	—	3,91,840
Rupees	19,69,749	13 8 1	—	21,30,850	8 11 3	5,97,395	13 17 0	43,795	13 6 2	2,15,168	8 10 1	49,56,870

Fort William, the 31st January 1779.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Account' Genl to the Rev' Depr.

DEWANNY.									
Burdwan Division.									
Disburfed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.									
Charges Collections.									
Beerbhoom.									
• Sicca Orig. Paid the Salary of the Dewan and the Establishment of * belonging to this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut, Sicca Rupees									
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn									
16,124 4 11 0									
9,018 8 5 0									
25,142 12 16 0									
Biffenpore.									
Paid the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut Sicca Rupees									
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn									
9,160 9 11 0									
9,143 7 16 0									
18,304 1 7 0									
Pachhaet.									
Paid to the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province									
Pachhaet Petty Mehals.									
Disburfed to the Officers, &c. on Account of the Collections of these Mehals									
Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division									
53,137 4 5 0									
Charges Zemindary.									
Beerbhoom.									
Paid the Annual Allowance to the Rajah of Beerbhoom Sicca Rupees									
Ditto to his Servants									
Ditto for Poojah Charges									
Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony									
1,72,465 2 13 0									
Biffenpore.									
Paid the Annual Allowance to the Rajah of Biffenpore Sicca Rupees									
Ditto to his Servants									
Ditto for Poojah Charges									
Ditto for Rufoom Canongoes									
Ditto for the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony									
68,534 3 0 0									
Carry over									
2,40,999 5 13 0									
53,137 4 5 0									

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.					3,14,923 14 18 0		
Dewanny continued. Brought forward					— — —		
Calcutta Division continued. Brought forward					— — —		
Charges Zemindary continued. Brought forward					— — —		
Houghly.					— — —		
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar					35,001 0 0 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					2,039 13 0 0		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					4,303 6 10 0		
Thannah Cutwah					740 8 1 0		
					42,084 11 11 0		
Jeffore.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants					31,477 12 16 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					2,026 8 15 0		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					406 0 1 0		
					33,910 5 12 0		
Hidgelec.							
Dorodumna.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, S ^r R ^r					21,890 8 17 2		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					11,475 13 19 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					4,941 5 14 0		
					38,307 12 10 2		
Myfadel.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants					27,183 9 9 0		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					4,212 12 0 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					1,378 1 5 0		
					32,774 6 14 0		
Soojamootah.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants					8,487 3 7 1		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					300 10 1 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					316 7 11 0		
					9,104 4 19 1		
Tumlook.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants					15,587 8 1 0		
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes					890 2 7 0		
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes					454 0 10 0		
					16,931 10 18 0		
					97,118 3 1 3		
Carry over, Sicca Ruppes					4,00,203 15 19 3		
					1,45,871 9 7 3		
					3,14,923 14 18 0		

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	Sicca Rupees 3,14,923 14 18 0
Calcutta Division continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	1,45,871 9 7 3
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	4,00,203 15 19 3
Mahomedshy.					
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants	—	—	29,913 4 0 0	—	
Ditto ditto to his Canongoes	—	—	1,164 0 0 0	—	
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	—	370 15 19 0	—	
Total Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	31,448 3 19 0	—	
Charges General.					4,31,652 3 18 3
Disbursed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Poolbundee, &c.					
In Nuddea	—	—	—	—	Sicca Rupees 21,606 0 9 0
In Houghly	—	—	—	—	709 2 0 0
In Jeffere	—	—	—	—	362 0 0 0
In Hidgelee	—	—	—	—	18,000 0 0 0
In Mahomedshy	—	—	—	—	8,000 0 1 0
Total Charges General of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	—	—	48,677 2 10 0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.					
In Nuddea	—	—	—	—	Sicca Rupees 300 0 0 0
In Jeffere	—	—	—	—	226 9 10 0
Total Charges Buildings and Repairs of the Dewanny Lands in this Division	—	—	—	—	526 9 10 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division	—	—	—	—	6,26,727 9 6 2
Chittagong.					
Disbursed on Account of the Collections of Tipperah, being the Dewanny Lands in this Province	—	—	—	—	12,041 0 0 0
Dacca Division.					
Disbursed as follows.					
Charges Collections.					
Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	Sicca Rupees 1,03,538 15 10 0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	—	75,999 9 0 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses	—	—	—	—	45,045 7 4 0
Ditto on Account of Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	1,046 8 0 0
Sylhet.					
Allowance to the Collector, Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, Charges Fouzdary, &c.	—	—	—	—	2,25,630 7 14 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	—	11,842 2 13 3
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	2,37,472 10 7 3	—	—	—	2,37,472 10 7 3
					9,53,692 8 4 2

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.					
	Dewanny continued, and brought forward Dacca Division continued, and brought forward Charges Zemindary.				
Annual Allowance to Nabob Jeffaraud Cawn	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Officers of the Tope Connah	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the State Pensioners on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Servants employed in the Manufacture of the Malboghs Cofts	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Objects of Charity	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Rozundars, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Expence of the Pooneah Ceremony	—	—	—	—	—
Sylhet.					
Disburfed in this Province on Account of Zemindary Charges	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	—	—
Charges General.					
Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Sylhet.					
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Dawk Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.					
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	—	—
Batta.					
On the Jumma of Sylhet, &c.—settled in Cowries, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Dacca Division	—	—	—	—	—
Dinagapore Division.					
Disburfed as follows.					
Charges Collections.					
Salary, Allowances, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affittants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.	—	—	—	—	—
At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry at Dinagapore	—	—	—	—	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzday Expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Carry over	—	—	—	—	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

S' R' 20,00,558 1. 6 2

— — —

Dewanny continued, and brought forward

Moorthedabad Division.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistant, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment
 Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut
 Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses
 Total Charges Collections of this Division

S' R' 90,296 4 11 0

— — —

53,939 14 9 0

2,54,000 0 0 0

3,98,236 3 0 0

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Ranny of Rajefshahy her annual Allowance

Ditto Gowryperfaud

Ditto Charity or Brahmin's Birtce

Ditto Burgundaffes

Ditto Servants employed in Rajefshahy

2,50,000 0 0 0

6,000 0 0 0

18,000 0 0 0

25,200 0 0 0

25,968 0 0 0

3,25,168 0 0 0

Ditto Zemindar of Rocunpore

Ditto Servants Wages

Ditto Account Mozah Gowrah Mary for Amount paid into the Rajefshahy

Malguzary

Ditto for Expence of Brahmin's Ceremonies

Ditto Account Burgundaffes

Ditto Allowance to the Zemindar of Futtyfing

30,000 0 0 0

7,788 0 0 0

4,684 0 0 0

4,115 0 0 0

3,000 0 0 0

2,499 15 15 0

52,086 15 15 0

Ditto Zemindar of Luthkerpore

Ditto Pension to Mirza Mendy

Ditto Sotrawjeit of Chundlehy

Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundlehy

18,000 0 0 0

180 0 0 0

3,600 0 0 0

900 0 0 0

22,680 0 0 0

Ditto Charity to Mahomed Kfoph

Ditto Poonca Charges

Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes

360 0 0 0

411 0 0 0

24,753 4 10 0

25,524 4 10 0

Total Charges Zemindary of this Division

4,25,459 4 5 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, mending the Roads, &c.

Charges Poolbundee

Total Charges General in this Division

S' R' 7,228 4 19 3

— — —

1,68,641 10 13 0

1,75,869 15 12 3

Carry over, Sicca Rupets

9,99,565 6 17 3

20,00,558 1 6 2

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R.	20,00,558	1	6	2
Moorsheadabad Division continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	S' R.	9,99,565	6	17	3
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Moorsheadabad Division	—	—	—	—	5,666	10	13	0
					<u>10,05,232</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>

Rajemehal and Boglepore Provinces.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Rajemehal.

Burgundaffes Wages	—	—	—	S' R.	8,208	0	0	0
Cutcherry Servants Wages, as per Establishment	—	—	—	—	4,068	0	0	0
Extra Allowance to the Assistant going to Rajemehal	—	—	—	—	240	0	0	0
Sezawul and Hill People, for escorting the Dawks	—	—	—	—	1,155	0	0	0
					<u>13,671</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Boglepore.

Salary to the Superintendent, Assistant, Surgeon, &c. upon this Establishment

Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collections of this

Province

Travelling Charges to the Superintendent and his Assistant

Advanced Account Fouzdary Expenses

Total Charges Collections of these Provinces

	18,507	4	9	2
	13,707	1	14	1
	2,061	11	7	3
	17,425	14	10	1
	<u>51,702</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	65,373	0	1	3

Charges Zemindary.

Rajemehal.

Annual Allowances to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto Pension to Meer Jumma, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,839	0	0	0
* See orig. Ditto to Objects * to Charity	—	—	—	—	179	7	0	0
Ditto Serimjamy Canongoe	—	—	—	—	976	8	0	0
Ditto Durgah Codum Ruffool	—	—	—	—	115	0	0	0
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	2,500	0	0	0
					<u>11,609</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Boglepore.

Allowance to the Cawzee of the Ead

Ditto Account Rozundars

Annual Allowance to Rajahs Soujan Sing and Roshun Bucks

Total Charges Zemindary of these Provinces

	84	12	0	0
	18,308	14	16	0
	1,810	2	12	0
	<u>20,203</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

	31,813	12	8	0
	97,186	12	9	3
	<u>30,05,790</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces continued, and brought forward Charges General.

Rajemahal.

Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Cutwally, &c.

Boglepore.

Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondean, &c.

Advanced to Rajahs Rohun Bucks and Soujan Sing, for the Chowkeybunde of Munnyhurry and Mhodabun

Total Charges General of these Provinces

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

At Boglepore

At Mongheer

Total Charges Buildings and Repairs of these Provinces

Batta.

On the Jumma of Boglepore and Havelly Monghyr, settled in Patna Sonats, to bring them into Siccas

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces

Rungpore Province.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary to the Superintendent, Assistant, and Surgeon of this Province

Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut

Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences

Total Charges Collections of this Province

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore

Ditto of Coach Behar

Total Charges Zemindary of this Province

Charges General.

Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs, &c.

Batta.

On the Jumma of Rungpore, settled in Narany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Siccas

67,298

1 13 3

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

67,298

1 13 3

1,57,516

15 5 3

31,82,474

4 5 0

30,05,790

2 16 5

97,186

12 9 3

40,984

3 2 2

1,300

0 0 0

4,017

6 18 1

35,666

12 4 1

39,684

3 2 2

7,713

6 1 0

12,426

11 16 2

20,140

1 17 2

18,372

15 18 0

1,76,684

2 7 3

62,746

2 15 0

97,101

12 15 0

7,668

15 15 3

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 31,82,474 4 5 0
Rungpore Province continued, and brought over	—	—	—	1,67,516 15 5 3
Batta continued, and brought over	—	—	67,298 1 13 3	
On the Jumma of Coach Behar, settled in Narany Rupees, &c.	—	—	6,130 9 9 0	
Total Batta of this Province	—	—	—	73,428 11 2 3
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rungpore Province	—	—	—	2,40,945 10 8 2
Silberris Province.				
Disburfed as follows.				
Charges Collections.				
Salary to the Superintendent of this Province	—	—	—	19,587 13 0 0
Charges General.				
Paid for Petty Charges	—	—	—	150 0 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Silberris Province	—	—	—	19,737 13 0 0
Futtyfing Province.				
Disburfed as follows.				
Charges Collections.				
Commission allowed the Superintendent of this Province	—	—	8,900 0 0 0	
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province	—	—	2,400 0 0 0	
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	—	11,300 0 0 0
Charges Zemindary.				
Allowance to the Zemindars Nealcaunte and Parbutty	—	—	—	10,000 0 0 0
Charges General.				
Hoondean or Commission on Bills	—	—	594 2 13 0	
Poolbunde	—	—	1,600 0 0 0	
Total Charges General of this Province	—	—	—	2,194 2 13 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Futtyfing Province	—	—	—	23,494 1 13 0
Ramgur Province.				
Disburfed as follows.				
Charges Collections.				
Paid to the Collector, Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry on Account the Collections of this Province	—	—	30,120 0 0 0	
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses	—	—	4,745 5 5 0	
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	—	34,865 5 5 0
Charges General.				
Paid Houfe Rent, Dawk Charges, and Prisoners Diet	—	—	2,145 12 0 0	
Ditto to Laicars	—	—	300 0 0 0	
Total Charges General of this Province	—	—	—	2,445 12 0 0
6				
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees				37,311 1 5 0
				34,66,651 14 6 2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward — S. R. 37,311 1 5 0 S. R. 34,66,651 14 6 2
Rangur Province continued, and brought forward — S. R. 37,311 1 5 0 S. R. 34,66,651 14 6 2
Batta.

On the Jumma of Rangur, &c.—settled in Sonat Rupees, to bring them into
Siccas — — — — —
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rangur Province — — — — —

4,380 3 17 0
41,691 5 2 0

Jungle Terry Districts.
Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid the Collectors Allowances for Servants employed in the Collections — — — — —
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences — — — — —
Total Charges Collections of these Districts — — — — —

4,800 0 0 0
5,517 3 0 0

10,317 3 0 0

Charges Zemindary.

Allowance to the Ranny of Sultanabad — — — — —

Paid for Zemindary Charges at Currockdea, &c. &c. — — — — —

Allowance to the Zemindar of Guidore — — — — —

Total Charges Zemindary of these Districts — — — — —

1,042 0 0 0
1,853 5 5 0
565 2 10 0

3,460 7 15 0

Charges General.

Paid the Prisoners Diet, and other Contingencies — — — — —

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Jungle Terry Districts — — — — —

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny for the Bengal
Year 1185 — — — — —

1,024 4 0 0

14,801 14 15 0

CEDED LANDS.

Burdwan Division.

Disbursed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and House Rent, &c. to the Chief and Members of the
Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon, and
Writers on this Establishment — — — — —

1,23,718 15 0 0

Paid to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cut-
cherry at Burdwan, and Officers of the Courts of
Adawlut — — — — —

12,276 0 0 0

6,852 14 0 0

Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences — — — — —

1,42,847 13 0 0

Carry over, Siccra Rupees

1,42,847 13 0 0

35,23,145 2 3 2

Abstract of the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

	S' R'	35,23,145	2	3	2
Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—
Ceded Lands continued.	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan Division continued.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	S' R'	1,42,847	13	0	0
Pay to the Dewan and Cutcherry Servants employed in	52,975	4	0	0	0
the Collections, on the Part of the Zemindar of Burdwan	19,912	15	10	0	0
Ditto to Tannadars stationed at Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—
	72,888	3	10	0	0
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	2,15,736	0	10 0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Rajah of Burdwan for the Maintenance of his Household,	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Ceremonies, his Wardrobe, and all Charges Zemindary	—	—	4,00,000	0	0 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account for Daily Servants, Cutcherry Contingencies, &c.	—	—	12,620	9	5 0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	7,333	6	5 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands in Burdwan	—	—	6,35,690	0	0 0
Calcutta Division.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Salary, Allowance and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial	1,08,060	0	0	0	0
Council, to the Affiftants and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the	—	—	—	—	—
Courts of Adawlut	47,220	0	0	0	0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	34,420	13	11	3	3
Pay to the Mohrrs and other Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Col-	—	—	—	—	—
lections of the 24 Pergunnahs	1,800	0	0	0	0
Ditto Ditto for the Town of Calcutta and its Dependencies	10,338	0	0	0	0
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	2,01,838	13	11 3
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on Account of Birtee or Charity	7,544	0	0	0	0
Allowance to the Canongoes	2,269	8	0	0	0
Total Charges Zemindary of the Ceded Lands in this Division	—	—	9,813	8	0 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—
To Chowkeydars employed in watching the Town of Calcutta	58,072	8	0	0	0
Poolbundee Repairs	39,900	0	0	0	0
Charges of Adawlut at Aunerpore, Azimabad, and Sudder	25,188	0	0	0	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	1,23,160	8	0	0	0
	—	—	2,11,652	5	11 3
	—	—	6,35,690	0	0 0
	—	—	35,23,145	2	3 2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 11,83,413	S ^r R ^r 35,23,145	2	3	2
Ceded Lands continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	5 16 2			
Midnapore Province continued.	—	—	—	—	—			
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	—	S ^r R ^r 43,407	8 2 0	—	—			
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—			
Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, and Travelling Charges, &c.	—	5,529	15 13 0	—	—			
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	1,824	14 0 0	—	—			
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—			
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	—	—	—	—	—			
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Midnapore Province	—	6,748	10 10 0	—	—			
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands for the Bengal Year 1185	—	—	—	77,511	0 5 0	12,60,924	6	1 2

SUBAH BEHAR.

Patna Division.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Annual Allowance to Rajah Kulean Sing	—	52,625	0 0 0
Ditto Salary, Allowance and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	75,992	2 0 0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	57,068	0 0 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses	—	41,777	11 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	2,27,462	13 0 0

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment — — —

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, mending the Roads, Office Charges, and other Contingencies — — — — —

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account — — — — —

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Patna Division — — — — —

Sircar Saurun Districts.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Allowances to the Collector, Assistant, Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of these Districts, likewise the Courts of Adawlut, and Horsefemen — — —

5

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

50,682 1 0 0

3,53,235

9 15 0

47,84,069

8 5 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1778-9.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 47,84,069	8	5	0
Subah Behar continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 3,53,235	9	15	0
Sircar Saurun Districts continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 50,682	1	0	0
Charges Zemindary.						
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, likewise to the Canongoes	—	—	31,685	15	15	0
Charges General.						
Disbursed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, House Rent, Travelling Charges, &c.	—	—	5,968	6	10	0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Saurun, &c. Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Subah Behar for the Behar Year 1186	—	—	—	—	—	—
			88,336	7	5	0
			4,41,572	1	0	0
Grand Total of Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1185, or Behar Year 1186, as per General Statement of Demand, Receipts, and Balances			52,25,641	9	5	0

Fort William, the 13th March 1780.

Errors excepted.
CHARLES CROFTES,
Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dept^y:

. GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal
Year 1185, or Behar Year 1186, English Stile 1778-9.

DIVISIONS.		Charges Collections.		Charges Zemindary.		Charges General.		Charges Buildings and Repairs.		Batta.		Grand Total of the Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.													
Burdwan	—	53,137 4 5 0	—	2,61,786 10 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,14,023 14 18 0	—
Calcutta	—	1,45,871 9 7 3	—	4,31,652 3 18 3	—	48,677 2 10 0	—	526 9 10 0	—	—	—	6,26,727 9 6 2	—
Chittagong	—	12,041 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,041 0 0 0	—
Dacca	—	2,37,472 10 7 3	—	1,65,995 14 10 0	—	23,102 4 14 2	—	300 0 0 0	—	5,194 5 13 0	—	4,32,065 3 5 1	—
Dinapore	—	2,14,947 8 13 3	—	2,80,718 9 12 0	—	69,256 12 14 0	—	970 10 0 0	—	48,906 12 17 0	—	6,14,800 5 16 3	—
Moorshedabad	—	3,98,236 3 0 0	—	4,25,459 4 5 0	—	1,75,869 15 12 3	—	5,666 10 13 0	—	—	—	10,05,132 1 10 3	—
Rajmehal and Boglepore	—	65,373 0 1 3	—	31,813 12 8 0	—	40,984 3 2 2	—	20,140 1 17 2	—	18,372 15 18 0	—	1,76,684 1 7 3	—
Rungpore	—	62,746 2 15 0	—	97,101 12 15 0	—	7,668 15 15 3	—	—	—	73,428 11 2 3	—	2,40,945 10 8 2	—
Silberis	—	19,587 13 0 0	—	—	—	150 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	19,737 13 0 0	—
Futtyfing	—	11,300 0 0 0	—	10,000 0 0 0	—	2,194 2 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	23,494 2 13 0	—
Jungle Terry	—	10,317 3 0 0	—	3,460 7 15 0	—	1,024 4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	14,801 14 15 0	—
Rangur	—	34,865 5 5 0	—	—	—	2,445 12 0 9	—	—	—	4,380 3 17 0	—	41,691 5 2 0	—
		12,65,895 11 16 0		17,07,988 11 16 3		3,71,373 9 2 2		27,604 0 0 2		1,50,283 1 7 3		35,23,145 2 3 2	
CEDED LANDS.													
Burdwan	—	2,15,736 0 10 0	—	4,00,000 0 0 0	—	12,620 9 5 0	—	7,333 6 5 0	—	—	—	6,35,690 0 0 0	—
Calcutta	—	2,01,838 13 11 3	—	5,813 8 0 0	—	2,24,289 13 8 0	—	274 14 0 0	—	—	—	4,36,217 0 19 3	—
Chittagong	—	63,632 5 17 0	—	4,031 12 15 0	—	1,379 15 3 0	—	6,206 13 10 0	—	36,255 5 11 3	—	1,11,506 4 16 3	—
Midnapore	—	70,762 5 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	6,748 10 10 0	—	—	—	77,511 0 5 0	—
		5,51,969 9 13 3		4,13,845 4 15 0		2,38,290 5 16 0		20,363 12 5 0		36,255 5 11 3		12,60,924 6 1 2	
SUBAH BEHAR.													
Patna	—	2,27,462 13 0 0	—	45,352 0 0 0	—	78,000 0 15 0	—	2,420 12 0 0	—	—	—	3,53,235 9 15 0	—
Sircar Saurun	—	50,682 1 0 0	—	31,685 15 15 0	—	5,968 6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	88,336 7 5 0	—
		2,78,144 14 0 0		77,037 15 15 0		83,968 7 5 0		2,420 12 0 0		—		4,41,572 1 0 0	
Rupees	—	20,96,010 3 9 3	—	21,98,872 0 6 3	—	6,93,632 6 3 2	—	50,588 8 5 2	—	1,86,538 6 19 2	—	52,25,641 9 5 0	—

Fort William, the 13th March 1780.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Depart^{mt}.

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1186, or Behar Year 1187, English Stile 1779-80, disbursed from the Treasuries of the following Divisions.

DEWANNY.

Burdwan Division.

Disbursed from the Dewanny Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Paid Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Assistants, Surgeon and Writers on this Establishment, S'R' 1,39,434 11 10 0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry at Burdwan — 14,508 0 0 0

1,53,942 11 10 0

Beerbhoom.

Paid the Salary of the Dewan and the Establishment belonging to this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut — 16,771 10 7 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses, as per Order of Mahomed Reza Cawn — 9,690 14 16 0

26,462 9 3 0

Bissenpore.

Paid the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut — 8,904 7 13 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses — 9,250 10 15 0

18,155 2 8 0

Patchaet.

Paid to the Dewan and different Officers belonging to this Province — 3,113 0 0 0

Patchaet Petty Mehals.

Disbursed to the Officers, &c. on Account of the Collections of these Mehals — 6,387 12 10 0
Total Charges Collections of the Dewanny Lands in this Division — 2,08,061 3 11 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Beerbhoom.

Paid the Annual Allowance to the Rajah of Beerbhoom — 1,50,000 0 0 0
Ditto to his Servants — 9,000 0 0 0
Ditto for Poojah Charges — 896 0 8 0
Ditto the Expenses of the Poonah Ceremony — 69 2 5 0

1,59,965 2 13 0

Bissenpore.

Paid the Annual Allowance to the Rajah of Bissenpore — 58,000 0 4 0
Ditto to his Servants — 4,020 0 0 0
Ditto for Poojah Charges — 4,152 0 0 0
Ditto for Ruffoom Canongoes — 2,296 8 0 0
Ditto the Expenses of the Pooneah Ceremony — 65 11 0 0

68,534 3 4 0

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

2,28,499 5 17 0

2,08,061 3 11 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward				S' R' 4,67,343 4 13 0			
Calcutta Division continued, and brought forward				S' R' 1,69,541 13 10 0			
Charges Zemindarry continued, and brought forward				S' R' 2,27,090 11 15 0			
Houghly.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	35,001	0	0	0
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	2,039	13	0	0
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	—	—	4,303	6	10	0
Thannah Curwah	—	—	—	740	8	1	0
				42,084	11	11	0
Jeffore.							
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants	—	—	—	31,477	12	16	0
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	2,026	8	15	0
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	—	—	406	1	0	0
				33,910	5	12	0
Hidgellee.							
Dorodumna.							
Annual Allowance to the Zem' and his Serv'	—	15,452	2 10 0				
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	11,475	13 19 0				
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	4,941	5 14 0				
				31,869	6	3	0
Myfadel.							
Annual Allowance to the Zem' and his Serv'	—	42,303	9 9 0				
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	4,212	12 0 0				
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	1,378	1 5 0				
				47,894	6	14	0
Soojamootah.							
Annual Allowance to the Zem' and his Serv'	—	5,990	15 11 0				
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	300	10 1 0				
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	316	7 11 0				
				6,608	1	3	0
Tumlook.							
Annual Allowance to the Zem' and his Serv'	—	15,587	8 1 0				
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	890	2 7 0				
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	454	0 10 0				
				16,931	10	18	0
				1,03,303	8	18	0
Mahomedshy.							
Annual Allowance to the Zem' and his Servants	—	—	—	29,913	4	0	0
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	1,164	0	0	0
Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes	—	—	—	370	15	19	0
				31,448	3	19	0
Total Charges Zemindarry of the Dewanny Lands in this Division				4,37,837	9	15	0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees				6,07,379	7	5	0
				4,67,343	4	13	0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	S. R.	4,67,343	4 13 0
Calcutta Division continued, and brought over	—	—	S. R.	6,07,379	7 5 0
Charges General.					
Disburfed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prifoners Diet, Pool-bundee, &c.					
In Nuddea	—	—	10,119	4 0 0	
In Houghly	—	—	709	2 0 0	
In Jeffere	—	—	300	0 0 0	
In Mahomedshy	—	—	4,000	0 1 0	
Total Charges General of the Dewanny Lands in this Division			15,128	6 1 0	
Charges Buildings and Repairs.					
In Nuddea	—	—	300	0 0 0	
In Houghly	—	—	4,000	0 0 0	
Total Charges Buildings and Repairs of the Dewanny Lands in this Division			4,300	0 0 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands under Calcutta Division				6,26,807	13 6 0

Chittagong Province.

Disburfed on Account the Collections of Tipperah, being the Dewanny Lands in this Province	—	—	—	13,340	0 0 0
--	---	---	---	--------	-------

Dacca Division.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and Houfe Rent, to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affittants, Surgeons, and Writers on this Eftablifhment	—	1,06,423	3 10 0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	79,205	6 0 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences	—	42,787	1 5 2
		2,28,415	10 15 2

Silhet.

Allowance to the Collector, Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry,

Charges Fouzdary, &c.	—	—	—	22,590	15 15 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division				2,51,006	10 10 2

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to Nabob Jeffaraut Cawn	—	—	72,000	0 0 0
Ditto to the Officers of the Tope Connah	—	—	28,835	12 2 0
Ditto to the State Penfioners in this Eftablifhment	—	—	46,100	1 0 0
Ditto to the Servants employed in the Manufacture of the Malbog	—	—	2,175	0 0 0
Cofs	—	—		

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees 1,49,110 13 2 0

	2,51,006	10 10 2	11,07,491	1 19 0
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Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

Dewanny continued, and brought over		S. R.		S. R.	
Dinagore continued, and brought over		2,24,009 14 4 3		15,81,191 4 6 0	
Charges Zemindarry.					
Dinagore.					
Annual Allowance to Rajah Budgenaut	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Burgundaffes	—	—	—	1,50,000 0 0 0	—
Ditto for Rajah's Servants	—	—	—	8,439 3 0 0	—
Ditto for Prisoners Diet	—	—	—	17,881 8 0 0	—
Penfion to Meer Mahomed Hossain	—	—	—	423 8 12 0	—
Charity or Bramins Birt	—	—	—	337 8 0 0	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	7,717 15 0 0	—
Paid Kerpenaut Sing	—	—	—	7,152 1 17 0	—
Charges Pooneah	—	—	—	187 8 0 0	—
		1,92,239 4 9 0			
In Purnea.					
Paid the Zemindar and Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	76,375 14 18 2	—
In Edraukpore.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid ditto	—	—	—	9,880 0 0 0	—
Total Charges Zemindarry of this Division	—	—	—	2,78,495 3 7 2	—
Charges General.					
Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondear, or Commission on Bills.	—	—	—	—	—
At Dinagore	—	—	—	44,918 4 18 0	—
At Purnea	—	—	—	28,156 7 14 0	—
Travelling Charges at Dinagore	—	—	—	2,100 0 0 0	—
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	75,174 12 12 0	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.					
Disbursed on this Account at Dinagore	—	—	—	970 10 0 0	—
Batta.					
On the Jumma of Purnea, settled in Patna Sonauts, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	48,906 12 17 0	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Dinagore Division	—	—	—	6,27,557 5 1 1	—
Moorshedabad Division.					
Disbursed as follows.					
Charges Collections.					
Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Affistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	1,13,618 5 7 0	—
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Division, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	70,189 4 3 0	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	—	2,16,000 0 0 0	—
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	3,99,807 9 10 0	—
		3,99,807 9 10 0		22,08,748 9 7 1	

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward		Moorsbedabad Division continued, and brought forward		S. R. 22,08,748 9 7 1		S. R. 3,99,807 9 10 0	
Charges Zemindarry.							
Paid Ranny of Rajshy her Annual Allowance	—	—	—				
Ditto Gowrey Perfaud ditto	—	—	2,50,000 1 0 0				
Ditto Charity, or Brahmins Ceremonies	—	—	6,000 0 0 0				
Ditto Burgundaffes	—	—	18,000 0 0 0				
Ditto Servants employed in Rajshahy	—	—	25,200 0 0 0				
	—	—	25,968 0 0 0				
Ditto Zemindar of Rokunpore	—	—	30,000 0 0 0			3,25,168 1 0 0	
Ditto Servants Wages	—	—	7,788 0 0 0				
Ditto Account Monza Gowza Mary, for Amount paid into Rajshy Malgorzary	—	—	4,683 15 0 0				
Ditto for Expence of Brahmins Ceremonies	—	—	4,115 1 0 0				
Ditto Account Mangoes	—	—	3,000 0 0 0				
Ditto Zemindar of Lushkerpore	—	—	18,000 0 0 0			49,587 0 0 0	
Ditto Pension to Mirza Mohindee	—	—	180 0 0 0				
Ditto Sutrajut Chowdree of Chundlehy	—	—	3,600 0 0 0				
Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundlehy	—	—	900 0 0 0				
Ditto Charity to Mahomed Istoph	—	—	360 0 0 0			22,680 0 0 0	
Ditto Pooneah Expence	—	—	411 0 0 0				
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	24,753 4 10 0				
Ditto Chowdry of Jehanguirpore	—	—	10,234 15 0 0			25,524 4 10 0	
Ditto of Pergunnah Hatindah	—	—	4,576 0 0 0				
Total Charges Zemindarry of this Division	—	—	—			4,37,770 4 10 0	
Charges General.							
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, mending the Roads, &c.	—	—	—				
Charges Poolbundee	—	—	20,331 15 15 1				
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	1,78,708 5 7 0			1,99,040 5 2 1	
Charges Buildings and Repairs.							
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—			6,333 5 7 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Moorsbedabad Division	—	—	—			10,42,951 8 9 1	
						Carry over, Sicca Rupees 32,51,700 1 16 2	

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

S' R' 32,51,700 1 16 2

Dewanny continued, and brought over
Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Rajemahal.	8,208 0 0 0
Burgundaffes Wages	1,260 0 0 0
Sezawull and Hill People escorting the Dawks	4,068 0 0 0
Cutcherry Servants Wages as per Establishment	13,536 0 0 0

Boglepore.

Salary to the Superintendent, Affistants, Surgeon, &c. on this Establishment	20,591 15 11 0
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Collections of this Province	14,212 7 9 0
Travelling Charges to the Superintendent and his Affistants	1,883 11 0 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	18,503 6 8 0

55,191 8 8 0

68,727 8 8 0

Total Charges Collections of these Provinces

Charges Zemindarry.

Rajemahal.	491 11 14 0
Annual Allowance to Chowdry of Pergunnah Gorechund	6,000 0 0 0
Annual Allowance to the Zemindars	2,547 11 10 0
Ditto ditto to Chowdry of Bhatia Gopaulpore	1,839 0 0 0
Ditto Pension to Meer Jumna	179 4 14 0
Ditto to Objects of Charity	976 8 0 0
Ditto to Serimjamy Canongoes	115 1 16 0
Ditto Durgah Codum Ruffool	2,500 0 0 0
Ditto to the Canongoes	14,649 5 14 0

Boglepore.

Allowance to the Cawzee of the Ead	84 12 0 0
Ditto Account Rozundars	13,308 14 16 0
Ditto to Ruffoom Canongoes	77 3 13 0
Ditto to Rajah Soujan Sing and Roshun Bux	860 12 11 0

19,331 11 0 0

33,981 0 14 0

Total Charges Zemindary of these Provinces

Charges General.

Rajemahal.	4,498 7 0 0
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Cutwally, &c.	924 0 0 0
Travelling Charges	5,422 7 0 0

5,422 7 0 0

1,02,708 9 2 0

32,51,700 1 16 2

A P P E N D I X.

	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
	1,02,708	9 2 0	32,51,700	1 16 2	—	—	—
Charges General continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boglepore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondan, &c.	4,183	9 4 2	—	—	—	—	—
Advance to the Rajah's Rohun Bucks, and Soojan Sing for the Chokeybunde of Munnyhurry and Modobun	16,305	1 19 2	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of these Provinces	20,488	11 4 0	—	—	—	—	—
Batta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of Boglepore and Haveli Monghyr, settled in P ^a S ^a , to bring to Siccas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemehal and Boglepore Provinces	18,372	15 18 0	—	—	—	—	—
Rungpore Province.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed as follows.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salary to the Superintendent, Affistants, and Surgeon of this Province	30,900	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	26,179	15 17 0	—	—	—	—	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses	11,052	9 13 3	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of this Province	68,132	9 10 3	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore	24,130	3 11 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto of Cooch Behar	72,971	9 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Zemindary of this Province	97,101	12 13 0	—	—	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs, Poolbundes, Travelling Charges, &c.	10,493	9 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
The Amount included in the Adawlut, but excused the Zemindars of Coonde, agreeable to the Orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, dated 9th September 1777	11,101	1 18 3	—	—	—	—	—
Lois on New Narrany Rupees	8,189	14 5 1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General of this Province	29,784	9 9 0	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed in this Province	915	5 6 0	—	—	—	—	—
Batta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of Rungpore, settled in Narrany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Siccas	67,050	12 1 3	—	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of Coach Behar ditto	26,488	7 16 1	—	—	—	—	—
Total Batta of this Province	93,539	3 18 0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rungpore Province	2,89,473	8 16 3	—	—	—	—	—
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	36,88,166	5 17 1	—	—	—	—	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

S^r R^r 36,88,166 5 17 1

Dewanny continued, and brought over

Silberris Province.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary and Houfe Rent to the Superintendent of this Province	—	—	18,000 0 0 0
Advanced on Account of the Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	918 12 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	<u>18,918 12 0 0</u>

Charges General.

Paid for Petty Charges, Ruffoom Canongoes, Charges on Treafure	—	—	1,816 7 19 2
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Silberris Province	—	—	<u>20,735 3 19 2</u>

Futtyfing Province.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Commission allowed the Superintendent of this Province	—	—	9,383 11 0 0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province	—	—	2,400 0 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	<u>11,783 11 0 0</u>

Charges Zemindarry.

10,000 0 0 0

Annual Allowance to the Zemindars, Neelcaunto and Parbutty

Charges General.

Hoondean, or Commission on Bills	—	—	450 0 0 0
Poolbunde	—	—	1,600 0 0 0
Total Charges General of this Province	—	—	<u>2,050 0 0 0</u>
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Futtyfing Province	—	—	<u>23,833 11 0 0</u>

Rangpur Province.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid to the Collector, Affistant, Surgeon, Officers, and Servants employed in the Cutcherry, on Account the Collections of this Province	—	—	32,670 0 0 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	3,766 12 15 0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	<u>36,436 12 15 0</u>

Charges General.

2,566 6 15 0

Paid Dawk Charges, Prifoners Diet, &c.

On the Jumma of Rangpur, &c. fetled in Sonaut Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	4,380 3 17 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rangpur Province	—	—	<u>43,383 .7 7 0</u>

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees 37,76,118 12 3 3

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

S. R. 37,87,577 14 18 3
S. R. 5,70,121 8 15 0Dewanny continued, and brought over
Ceded Lands continued, and brought over

Calcutta Division.

Disbursed from the Ceded Lands under this Division.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the	1,08,060	0	0	0
Affidants and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the	47,220	0	0	0
Courts of Adawlut	33,684	15	18	0
Advanced on Account the Foudzary Expenses	1,800	0	0	0
Paid to the Mohrers and other Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the	10,338	0	0	0
Collections of the 24 Pargunnahs	—	—	—	—
Ditto for the Town of Calcutta and its Dependencies	—	—	—	—
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	2,01,102	15	18	0

Charges Zemindarry.

Disbursed on Account of Birtee or Charity	1,115	4	0	0
Allowance to the Canongoes	2,269	8	0	0
Total Charges Zemindarry of the Ceded Lands in this Division	3,384	12	0	0

Charges General.

Paid to Chowkrydars employed in watching the Town of Calcutta	58,072	8	0	0
Poolbunde Repairs	23,538	0	0	0
Charges of Adawlut at Anorpore Azimabad and Sudder	25,188	0	0	0
Disbursed for House Rent, Expenses of Law Suits, Travelling Charges, repairing Roads, and other Cutcherry Contingencies	55,625	7	7	2
Total Charges General of the Ceded Lands in this Division	1,62,423	15	7	2
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Ceded Lands in Calcutta Division	3,66,911	11	5	2

Chittagong Province.

Disbursed from the Ceded Lands under this Province.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance and House Rent to the Chief and Affidants, &c.	34,282	12	0	0
Pay to the Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, and Courts of Adawlut	16,775	12	15	0
Advanced on Account of Foudzary Expenses	15,826	4	0	0
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Province	66,884	12	15	0

Charges Zemindarry.

Pay to the Portuguese Padries, and Charity to the Poor, agreeable to the established Custom	4,373	2	15	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	71,257	15	10	0
	9,37,023	4	0	2
	37,87,577	14	18	3

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S' R' 37,87,577 14 18 3
Ceded Lands continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S' R' 4 0 2
Chittagong Province continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	9,37,033
Charges General.	—	—	S' R' 71,257 15 10 0	—
Paid for Prisoners Diet and Petty Charges	—	—	—	2,382 4 0 0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	6,206 13 10 0
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	—
Batta.	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of this Province, settled in Ducky and Dafs Maffa, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	36,255 5 11 3
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands in Chittagong Province	—	—	—	1,16,102 6 11 3

Midnapore Province.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon in this Establishment	—	—	25,313 13 15 0
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	29,876 4 0 0
Advanced on Account Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	5,512 8 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	60,702 9 15 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	2,040 1 15 0
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	9,479 15 8 0
Total Charges General of this Province	—	—	11,520 1 3 0

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	—	—	6,748 5 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Midnapore Province	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands for the Bengal Year 1186	—	—	78,970 15 18 0
			11,32,106 10 10 1

SUBAH BEHAR.

Patna Division.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Annual Allowance to Rajah Kullian Sing	—	—	52,625 0 0 0
Ditto Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent, to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	82,946 5 15 0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	54,286 8 8 2
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	51,975 8 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	2,41,833 6 3 2

7

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

2,41,833 6 3 2

49,19,684 9 9 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1779-80.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—
Subah Behar continued.	—	—	—
Patna Division continued, and brought over	—	S. R. 2,41,833	6 3 2
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—
Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners in the Behar Establishment	—	—	44,845 0 0 0

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, mending the Roads, Office Charges, and other Contingencies	74,278	3 18 1	—
Disbursed on Account of Law Charges	10,414	7 0 0	—
Total Charges General of this Division	84,692	10 18 1	—

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account	—	—	3,138 4 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Patna Division	—	—	3,74,509 5 1 3

Sircar Saurun, &c. Districts.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Allowance to the Collector, Assistant, Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry, employed in the Collections of these Districts, likewise the Courts of Adawlut, and Horsemen	—	—	56,410 15 0 0
--	---	---	---------------

Charges Zemindarry.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, likewise to the Canongoes	—	—	31,641 4 15 0
--	---	---	---------------

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, House Rent, &c.	—	—	11,499 8 10 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Saurun, &c. Districts	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Subah Behar, for the Behar Year 1187	—	—	—

Grand Total of Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1186, or Behar Year 1187, as per General Statement of Demands, Receipts, and Balances

99,551 12 5 0	4,74,061 1 6 3
— Rupees	53,93,745 10 15 3

A P P E N D I X.

ARTICLE VI.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal
Year 1186, or Behar Year 1187, English Style 1779-80.

DIVISIONS.	Charges Collections.		Charges Zemindar.		Charges General.		Charges Buildings and Repairs.		Batta.		Grand Total of the Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.												
Burdwan —	2,08,061	3 11 0	—	2,49,286	10 17 0	9,995	6 5 0	—	—	—	4,67,342	4 13 0
Calcutta —	1,69,541	13 10 0	—	4,37,837	9 15 0	15,128	6 1 0	4,300	0 0 0	—	6,26,807	13 6 0
Chittagong —	13,340	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,340	0 0 0
Dacca —	2,51,006	10 10 2	—	1,70,375	4 3 1	33,816	5 5 1	575	0 0 0	17,926	4,73,700	2 7 0
Dinapore —	2,24,009	14 4 3	—	2,78,495	3 7 2	75,174	12 12 0	970	10 0 0	48,906	6,27,557	5 1 1
Moorhedabad —	3,99,807	9 10 0	—	4,37,770	4 10 0	1,99,040	5 2 1	6,333	5 7 0	—	10,42,951	8 9 1
Rajmehal and Boglepore	68,727	8 8 0	—	33,981	0 14 0	25,911	2 4 0	—	—	18,372	1,46,992	11 4 0
Rungpore —	68,132	9 10 3	—	97,101	12 13 0	29,784	9 9 0	915	5 6 0	93,639	2,89,473	8 16 3
Silberris —	18,918	12 0 0	—	—	—	1,816	7 19 2	—	—	—	20,735	3 19 2
Futehling —	11,783	11 0 0	—	10,000	0 0 0	2,050	0 0 0	—	—	—	23,833	11 0 0
Jungle Terry —	7,831	4 0 0	—	1,452	0 15 0	274	8 0 0	—	—	1,451	11,459	2 15 0
Ramgur —	36,426	12 15 0	—	—	—	2,566	6 15 0	—	—	4,380	43,383	7 7 0
	14,77,597	13 0 0	—	17,16,399	14 14 3	3,96,008	5 13 0	13,094	4 13 0	1,84,577	37,87,577	14 18 3
CEDED LANDS.												
Burdwan —	30,655	1 0 0	—	5,28,613	5 0 0	2,186	7 5 0	8,666	11 10 0	—	5,70,121	8 15 0
Calcutta —	2,01,102	15 18 0	—	3,384	12 0 0	1,62,423	15 7 2	—	—	—	3,66,911	11 5 2
Chittagong —	66,884	12 15 0	—	4,373	2 15 0	2,382	4 0 0	6,206	13 10 0	36,255	1,16,102	6 11 3
Midnapore —	60,702	9 15 0	—	—	—	11,520	1 3 0	6,748	5 0 0	—	78,970	15 18 0
	3,69,345	7 8 0	—	5,36,391	3 15 0	1,78,512	11 15 2	21,621	14 0 0	36,255	11,32,106	10 10 1
SUBAH BEHAR.												
Patna —	2,41,833	6 3 2	—	44,845	0 0 0	84,692	10 18 1	3,138	4 0 0	—	3,74,509	5 1 3
Sircar Saurin —	56,410	15 0 0	—	31,641	4 15 0	11,499	8 10 0	—	—	—	99,551	12 5 0
	2,98,244	5 3 2	—	76,486	4 15 0	96,192	3 8 1	3,138	4 0 0	—	4,74,061	1 6 3
Rupees	21,35,187	9 11 2	—	23,29,457	7 4 3	6,70,723	4 16 3	37,854	6 13 0	2,20,832	53,93,745	10 15 3

Fort William, 30th April 1781.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

[10 D]

Dewanny continued, and brought forward

Calcutta Division continued, and brought forward

Charges Zemindary continued, and brought forward

Houghly.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Thunah Cutwah

Jeffere.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Hidgelee.

Dorodumna.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Myfadel.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Soojamootah.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Tumlook.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Mahomed Shy.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purposes

Ditto ditto to the Canongoes

Total Charges Zemindary of the Dewanny Lands in this Division

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

S' R' 4,51,833 1 8 0

S' R' 6,41,029 10 5 3

Dewanny continued, and brought over
Calcutta Division continued, and brought over

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Poolbundee, &c.

In Nuddea

Houghly

Jeffere

Mahomedthy

Total Charges General of the Dewanny Lands in this Division

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

In Nuddea

Houghly

Total Charges Buildings and Repairs of the Dewanny Lands in this Division
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Dewanny Lands in Calcutta Division

Chittagong Province.

Charges Collections.

Disbursed on Account the Collections of Tipperah, being the Dewanny Lands in this Province

Charges General.

Disbursed for Premium on Tygers Heads

Total Charges on the Gro's Collections of the Dewanny Lands in Chittagong Province

Dacca Division.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent, to the Chief and Members of the Provincial

Council, to the Affiliants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment

Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Di-

vision, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut

Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses

Sylhet.

Allowance to the Collector, Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, &c.

Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses

Total Charges Collections of this Division

10,000 0 0 0

709 2 0 0

300 0 0 0

4,000 0 1 0

15,009 2 1 0

300 0 0 0

5,000 0 0 0

5,300 0 0 0

6,61,338 12 6 3

14,229 6 5 2

400 0 0 0

14,629 6 5 2

2,56,335 14 6 2

18,590 3 18 0

10,556 7 10 2

20,146 11 8 2

2,85,482 9 15 0

2,85,482 9 15 0

11,27,801 4 0 1

Carry forward, Seea Rupees

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Beliar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward — — — — — S^r R^s 11,27,801 4 0 1
Dacca Division continued, and brought forward — — — — — S^r R^s 2,85,482 9 15 0
Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to Nabob Jeffaurut Cawn — — — — — 72,000 0 0 0
Ditto to the Officers of the Tope Connah — — — — — 28,835 12 2 0
Ditto to the State Pensioners on the Establishment — — — — — 46,100 1 0 0
Ditto to the Servants employed in the Manufacture of the Malbogh Cofs — — — — — 2,175 0 0 0
Ditto to Objects of Charity — — — — — 6,480 0 0 0
Ditto to the Canongoes — — — — — 3,443 15 17 3
Ditto to Rozundars — — — — — 630 0 0 0
Paid the Expence of the Pooneah Ceremony — — — — — 200 0 0 0

1,59,864 12 19 3

Sylhet.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants — — — — —
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division — — — — —

12,798 2 2 0

1,72,662 15 1 3

Charges General.

Paid for Law Charges, Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.

20,211 12 0 0

Sylhet.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Dawk Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c. — — — — —
Total Charges General of this Division — — — — —

16,938 4 17 1

37,150 0 17 1

Batta.

On the Jumma of Sylhet, &c.—settled in Cowries, to bring them into Siccas — — — — —
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dacca Division — — — — —

— — — — —

5,42,632 8 17 1

Dinagore Division.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowances, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affiftants, Surgeon and Writers on this Establishment — — — — —
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Division; and likewise the Courts of Adawlut.

99,410 11 0 0

At the Sudder or Head Cutcherry at Dinagore — — — — — 66,657 4 13 3
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences — — — — — 32,044 9 8 0

98,701 14 1 3

Ditto ditto Purnea under this Division — — — — —

Ditto ditto Edrackpore ditto — — — — —

Total Charges Collections of this Division — — — — —

41,764 11 10 0

4,920 0 0 0

2,44,797 4 11 3

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

2,44,797 4 11 3

16,70,433 12 17 2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 16,70,433 12 17 2
Dinagore Division continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 2,44,797 4 11 3
Charges Zemindary.				
Purnea.				
Paid the Zemindar, his Servants, and Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	76,375 14 18 2
Edrackpore.				
Paid ditto	—	—	—	9,880 0 0 0
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	—	86,255 14 18 2
Charges General.				
Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondean or Commiffion on Bills, &c.	—	—	—	S' R' 28,578 14 19 0
At the Sudder	—	—	—	28,156 7 9 2
At Purnea	—	—	—	6,100 0 0 0
Travelling Charges	—	—	—	—
Total Charges General in this Division	—	—	—	62,835 6 8 2
Charges Buildings and Repairs.				
Disburfed on this Account at the Sudder	—	—	—	970 10 0 0
Batta.				
On the Jumma of Purnea, fettled in Patna Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	48,906 12 17 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dinagore Division	—	—	—	4,43,776 0 15 3
Moorhedabad Division.				
Disburfed as follows.				
Charges Collections.				
Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, to the Affittant, Surgeon, and Writers on this Eftablifhment	—	—	—	1,11,974 15 12 0
Allowance to the Dewan, the Officer of the Cutcherry employed in the Col- lections of this Division, and likewise the Courts or Adawlut	—	—	—	75,188 3 19 0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	—	3,75,000 0 0 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	5,63,163 3 0 2
Charges Zemindary.				
Paid the Ranny of Rajefhahy her annual Allowance	—	—	—	2,50,000 0 0 0
Ditto Gowryperfaud	—	—	—	6,000 0 0 0
Ditto Charity or Brahmins Céremories	—	—	—	18,000 0 0 0
Ditto Burgundafies	—	—	—	25,200 0 0 0
Ditto Servants employed in Rajefhahy	—	—	—	25,968 0 0 0
Ditto Pooneah Charges	—	—	—	100 0 0 0
	3,25,268	0 0 0		
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	3,25,268	0 0 0	5, 3,163 3 0 2	21,14,209 13 13 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-1.

		S. R.	21,14,209	13,13	1
Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—
Moorshedabad Division continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Zemindar of Rocunpore	—	—	3,25,268	0	0
Ditto Servants Wages	—	—	30,000	0	0
Ditto Malguzarry Gowrah Marry, for Amount paid into the Rajeshahy Malguzarry	—	—	7,788	0	0
Ditto for Expenses of Brahmins Ceremony	—	—	4,684	0	0
Ditto Account Mangoes	—	—	4,115	1	0
	—	—	3,000	0	0
Ditto Zemindar of Lufkerpore	—	—	49,587	1	0
Ditto Pension to Mirza Mehendy	—	—	18,000	0	0
Ditto Satrajit Chowdry of Chundlehy	—	—	180	0	0
Ditto to the Zemindar of Chundlehy	—	—	3,600	0	0
	—	—	900	0	0
Ditto Charity to Mahomed Ifsoph	—	—	22,680	0	0
Ditto Pooneah Expence	—	—	360	0	0
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	300	0	0
	—	—	24,753	4	10
Ditto Charity of Jehenguirpore	—	—	25,413	4	10
Ditto ditto of Pergunnah Hatindah	—	—	20,470	0	0
	—	—	4,575	15	0
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	—	—	25,045	15	0
	—	—	4,47,994	4	10
Charges General.					
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, mending the Roads, Hoondcan, &c.	—	—	8,146	15	10
Charges Poolbunder	—	—	1,51,175	0	0
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	1,59,321	15	10
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	5,500	0	0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	11,75,979	7	10
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Moorshedabad Division	—	—			
Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces.					
Disburfed as follows.					
Charges Collections.					
Rajemahal.					
Burgundaffes Wages	—	—	S. R. 8,208	0	0
Sezawul and Hill People eforting the Dawks	—	—	1,260	0	0
Cutcherry Servants Wages	—	—	4,068	0	0
	—	—	13,536	0	0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	—	—	13,536	0	0
	—	—	32,90,179	4	14

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought over Rajemahal and Boglepore Provinces continued. Charges Collections continued, and brought over Boglepore.	—	—	S ^r R ^s	32,90,179	4	14	1
Salary to the Superintendent, Assistant, Surgeon, &c. on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collections of this Province	—	—	S ^r R ^s	13,536	0	0	0
Travelling Charges to the Superintendent	—	—	28,786	9	0	0	—
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses	—	—	15,257	13	6	1	—
Sezawul and Burgundassies at Jungle Terry	—	—	2,668	6	19	0	—
Chowkeybundee at ditto and Barcol	—	—	28,363	10	0	0	—
	—	—	4,018	11	11	0	—
	—	—	6,777	7	15	0	—
Total Charges Collections of these Provinces	—	—	85,872	10	11	2	—
	—	—	99,408	10	11	2	—

Charges Zemindary.

Rajemahal.							
Annual Allowance to Chowdry of Pergunnah Conkjoie	—	—	491	11	4	0	—
Ditto ditto to the Zemindar	—	—	6,000	0	0	0	—
Ditto ditto to Chowdry of Bhatea Gopaulpore	—	—	2,547	11	10	0	—
Ditto Pension to Meer Jumma	—	—	853	0	0	0	—
Ditto ditto to Object's of Charity	—	—	179	7	0	0	—
Ditto ditto to Seremjamy Canongoes	—	—	576	8	0	0	—
Ditto ditto to Durgah Codum Ruffool	—	—	115	0	0	0	—
Ditto ditto to Canongoes	—	—	2,500	0	0	0	—
	—	—	13,663	5	14	0	—

Boglepore.

Allowance to the Cawzee of the Ead	—	—	120	1	0	0	—
Ditto Account Rozundars	—	—	25,937	10	6	0	—
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes of Jungle Terry	—	—	77	3	12	0	—
Ditto Rajah Soujan Sing and Rohua Bucks	—	—	754	3	12	2	—
Ruffoom of Zemindar Monfhurry	—	—	222	5	15	0	—
Allowance and Ruffoom to Muzafur Ally, Zemindar of Borepore	—	—	14,895	7	2	0	—
Total Charges Zemindary of these Provinces	—	—	42,006	15	7	2	—
	—	—	55,670	5	1	2	—

Charges General.

Rajemahal.							
Allowance to Cutwally	—	—	600	0	0	0	—
For Cutcherry Contingencies, &c.	—	—	1,568	4	0	0	—
Hill People	—	—	18,591	0	0	0	—
	—	—	20,759	4	0	0	—
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	20,759	4	0	0	1,55,078	15	13
						0	32,90,179
						4	14
						1	1

Dewanny continued, and brought forward — — — — — S^r R^r 32,90,179 4 14 1
 Rajemhal and Boglepore Provinces continued, and brought forward — — — — — S^r R^r 1,55,078 15 13 0
 Charges General continued, and brought forward — — — — — S^r R^r 20,759 4 0 0

Boglepore.

Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondan, &c. — — — — — 3,434 5 7 1
 Ditto for killing Tygers — — — — — 3,230 6 13 1
 Travelling Charges to the Affiant — — — — — 420 0 0 0

Total Charges General of these Provinces — — — — — 7,084 12 2 0
 27,844 0 2 0

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disburfed on this Account at Boglepore — — — — — 274 11 0 0

Batta.

On the Jumma of Boglepore, Havely, Mongheir and Jungle Terry, settled in Patna Sonats, to bring them into Siccas — — — — — — — — —

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemhal and Boglepore Provinces — — — — — 17,935 5 4 0
 2,01,132 15 17 2

Rungpore Province.

Disburfed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Salary to the Superintendent, Affiant, and Surgeon, on this Establishment — — — — — S^r R^r 30,240 0 0 0
 Allowance to the Dewan, the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut — — — — — 26,582 11 16 0
 Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences — — — — — 9,769 8 13 3
 Total Charges Collections of this Province — — — — — 66,592 4 9 3

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore — — — — — 19,358 8 3 1
 Ditto ditto of Coach Behar — — — — — 72,971 9 2 0
 Ditto ditto to the Canongoes — — — — — 4,771 11 8 0
 Total Charges Zemindary of this Province — — — — — 97,101 12 13 1

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs, Poolbundee, &c. — — — — — 5,828 4 10 0
 Ditto Hoondan, and Charges transporting Treasure, &c. — — — — — 4,762 0 17 2
 Loss of Batta on New Narany Rupees — — — — — 10,017 0 15 3
 Total Charges General of this Province — — — — — 20,607 6 3 1

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disburfed on this Account — — — — — 915 5 6 0

Carry over, Sicca Rupees

1,85,216 12 12 1 34,91,312 4 11 3

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-i.

Dewanny continued, and brought over				S' R'	S' R'	S' R'
Rungpore Province continued, and brought over				1,85,216	12 12 1	34,91,312
Batta.						
On the Jumma of Rungpore, settled in Norany Rupees, deducted to bring the Jumma into Siccas						
On the Jumma of Coach Behar	67,050	12	1 3			
Total Batta of this Province	26,488	7	16 1			
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rungpore Province	93,539	3	18 0			2,78,756
Silberris Province.						
Disburfed as follows.						
Charges Collections.						
Salary and Houfe Rent to the Superintendent of this Province	18,000	0	0 0			
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expences	6,776	3	10 0			
Total Charges Collections of this Province	24,776	3	10 0			29,373
Charges General.						
Paid Allowance to Burgundaffes, Petty Charges, Ruffoom Canongoes, Charges on Treafure, &c.				4,597	1 19 0	5 9 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silberris Province						
Futtyfyng Province.						
Disburfed as follows.						
Charges Collections.						
Commiffion allowed to the Superintendent of this Province	9,119	15	17 0			
Writers, Servants Wages, &c.	2,400	0	0 0			
Allowance to the Dewan, and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province	4,052	15	16 0			
Total Charges Collections of this Province	15,571	15	13 0			
Charges Zemindary.						
Annual Allowance to the Zemindars Nealcaunt and Parbatty				4,179	3 19 0	
Charges General.						
Hoondean, or Commiffion on Bills	675	9	14 0			
Pocibundee	1,600	0	0 0			
Total Charges General of this Province	2,275	9	14 0			
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Futtyfyng Province						22,027
Ramgur Province.						13 6 0
Disburfed as follows.						
Charges Collections.						
Paid to the Collector, Affiftants, Surgeon, Officers, and Servants employed in the Cutcherry on Account the Collections of this Province	28,915	0	0 0			38,21,409
Carry forward, Siccas Rupees	28,915	0	0 0			7 17 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grois Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^s	38,21,469	7	17	0
Ramgur Province continued.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^s	28,915	0	0	0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expences	—	—	—	5,101	8	15	0
Paid Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry on Account of the Col- lections of Jungle Terry	—	—	—	4,244	8	0	0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	—	38,261	0	15	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Jungle Terry	—	—	—	1,108	0	5	0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Dawk Charges, Prisoners Diet, and petty Charges, &c.	—	—	—	2,516	7	5	0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	90	8	0	0
Batta.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On the Jumma of Ramgur and Jungle Terry, settled in Sonat Rupees, to bring them into Siccas	—	—	—	5,831	9	17	0
Total Charges on the Grois Collections of the Ramgur Province	—	—	—	47,807	10	2	0

Huzzoor Tasseel.

Dinagapore.

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to Rajah Budgenaut	—	—	—	1,50,000	0	0	0
Ditto for Burgundaffes	—	—	—	8,439	3	0	0
Ditto for Rajah's Servants	—	—	—	17,881	8	0	0
Ditto for Prisoners Diet	—	—	—	214	5	13	1
Pension to Meer Mahomed Hossain	—	—	—	168	12	0	0
Charity on Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	7,717	15	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	3,576	0	0	0
Poorcah Charges	—	—	—	100	0	0	0
Total Charges Account the Collections of the Huzzoor Tasseel under the Dewanny	—	—	—	1,88,007	11	13	1
Total Charges on the Grois Collections of the Dewanny for the Bengal Year 1187	—	—	—	40,57,374	13	12	1

C E D E D L A N D S.

Huzzoor Tasseel.

Burdwan.

Charges Collections.

Allowance disburfed by the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council,
being in part of the Sudder Charges

—	—	—	9,617	0	10	0
—	—	—	9,617	0	10	0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	—	—	9,617	0	10	0

40,57,374 13 12 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r	40,57,374	13	12	1
Ceded Lands continued.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan Division continued.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r	9,617	0	10	0
Advanced to the Superintendent of the Adawlut	—	—	—	—	14,300	0	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	3,096	0	0	0
Advanced on Account of Fouzdarry Expenses	—	—	—	—	11,501	2	15	0
Total Charges Collections of this Province	—	—	—	—	38,514	3	5	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants	—	—	—	—	5,28,613	5	0	0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid petty Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,772	0	0	0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	—	8,000	1	0	0
Total Charges Account the Collections of the Huzzoor Talfeel under the Ceded Lands	—	—	—	—	5,76,899	9	5	0

Calcutta Division.

Disbursed Account the Ceded Lands under the Division.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Court, to the Assistant, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	1,07,360	0	0	0
Paid Commission to the Collector of the Town of Calcutta	14,600	15	18	0
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	47,220	0	0	0
Ditto on Account the Fouzdarry Expenses	35,342	11	5	0
Paid to the Mohrers and other Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of the 24 Perg ^{ts}	1,800	0	0	0
Ditto ditto for the Town of Calcutta and its Dependencies	10,338	0	0	0
Total Charges Collections of the Ceded Lands in this Division	2,16,661	11	3	0

Charges Zemindary.

Disbursed on Account of Birtee or Charity	1,115	4	0	0
Allowance to the Canongoes	2,269	8	0	0
Total Charges Zemindary of this Division	3,384	12	0	0

Charges General.

Paid to Chowkeydars employed in watching the Town of Calcutta	58,072	8	0	0
Poolbunde	23,450	0	0	0
Charges of Adawluts at Anorpore, Azimabad, and Sudder	46,849	0	0	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	1,28,371	8	0	0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 40,57,374 13 12 1
Ceded Lands continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 10,94,925 14 16 3
Midnapore Province continued, and brought over	—	—	S' R' 99,873 6 3 0	
Charges General.				
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	—	—	—	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Midnapore Province for the Bengal Year 1187	—	—	—	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Ceded Lands for the Bengal Year 1187	—	—	—	
				1,10,655 4 10 0
				12,05,591 8 6 3

SUBAH BEHAR.

Patna Division.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Annual Allowances to Rajah Kulean Sing	—	—	—	52,625 0 0 0
Ditto Salary, Allowances, and House Rent to the Chief and Members of the Provincial Council, Assistants, Surgeon, and Writers on this Establishment	—	—	—	65,723 3 5 0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry, and likewise the Courts of Adawlut	—	—	—	31,176 7 6 2
Advanced on Account of Fouzdary Expenses	—	—	—	62,741 4 15 0
Total Charges Collections of this Division	—	—	—	2,12,265 15 6 2

Charges-Zemindary.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment	—	—	—	43,668 0 0 0
---	---	---	---	--------------

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, mending the Roads, Office Charges, and other Contingencies	—	—	—	46,383 7 12 0
Disbursed on Account of Law Charges	—	—	—	27,788 6 10 0
Total Charges General of this Division	—	—	—	74,171 14 2 0

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account	—	—	—	947 4 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Patna Division	—	—	—	3,31,053 1 8 2

Sircar Sauran, &c. Districts.

Disbursed as follows.

Charges Collections.

Paid Allowance to the Collector, Assistant, Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry, employed in the Collections of these Districts, likewise the Courts of Adawlut, and Horsemen	—	—	—	39,518 14 1 2
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	39,518 14 1 2
				3,31,053 1 8 2
				52,62,966 5 19 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1780-1.

Dewanny, &c. continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 3,31,053	S ^r R ^r 52,62,966	5 19 0
Subah Behar continued, and brought forward	—	—	1 2	1 8 2	.
Sircar Saurun Districts continued, and brought forward	—	—	39,518 14	—	—
Charges Zemindary.					
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, likewise to the Canongoes	—	—	32,019 9	—	—
Charges General.					
Disburfed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, House Rent, &c.	—	—	7,719 8 5	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Sircar Saurun Districts	—	—	—	79,258 0 1 2	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Subah Behar Province for the Behar Year 1188	—	—	—	4,10,311 1 10 0	—
Grand Total of Charges on collecting the Revenues of the Dewanny, Ceded Lands, and Subah Behar, for the Bengal Year 1187, or Behar Year 1188, as per General Statement of Demand, Receipts, and Balances	—	—	—	56,73,277 7 9 0	—

Fort William, the 1st May 1782.

Errors excepted.
CHARLES CROFTES,
Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CHARGES on the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the DEWANNY, CEDED LANDS, and SUBAH BEHAR, for the Bengal Year 1187, or Behar Year 1188, English Style 1780-1.

	Charges Collections.			Charges Zemindary.			Charges General.			Charges Buildings and Repairs.			Batta.		Grand Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar.	
DEWANNY.																
Burdwan	—	2,02,546	6 11 0	—	2,49,286	10 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,51,833	1 8 0
Calcutta	—	2,27,012	0 10 3	—	4,14,017	9 15 0	—	15,009	2 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	14,229	6 5 2	—	—	—	—	400	0 0 0	—	5,300	0 0 0	—	—	—	6,61,338 12 6 3
Dacca	—	2,85,482	9 15 0	—	1,72,662	15 1 3	—	37,150	0 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,629 6 5 2
Dinapore	—	2,44,797	4 11 3	—	86,255	14 18 2	—	62,835	6 8 2	—	—	—	47,336	15 3 1	—	5,42,632 8 17 1
Moorthadabad	—	5,63,163	3 0 2	—	4,47,994	4 10 0	—	1,59,321	15 10 2	—	970	10 0 0	—	48,906	12 17 0	4,43,776 0 15 3
Rajmehal and Boglepore	—	99,408	10 11 2	—	55,670	5 1 2	—	27,844	0 0 2	—	5,500	0 0 0	—	—	—	11,75,979 7 1 0
Rungpore	—	66,592	4 9 3	—	97,101	12 13 1	—	20,607	6 3 1	—	—	—	17,935	5 4 0	—	2,01,132 15 17 2
Silberris	—	24,776	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	4,597	1 19 0	—	915	5 6 0	—	93,539	3 18 0	2,78,756 0 10 1
Futty Sing	—	15,572	15 13 0	—	4,179	3 19 0	—	2,275	9 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,373 5 9 0
Rangpur	—	38,261	0 15 0	—	1,108	0 5 0	—	2,516	7 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,027 13 6 0
Huzzoor Taffel	—	—	—	—	1,88,097	11 13 1	—	—	—	—	90	8 0 0	—	5,831	9 17 0	47,807 10 2 0
		17,81,842	1 13 3		17,16,374	8 14 1		3,32,557	1 19 0		13,051	2 6 0		2,13,549	14 19 1	40,57,374 13 12 8
CEDED LANDS.																
Huzzoor Taffel	—	38,514	3 5 0	—	5,28,613	5 0 0	—	1,772	0 0 0	—	8,000	1 0 0	—	—	—	5,76,899 9 5 0
Calcutta	—	2,16,661	11 3 0	—	3,384	12 0 0	—	1,80,121	15 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,00,168 6 10 0
Chittagong	—	63,144	0 2 0	—	4,204	7 0 0	—	4,605	14 6 0	—	9,658	9 2 0	—	36,255	5 11 3	1,17,868 4 1 3
Midnapore	—	86,443	7 0 0	—	13,429	15 3 0	—	3,533	9 7 0	—	7,248	5 0 0	—	—	—	1,10,655 4 10 0
		4,04,763	5 10 0		5,49,631	7 3 0		1,90,933	7 0 0		24,906	15 2 0		36,255	5 11 3	12,05,591 8 6 3
SUBAH BEHAR.																
Patna	—	2,12,265	15 6 2	—	43,668	0 0 0	—	74,171	14 2 0	—	947	4 0 0	—	—	—	3,31,053 1 8 2
Sircar Saurin, &c.	—	39,518	14 1 2	—	32,019	9 15 0	—	7,719	8 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,258 0 1 2
		2,51,784	13 8 0		75,687	9 15 0		81,897	6 7 0		947	4 0 0		—	—	4,10,311 1 10 0
Rupees	—	24,38,390	4 11 3	—	23,41,694	9 12 1	—	6,04,481	15 6 0	—	38,905	5 8 0	—	2,49,805	4 11 0	56,73,277 7 9 0

Fort William, the 1st May 1782.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Revenue of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1188, or Behar Year 1189, English Style 1781-2.

MOFUSSUL.

Mooredabad Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistant, and Surgeon
Allowance to the Dewan, and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections

31,569 2 0 0
13,700 0 0 0
45,269 2 0 0

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Chowdrey Bissenram of Jehanguirpore
Ditto the Chowdrey of Perga Hattindah
Ditto Charity to Mahomed Isloph of Tannah Cutwah
Ditto Poonnah Expenses
Ditto Rusloom Canongoes

5,117 8 0 0
4,575 15 0 0
360 0 0 0
30 0 0 0
4,683 6 8 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Cont", Mending the Roads, Hoondan, &c.
Allowances to Members of the Late Provincial Council of Mooredabad
Dawk Charges

14,768 13 3 0
15,887 6 13 0
36,085 10 18 0
83 10 0 0

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account

725 0 0 0

1,12,819 10 14 0

Patna Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment
Ditto to the Dewans, and the Officers employed in the Cutcherry

40,800 0 0 0
11,242 12 13 1

Charges Zemindary.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment

52,043 12 13 3
41,489 12 18 1

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, the Festival of the Buckreid, &c. Office Charges, and other Contingencies

11,222 10 13 2

Law Charges.

Disbursed on this Account

5,400 0 0 0

Dawk Charges.

Disbursed for Postage of Letters

19,743 4 0 0

Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Patna Chiefship

1,29,898 8 5 0

Carry over, S. R.

2,42,718 2 19 0

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1861-2.

Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S R' 7,47,342	4 13 3
Midnapore Collectorship continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S R' 55,450	0 0 0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	9,479	15 8 0
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	—	6,078	1 7 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	1,300	0 0 0
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	—	—	—	82	10 0 0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—		
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	—	—	—		
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—		
Paid Account Postage of Letters	—	—	—		
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Midnapore Collectorship	—	—	—		
				72,370	10 15 0

Rungpore Collectors.

Charges Collections.			
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon, on this Establishment	—	—	29,520 0 0
Allowance to the Dewan, and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province	—	—	8,383 5 3
Charges Zemindary.			
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore	—	—	19,358 8 3
Ditto ditto of Coach Behar	—	—	72,971 9 2
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	9,543 6 17
Charges General.			
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs of the Pools, &c.	—	—	4,310 2 17
Ditto Hoondean, and Charges transporting Treasure, &c.	—	—	3,168 6 11
Ditto Elephant Charges	—	—	3,249 1 14
Dawk Charges.			
Paid Account Postage of Letters	—	—	— —
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Rungpore Collectorship	—	—	— —

Rangur Collectorship.

Charges Collections.				
Paid to the Collector, Affiliants, Surgeon, Officer, and Servants employed in the Cutcherry, on	—	—	—	—
Account of these Collections	—	—	—	—
Ditto Burgundassies Wages	—	—	—	—
	31,900	0	0	0
	5,132	6	10	0
	<hr/>			
	37,032	6	10	0
	<hr/>			
Carry forward, S. R.	9,70,321	3	18	2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

			S. R. 9,70,321	3 18 2
Mofufful continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—
Ramgur Collectorship continued.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought forward	37,032	6 10 0	—	—
Paid to the Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry, on Account of the Collections of Jungle Terry	4,694	10 0 0	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	41,727	0 10 0	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Jungle Terry	1,892	2 5 0	—	—
Charges General.	3,074	5 15 0	—	—
Paid Account Prisoners Diet, Cutcherry Contingencies, &c.	—	—	—	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	172	14 15 0	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—
Disburfed Account Postage of Letters	5,900	9 0 0	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Ramgur Collectorship	52,767	0 5 0	—	—
Rajemehal Collectorship.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry	4,068	0 0 0	—	—
Burgundaffes Wages	8,208	0 0 0	—	—
Sezawul and Hill People escorting the Dawks	1,260	0 0 0	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	13,536	0 0 0	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	6,000	0 0 0	—	—
Ditto Pension to Jaffez, &c.	360	0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to Objects of Charity	179	7 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	5,976	8 0 0	—	—
Ditto Durgha Coolum Ruffoe	115	0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Chowdries of Pergunnah Conkijole and Bhatiah Gopaulpore	3,039	6 14 0	—	—
Charges General.	15,670	5 14 0	—	—
Allowance to Cutwally	600	0 0 0	—	—
For Cutcherry Contingencies	1,430	0 0 0	—	—
Hoondean, or Commiffion on Bills remitted to the Prefidency	1,050	0 0 0	—	—
Hill Charges.	3,080	0 0 0	—	—
Paid to the Corp of Hill People	51,222	0 0 0	—	—
Carry over, S. R.	83,508	5 14 0	10,23,088	4 3 2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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83,521 1 14 9

Boglepore Collectorship.

Salary to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, &c. on this Establishment	—	20,173	12	13	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collection of this Province	—	8,651	7	18	0
Travelling Charges to the Collector	—				

30,708 740

Charges Zemandarry.

Allowance to the Cauzies at the Ead	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Account Rozundars	—	—	—	—
Ditto	to Rajah Soujan Sing, and Rochun Bucks of Jungle Terry	—	—	—	—
Ditto	to Golaum Ruffool Jucker	—	—	—	—
Ditto	and Ruffoom to Muzafer Ally, Zemindar of Kerrypore	—	—	—	—
					84 12 0 0
					18,308 14 16 0
					1,810 2 6 0
					330 0 0 0
					14,895 7 2 0

35,429 4 4 0

Charges General.

Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Hoondcan, &c.	—	—	5,586	14	19	0
Ditto Premium for killing Tygers	—	—	2,071	15	16	0
Charges Buildings and Repairs						

7,658 14 15 0

Dawk Charges.

659 400

0045

0
:
C

Sircar Saurun Collectorship.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

26,005 10 6 0

29,777 14 10 0

59494 12 70

Carry forward, S ^r R	81,278	5	30	11,512,76	12	02
---------------------------------	--------	---	----	-----------	----	----

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofufful continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 11,81,278 12 0 2
Sircar Saurun Collectorfhip continued, and brought forward	—	—	S ^r R ^r 81,278 5 3 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—
Paid for Postage of Letters, &c.	—	—	165 5 17 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Saurun Collectorfhip	—	—	81,443 11 0 0
Sircar Tirhut.	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—
Allowance to the Collector, Affistant on this Establishment	—	15,500 0 0 0	—
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account the Collections	—	3,648 0 0 0	—
	—	—	19,148 0 0 0
Charges General.	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies and Hoondean	—	—	3,499 5 15 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—
Paid for Postage of Letters, &c.	—	—	58 6 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Tirhut Collectorfhip	—	—	22,705 11 15 0
Silhet Collectorfhip.	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—
Paid Salary to the Collector, Affistant, on this Establishment	—	18,820 0 0 0	—
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account the Collections	—	6,927 0 0 0	—
	—	—	25,747 0 0 0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar, Canongoes, Charity, &c.	—	—	9,033 15 12 0
Charges General.	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Burgundaffes, Hoondean, &c.	—	—	48,687 5 3 3
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silhet	—	—	83,468 4 15 3
Silberris Collectorfhip.	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—
Salary and Houfe Rent to the Collector	—	18,000 0 0 0	—
Allowance to the Dewan, Officers of the Cutcherry, &c.	—	4,200 0 0 0	—
	—	—	22,200 0 0 0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—
Paid to the Canongoes	—	—	751 11 19 0
Charges General.	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to Burgundaffes, Petty Charges, &c.	—	—	2,940 0 0 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—
Paid for Postage of Letters, &c.	—	—	1,625 14 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silberris	—	—	27,517 9 19 0
Total Charges Account the Mofufful Collections	—	—	13,96,414 1 10 1
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	—	—	13,96,414 1 10 1
	—	—	848

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

S' R' 13,96,414 1 10 1

Mofufful brought over

HUZZOORY.

Burdwan.

Charges Collections.

Paid Commiffion to the Superintendent, Allowance to the Affiftants, Tannahdars and Sezauwul, &c. 1,62,231 1 10 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Allowance to the Zemindar and Servants — — — 3,90,325 0 0 0

Account Charity — — — — — 8,719 8 5 0

Ruffoom Canongoes — — — — — 9,500 0 0 0

Charges Poolbundee — — — — — 4,08,544 8 5 0

Charges General. — — — — — 1,08,016 4 5 0

Travelling Charges to the Commiffioner

For killing Tygers — — — — — 1,150 0 0 0

— — — — — 350 0 0 0

— — — — — 1,500 0 0 0

— — — — — 6,80,291 14 0 0

Beerbhoom.

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid Allowance to the Zemindar

Ditto ditto Servants — — — — — 1,50,000 0 0 0

Debtah Poojah — — — — — 9,000 0 0 0

Pooneah Charges — — — — — 896 8 0 0

Burgundaffes — — — — — 65 2 0 0

Charity — — — — — 2,076 8 10 0

— — — — — 72 0 0 0

— — — — — 1,62,113 9 3 0

Biffenpore.

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid Allowance to the Zemindar

Ditto Servants — — — — — 57,999 14 0 0

Ditto Debtah Poojah — — — — — 4,020 0 0 0

Ditto Pooneah Charges — — — — — 4,152 0 0 0

Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes — — — — — 65 11 0 0

— — — — — 2,296 3 0 0

Charges Poolbundee. — — — — — 68,534 1 0 0

Paid on this Account — — — — — 4,000 0 0 0

— — — — — 72,534 1 0 0

Chundloy Bholonaut.

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid Allowance to the Zemindar

— — — — — 500 0 0 0

— — — — — 9,15,839 8 3 0

— — — — — 13,96,414 1 10 1

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

Abstract of the ~~Ofis~~ Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S. R. 13,96,414	1 40 1
Huzzoory continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S. R. 9,15,839	8 3 0
Chundloy Sutteaject.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	3,600	0 0 0
Dinagepore.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	15,660	0 0 0	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	1,50,000	0 0 0	—
Ditto to his Servants	—	—	17,881	8 0 0	—
Burgundaffes	—	—	8,439	3 0 0	—
Allowance to Mahomed Husein	—	—	337	8 0 0	—
Brahmins Birtce	—	—	7,717	15 0 0	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	7,152	1 17 0	—
Pooncah Exp ^d	—	—	100	0 0 0	—
	—	—	1,91,628	3 17 0	—
Edrackpore.	—	—	—	2,07,288	3 17 0
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar and Servants	—	—	—	9,880	0 0 0
Futteyting.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	10,000	0 0 0	—
Charges Poolbundct.	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	1,600	0 0 0	—
	—	—	—	11,600	0 0 0
Hidgelie.	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	40,795	11 9 2	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to the Zemindars, Brahmins, Birt, Ruffoom Canongoes, &c.	—	—	1,21,772	8 17 3	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Repairing Roads, Charges transporting Treasure, &c.	—	—	53,995	11 6 1	—
	—	—	—	2,16,563	15 13 2
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	13,64,771	11 13 2	13,96,414	1 10 1	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofufful continued, and brought over Huzzoory continued, and brought over Jeffere.	—	—	—	S' R' 13,64,771 11 13 2	—	S' R' 13,96,414 1 10 1
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	18,605 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Servants	—	—	—	4,227 0 0 0	—	—
Jaghire to Mirza Mahomed Eraz Cawn	—	—	—	2,401 0 0 0	—	—
Malguzary Juguegutchah	—	—	—	224 14 17 2	—	—
Debrah Poojah	—	—	—	1,166 10 13 2	—	—
Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	372 2 13 2	—	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	2,026 8 15 0	—	—
				29,023 4 19 2		
Jehanguirpore (Lucky Money).						
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	5,117 8 0 0	—
Jehanguirpore (Judeffory).						
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	5,117 8 0 0	—
Jehanguirpore (Coffenaut).						
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	5,117 8 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	2,161 8 18 0	—	—
Luthkerpore.					7,279 0 18 0	—
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	18,000 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to Mirza Mehundy	—	—	—	180 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	4,208 3 10 2	—	—
					22,388 3 10 2	—
Mahomedhy 12 An' 16 Gun'						
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	13,200 0 0 0	—	—
Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	340 1 6 2	—	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	1,164 0 0 0	—	—
					14,704 1 6 2	—
Mahomedhy, 3 An' 4 Gund'						
Charges Zemindary.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	3,600 0 0 0	—
				Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	14,52,001 6 8 0	13,96,414 1 10 1

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 13,96,414	1	10	1
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purnea continued, and brought over	—	—	—	1,66,494	1	4	3
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutcherry Contingencies	—	—	—	2,778	2	6	0
Allowances to Members and Affiliants of the late Provincial Councils	—	—	—	9,050	0	0	0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	131	15	0	0
	—	—	—	1,78,454	2	10	3
Rocunpore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	30,000	0	0	0
Ditto to Servants	—	—	—	4,788	0	0	0
Ditto Burgundaffes	—	—	—	3,000	0	0	0
Mulguzary Gurramarey	—	—	—	4,684	0	0	0
Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	4,115	0	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	2,103	2	1	0
	—	—	—	48,690	0	2	1
Charges Poolbundee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	1,375	0	0	0
	—	—	—	50,065	0	2	1
Rajeshahy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Ranny Bowanny	—	—	—	2,29,166	10	12	1
Ditto to Gowryperfaud	—	—	—	6,000	0	0	0
Ditto to Servants	—	—	—	25,968	0	0	0
Burgundaffes	—	—	—	25,200	0	0	0
Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	18,000	0	0	0
Pooncah Charges	—	—	—	100	0	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	5,929	9	7	0
	—	—	—	3,10,364	3	19	1
Twenty-four Pergunnahs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers, &c.	—	—	—	11,037	0	0	0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	1,580	1	13	2
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	2,269	8	0	0
	—	—	—	3,849	9	13	2
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, House Rent, Premium for killing Tygers, &c.	—	—	—	2,018	10	0	0
	—	—	—	16,905	3	13	2
Carry forward, Sica Rupees	—	—	—	23,27,919	4	20	13,96,414
	—	—	—	1	10	1	1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1781-2.

Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 13,96,414	1 10 2
Huzzoory continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 24,19,887	1 17 2
Committee of Revenue continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 28,13,478	6 8 1
Charges General continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 16,704	11 16 1
Paid Pooneah Charges	—	—	—	400	0 0 0
Ditto for repairing Road at Kidderpore	—	—	—	513	0 0 0
Ditto Boat Hire, &c. on Treasure remitted from Midnapore	—	—	—	249	2 0 0
Ditto for a Cutcherry House, &c. for the Ameen's Office at Sundeeep	—	—	—	4,440	7 3 3
Ditto for printing Sunnuads, &c. for the Canongoes	—	—	—	492	9 0 0
Ditto for building a Cutcherry House at Belleah	—	—	—	3,000	0 0 0
Ditto Country Paper, Pens, &c.	—	—	—	290	0 0 0
	26,089	14 0 0	—	28,39,568	4 8 1
Total Charges defrayed by the Committee of Revenue from the Khalfah Treasury	—	—	—	52,59,455	6 5 3
Grand Total of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Revenues of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1188, } Sicca Rup'	—	—	—	66,55,869	7 16 0
or Behar Year 1189, as per General State of Demand, Receipts, and Balance	—	—	—	—	—

Fort William, 20th January 1785.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^e Dep^t.

GENERAL R, for the Bengal Year 1188, Behar Year 1189,

	es Police.	Charges Fouzdarry Adawlut.	Charges Dewanny Adawlut.	Allowance to the Members and At- tendants of the late Provincial Coun- cils.	Grand Total of the Charges of 1781-2.
MOFUSSUL.					
Moorshedabad Chiefship	—	—	—	36,085 10 18 0	1,12,819 10 14 0
Patna — ditto -	—	—	—	—	1,29,898 8 5 0
Dacca — ditto -	—	—	—	23,194 10 0 0	2,66,977 8 13 1
Houghly Collectorship	—	—	—	—	86,939 2 11 0
Patchaet ditto -	—	—	—	—	79,896 8 2 0
Chittagong ditto -	—	—	—	—	70,810 14 10 2
Midnapore ditto -	—	—	—	—	72,370 10 15 0
Rungpore ditto -	—	—	—	—	1,50,608 4 7 8
Ramgur ditto -	—	—	—	—	52,767 0 5 8
Rajemahal ditto -	—	—	—	—	83,521 14 0
Boglepore ditto -	—	—	—	—	74,669 16 3 0
Sircar Saurun ditto -	—	—	—	—	81,443 11 0 0
Sircar Tirhut ditto -	—	—	—	—	22,705 11 15 0
Selhet — ditto	—	—	—	—	83,468 4 15 3
Silberris — ditto -	—	—	—	—	27,517 9 19 0
Total Mofussul Charges,	—	—	—	59,280 4 18 0	13,96,414 1 10 1
Total Huzzoory Charges	072 8 0 0	8,82,653 9 13 1	6,89,980 11 5	89,029 7 9 3	52,59,455 6 5 3
Grand Total, Sicca Ru	072 8 0 0	8,82,653 9 13 1	6,89,980 11 5	1,48,309 12 7 3	66,55,869 7 16 0

the 20th January 1785.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accompt^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dept^t.

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of the Revenue of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1189, or Behar Year 1190, English Stile 1782-3.

MOFUSSEUL.

Moorshedabad Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistants, and Surgeon on this Establishment
Allowance to the Dewan and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections

35,918	4	0	0
13,320	0	0	0
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49,238	4	0	0

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to Biffon Ram Chowdry of Ichanguirpore

Ditto to Chowdry of Pergunnah Hatundah

Charity to Mahomed Iffoph of Tannah Cutwah

Poonnah Charges

Ruffoom Canongoes

4,991	0	14	0
1,143	15	5	0
360	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
4,685	6	3	0
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11,210 6 12 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Mending the Roads, Hoondean, &c.

13,714 10 8 0

Dawk Charges.

Postage on Public Letters

Allowances to Members and Assistants of the late Provincial Council at Moorshedabad

Total Charges of the Moorshedabad Chiefship

80	8	0	0
26,700	0	0	0
<hr/>			
1,00,943	13	0	0

Patna Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Paid Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistants, and Surgeon on this Establishment

Allowance to the Dewan and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections

43,450	0	0	0
12,507	7	6	2
<hr/>			

55,757 7 6 2

Charges Zemindary.

Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment

Ditto to Bucknarrain Zemindar

41,489	12	16	2
27,838	15	10	0
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69,328 12 6 2

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, Festival of the Buckred, Hoondean, Office Charges, and other Contingencies

14,453 13 19 2

Law Charges.

Disbursed on this Account

5,400 0 0 0

Charges Buildings and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account

403 6 13 2

Carry over, S^r R^r

1,45,343 8 6 0

1,00,943 13 0 0

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1882-3.

Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	S. R. 1,00,943 13 0 0
Patna Chiefship continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	S. R. 1,45,343 8 6 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges of the Patna Chiefship	—	—	—	—	15,189 15 0 0	1,60,533 7 6 0
Dacca Chiefship.						
Charges Collections.						
Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Chief, Assistants, and Surgeon on this Establishment	53,029 14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed in this Province	22,256 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
					73,305 14 0 0	—
Charges Zemindary.						
Annual Allowance to Mockorum Dowlah	78,000 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Officers of the Tope Connah	6,992 6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the State Prisoners on this Establishment	49,941 2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Objects of Charity	7,020 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Rozundars	682 8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	3,443 15 17 3	—	—	—	—	—
					1,46,079 15 17 3	—
Charges General.						
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	—	32,026 13 3 0	—
Dawk Charges.						
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	156 15 0 0	—
Allowances to Members and Assistants of the late Provincial Council	—	—	—	—	8,400 0 0 0	—
Total Charges on the Gross Collections of Dacca Chiefship	—	—	—	—	—	2,61,969 10 0 3
Monthly Collections.						
Charges Collections.						
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, &c.	34,200 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry	9,036 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
					43,236 0 0 0	—
Charges Zemindary.						
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	17,017 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Charitable Purposes	4,562 7 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Poonchah Charges	100 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
					21,779 0 7 2	—
Charges General.						
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, repairing Roads, Prisoners Diet, Hoondcan, &c.	—	—	—	—	9,027 14 8 0	—
						—
Carry forward, S. R.	74,042 14 15 2	—	—	—	—	5,23,446 14 6 3

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofufful continued, and brought forward

Morrell continued, and brought forward

Hougly Col Dawk Charges.

Postage of Public Letters.

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Houghly Collectorship

Patchaet Collectorship.

Charges Collections.

Paid Salary and Allowance to the College—

Ditto Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collection.

Charge: Zemindar

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar

Ditto to his Servants

Ditto
Ditto

to his servants
for Poojah, or Religious Ceremonies

Ditto

Charges General

Charges General.
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies

Cherry Conting

Dawk Charges.

Total Charges on the Card	—
Charge of Public Letters	—

Total Charges on the Groceries

MITTAGONG COLLECTION

Charges Collections.

Monthly Allowance, and House Rent to the College
Paid to the Dewan, and Officers of the Court

Officers of the Cutcherry

Salary, Allowance, and House Rent to the Collector and

Paid to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry at ditto —

at the same station / at all

Charges Zemindary.

Paid to the Portuguese Padries, and Charity to the Poor

at Chittagong — — — — — to the Poor, agreeably to the Established Custom

Allowance to the Zemindar of Tipperah

Charges General 111

Paid Curcherry Contingencies & Charges General.

and Currency Contingencies, &c., at Chittagong	—
Ditto Ditto at Tinnereh	—

at Upperah

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 6,72,457 10 3 1
Chittagong Collectorship continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 88,561 11 14 1
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—
Postage of Public Letters at Chittagong	—	—	560 13 12 0	—	—
Ditto at Tipperah	—	—	400 6 0 0	—	—
	—	—	—	961 3 12 0	—
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed on this Account at Chittagong	—	—	—	88 15 18 2	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Chittagong Collectorship	—	—	—	—	89,611 15 4 3

Midnapore Collectorship.

Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	56,472 0 0 0
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	—	—	9,479 15 8 0	—	—
Pooneah Charges	—	—	35 0 0 0	—	9,514 15 8 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	—	—	—	—	2,545 0 0 0
Charges Buildings and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	—
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	—	—	—	—	1,200 0 0 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	72 8 0 0	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Midnapore Collectorship	—	—	—	—	69,804 7 8 0

Rungpore Collectorship.

Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	—
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Burgundassies for the Protection of the Province	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	64,764 5 3 0	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to ditto of Couch Behar	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	97 101 12 14 1	—
Carry forward, S' R'	—	—	—	—	5,31,874 0 16 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofufal continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 8,31,874	Q 16 0
Rungpore Collectorfhip continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 1,61,866	1 17 1
Charges General.							
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prifoners Diet, Repairs, Poolbunder, &c.	—	—	—	—	3,470	2 17 1	
Ditto Hoondean	—	—	—	—	2,625	9 19 0	
Ditto Difference of Batta at which the French Arcot Rupees are nominally eftimated at, and what they have actually produced at Prefidency	—	—	—	—	25,339	12 17 1	
Dawk Charges.					31,435	9 13 2	
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	38	0 0 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rungpore Collectorfhip	—	—	—	—			1,93,339 11 10 3

A P P E N D I X.

Ramgur Collectorfhip.

Charges Collections.							
Allowance to the Collector, Affiftant, Surgeon, Dewan, and Officers, &c. employed in the Collections at Ramgur	—	—	—	—	30,000	0 0 0	
Ditto to Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry Account the Collections of the Jungle Terry Diftricts	—	—	—	—	4,333	8 0 0	
Charges Zemindary.					34,333	8 0 0	
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Jungle Terry	—	—	—	—	1,081	2 5 0	
Charges General.							
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prifoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	—	—	—	—	3,473	0 10 0	
Charges Buildings and Repairs.							
Paid for building a Bungalow for the Dewanny Adawlut	—	—	—	—	2,000	0 0 0	
Dawk Charges.							
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	132	14 0 0	
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Ramgur Collectorfhip	—	—	—	—			41,020 8 15 0

Rajemehal Collectorfhip.

Charges Collections.							
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	4,068	0 0 0	
Burgundaffes Wages	—	—	—	—	8,208	0 0 0	
Sezawul and Hill People eforting the Dawks	—	—	—	—	1,260	0 0 0	
Charges Zemindary.					13,536	0 0 0	
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	6,000	0 0 0	
Ditto Penfion to Jaffer, &c.	—	—	—	—	360	0 0 0	
Carry over, S ^r R ^r 6,360	0 0 0				13,536	0 0 0	10,66,234 5 1 3

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofussul continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 11,57,505	4	9	3
Boglepore Collect ^r ship continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 77,847	11	15	0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	—	203	0	0	0
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Boglepore Collect ^r ship	—	—	—	—	—	78,050	11	15	0

Sircar Saurun Collect^rship.

Charges Collections.

Paid Allowance to the Collect ^r , Assitant, and Surgeon, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	45,100	0	0	0
Ditto Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections	—	—	—	—	—	3,803	15	14	0
Ditto Allowance to Sezawul of Sircar Chumparun	—	—	—	—	—	7,938	15	14	0

Charges Zemindary.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Sircar Saurun	—	—	—	—	—	15,126	12	0	0
Ditto of Sircar Chumparun	—	—	—	—	—	14,489	1	0	0
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—	1,232	12	3	0

Charges General.

Disburfed for Cutcherry Contingencies, Charges of Seapoys, &c.

Dawk Charges.

Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	—	164	9	9	2
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Saurun Collect ^r ship	—	—	—	—	—	95,665	6	5	2

Sircar Tirhoot Collect^rship.

Charges Collections.

Salary to the Collect ^r , Assitant, on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	0	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collections	—	—	—	—	—	5,472	0	0	0

Charges General.

Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Hoondean, and other Petty Charges

Dawk Charges.

Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	—	133	6	0	0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Tirhoot Collect ^r ship	—	—	—	—	—	37,962	11	18	1

Silhet Collect^rship.

Charges Collections.

Paid Salary to the Collect ^r , Assitant, on this Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	16,640	0	0	0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	—	5,144	0	0	0

21,784 0 0 0

Carry over, S^r R^r 21,784 0 0 0

13,69,184 2 8 2

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

	S ^d R.	R' 184	2	8	2
Mofussil continued, and brought over Silhet Collectorship continued, and brought over Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar, Canongoes, Charity, &c.	6,022	10	8	0	0
Charges General.					
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Dawk Charges, Burgundaffies, Hoondcan, and other Petty Charges	23,561	3	0	0	0
Lofs of Batta in Cowries	23,177	14	6	1	1
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silhet Collectorship	46,739	1	6	1	1
Silberris Collectorship. Charges Collections.					
Salary, and Houfe Rent to the Collector	18,000	0	0	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	5,320	0	0	0	0
Charges Zemindary.					
Paid Ruftoom Canongoes	23,320	0	0	0	0
Charges General.					
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Burgundaffies, Hoondcan, and other Petty Charges	2,278	9	18	0	0
Dawk Charges.					
Postage of Public Letters	4,901	10	13	1	1
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silberris Collectorship	10	7	0	0	0
Hidgelee Collectorship. Charges Collections.					
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collections of these Districts	20,234	4	3	3	3
Charges Zemindary.					
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar, Bramins, Birts, Canongoes, &c.	1,04,955	7	16	3	3
Charges General.					
Cutcherry Charges, Ferry Boats, Charges transporting Treasure, embarking the Riders, Pooneah Expences, and fundry other Articles					
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Hidgelee Collectorship	39,756	7	4	2	2
Town of Calcutta Collectorship. Charges Collections.					
Comimiffion to the Collector	9,732	15	6	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry, &c.	24,514	9	15	0	0
	34,247	9	1	0	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	34,247	9	1	0	0
	16,39,186	12	19	0	0

4

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofafful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 16,76,815	2	0	0
Fluzzoorie continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 6,18,938	5	3	0
Beebhoom continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 1,60,181	14	15	0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	548	0	0	0
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	1,60,729	14	15	0
Biffenpore.								
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	4,060	13	10	0
Allowance to a Sezawee	—	—	—	—				
Charges Zemindary.								
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	43,499	15	0	0
Ditto to Servants	—	—	—	—	3,205	0	0	0
Debtah Poojah	—	—	—	—	4,152	0	0	0
Pooneah Charges	—	—	—	—	65	11	0	0
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	2,296	8	0	0
Charges General.					53,219	2	0	0
Cutchery Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Charges transporting Treasure, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,953	2	15	0
Charges Poolbundee.								
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	—	2,000	0	0	0
Dawk Charges.								
Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—	—	64	14	5	0
Chundloy (Bholanaut).								
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	61,298	0	10	0
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	900	0	0	0
Chundloy (Sutrajeet).								
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	3,600	0	0	0
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—				
Dinagepore.								
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—	15,660	0	0	0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	—				
Charges Zemindarry.								
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	1,49,000	0	0	0
Ditto to Servants	—	—	—	—	17,881	8	0	0
Ditto to Burgundaffes	—	—	—	—	8,439	3	0	0
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	1,75,320	11	0	0	15,660	0	0	0
					8,45,466	4	8	0
					16,76,815	2	0	0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 16,76,815 2 8 8
Huzzoor continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 11,23,758 12 0 0
Luckerpore.				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	18,000 0 0 0	
Ditto to Merza Mehandy	—	—	180 0 0 0	
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	4,208 3 10 2	22,388 3 10 2
Mahomedthy, 12 An ^r 16 Gundas.				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	15,600 0 0 0	
Bramins Birtce	—	—	389 12 0 0	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	1,164 0 0 0	17,153 12 0 0
Mahomedthy, 3 An ^r 4 Gundas.				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	3,674 0 0 0
Mahomedamypore, 10 An ^r .				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	12,529 3 0 0	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	2,039 12 0 0	14,568 15 0 0
Mahomedamypore, 6 An ^r .				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	6,763 14 0 0
Nuddea.				
Charges Collections.				
Allowance to the Sup ^r , also the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry	—	—	17,284 0 0 0	
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	2,10,000 0 0 0	
Ditto to Servants	—	—	20,613 5 0 0	
Burgundoffes	—	—	2,592 0 18 0	
Jaghire to Mahomed Erez Gawn	—	—	3,557 1 0 0	
Malguzarrie Mirza Nagore	—	—	501 15 16 0	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	4,340 10 6 0	2,41,605 1 0 0
Charges General.				
Paid for killing Tygers	—	—	200 0 0 0	
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	2,59,089	1 0 0	11,88,307	8 10 2 16,76,815 2 0 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofufful continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S' R' 16,76,815 2 0 0
Huzzoory continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S' R' 11,88,307 8 10 2
Nuddea continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S' R' 2,59,089 1 0 0
Charges Poolbundy.	—	—	—	10,000 0 0 0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	2,69,089 1 0 0
Patna.				
Charges Collections.				
Allowance to the Sup' of Kullian Sing's Collections	—	20,000 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers	—	5,560 0 0 0	—	—
Charges Zemindary.				
Allowance to Maha Rajah Kullian Sing	—	—	—	25,560 0 0 0
Charges General.				
Travelling Charges to the Sup', and Ch' transporting Treafure	—	—	—	29,166 10 10 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	1,299 14 0 0
Postage of Publick Letters	—	—	—	56 7 0 0
Purnea.				
Charges Collections.				
Allowance to the Sup', Affiftant, and Surgeon	—	33,120 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers at the Sudder	—	6,660 0 0 0	—	—
Ditto to ditto in the Mofufful	—	36,202 2 19 2	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	33,957 0 12 2	—	—
Bramias Birtee	—	1,519 2 19 3	—	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	27,945 10 13 0	—	—
Daily Charity	—	23,275 0 0 0	—	—
Ead Charges	—	190 0 0 0	—	—
Charges General.				
Cutcherry Contingencies, Medicines, &c.	—	—	—	86,886 14 5 1
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	11,881 14 5 0
Postage of Publick Letters	—	—	—	84 3 0 0
Rocumpore.				
Charges Zemindarry.				
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	30,000 0 0 0	—	—
Carry over, Sissa-Ruppes	30,000 0 0 0	30,000 0 0 0	30,000 0 0 0	16,88,314 11 10 1
				16,76,815 2 0 0

[10 S]

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

	S ^a R ^a 19,92,738 12 2 3	S ^a R ^a 16,76,815 2 0 0
Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued.	—	—
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	S ^a R ^a 6,90,153 4 12 0	—
Paid Establishment for the Superintendent of the Preis	—	8,351 0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to the Cawzee of the 24 Pergunnahs	—	1,000 0 0 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto to Jemaudar and Peons employed in the Jail at the Khalfah Cutchery	—	808 0 0 0
Ditto Ditto Allowance to Chundychurn, Sheriftadar of the Huzzoory Tehsil Duffer	—	3,440 0 0 0
Ditto Ditto Allowance to Sircars, &c. employed in the Khalfah Treasury on the Part of the Governor General	—	1,530 0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to Ramnarain Aumeen, sent to investigate a Dispute between the Nabob and the Ranny of Rajeshahy	—	200 0 0 0
Ditto to the Sup ^r of the Zemindary Duffer	—	13,650 0 0 0
Ditto to the Arabic Schoolmasters at Burdwan	—	608 0 0 0
Ditto to the Sup ^r of the Bazy Tamin Duffer	—	10,044 0 0 0
Ditto ditto of the Mazooly Duffer	—	10,930 0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to the Officers, &c. of the Ameen Duffer	—	3,050 0 0 0
Ditto Salary, &c. to Mr. H. Lodge, as Resident at Bhelhuah	—	9,000 0 0 0
Ditto Allowance Travelling Charges, Boat Hire, &c. to Mr. H. Lodge, for his attending on an Investigation of Claims between the Sunnaffus and Zemindars of Purgunnas Mornunfing, Taferthy, Aleph Sing, and Shawpore	—	9,000 0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to Noal Kiffore Aumeen, deputed to investigate a Dispute between the Zemindars of Nuddea and Burdwan	—	472 0 0 0
Ditto Tax of the Khalfah Cutchery	—	810 0 0 0
Ditto to Mr. W. Taylor, in Charge of the Burbhoom Col ^{rs}	—	9,000 0 0 0
	7,72,046 4 12 0	
Charges Fouzdarry.		
Disburfed on this Account in the following Districts.		
Burdwan	—	3,871 12 0 0
Burbhoom	—	2,219 5 5 0
Biffenpore	—	7,010 10 3 0
Dinagapore	—	7,866 12 8 0
Dacca	—	61,540 11 0 0
Jeffore	—	16,464 7 0 0
Mahomedshy	—	999 14 10 0
Hidgeilee	—	15,018 0 10 0
Purnea	—	17,760 8 9 2
Silhet	—	399 15 0 0
Rungpore	—	16,339 5 15 3
	1,49,491 6 1 1	
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	7,72,046 4 12 0	16,76,815 2 0 0

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

[illegible]

Abstract of Charges on the Gross Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1782-3.

Mofussil continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 16,76,815 2 0 0
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 19,92,738 12 2 3
Committee of Revenue continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 21,60,120 5 5 3
Allowances to Members and Assistants to the late Prov' Cou ^b .	—	—	—	
Defrayed at the Presidency.	—	—	—	
Account Patna	—	—	—	
Ditto Dinagopore	—	—	—	
Ditto Purnea	—	—	—	
Ditto Moorshedabad	—	—	—	
	45,834 0 0 0			
	18,580 0 0 0			
	6,300 0 0 0			
	2,870 0 0 0			
	73,584 0 0 0			
Charges General.				
Paid Travelling Charges of Mr. Evelyn from the Presidency to Moorshedabad	1,177 7 0 0			
Ditto of Mr. Charters from the Presidency to Patna	12,000 0 0 0			
Ditto Sundry Charges disbursed for the Office of Preparer of Reports to the				
Revenue Department	569 4 10 0			
Ditto Hoondean on Bills of Exchange	1,200 0 0 0			
Ditto Pooneah Charges	400 0 0 0			
Ditto Prisoners Diet	30 0 0 0			
Ditto Superintendent of the Press for printing 500 Copies of the Code of				
Regulations for the Adawlut	1,772 0 0 0			
Ditto Mr. Paterfon for his Travelling Charges from Burragong to Patna	7,000 0 0 0			
Ditto the Expenses of the Colledge	25,817 9 6 2			
Ditto Boat-hire, &c. for Treasure remitted from Midnapore	121 0 0 0			
Ditto Charges of Aumeen, &c. Officers deputed to divide the Pergunnah				
Amberabad	1,115 0 0 0			
Ditto Shah Imaum Ally, for an Indemnification for the Loss sustained by him				
of several Articles plundered by the Detachment	7,113 6 0 0			
Ditto for a Bengal Atlas, bought for the Use of the Com ^{re} of Revenue	30 0 0 0			
Ditto Allowance to Kiffenchund Sezawut of Pergunnah Suiftapore	151 0 0 0			
Ditto Mehers and Peons, &c. stationed at Budge Budge for the Purpose of				
measuring the Ground	206 0 0 0			
Ditto Mr. Jon ⁿ Duncan, for his Commission to Patna	1,700 0 0 0			
	60,402 10 16 2			
Total Charges defrayed by the Committee of Revenue from the Khalfia Treasury	—	—	—	22,94,107 0 2 1
Grand Total Charges on the Gross Collections of the Revenues of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1189, } or Behar Year 1190, as per General State of Demand, Receipts, and Balances	—	—	—	Sicca Rupees 42,86,845 12 5 0 59,63,660 14 5 0

Fort William, the 20th January 1785.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Account^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

GENERAL EHAR, for the Bengal Year 1189, Behar Year 1190,

	Charges Police.	Charges Fouzdarry Adawlut.	Charges Dewanny Adawlut.	Allowances to the Members and Af- filiants of the late Provincial Coun- cils.	Grand Total of the Charges of 1782-3.
M O F U S S					
Moorshedabad Chief	—	—	—	26,700 0 0	1,00,943 13 0 0
Patna ditto	—	—	—	—	1,60,533 7 6 0
Dacca ditto	—	—	—	8,400 0 0	2,61,969 10 0 3
Houghly Collectorth	—	—	—	—	74,084 4 1 2
Parchaet ditto	—	—	—	—	74,926 7 15 0
Chittagong ditto	—	—	—	—	89,611 15 4 3
Midnapore ditto	—	—	—	—	69,804 7 8 0
Bungpore ditto	—	—	—	—	1,93,339 11 10 3
Rangur ditto	—	—	—	—	41,020 8 15 0
Rajmehal ditto	—	—	—	—	91,270 15 8 0
Boglopore ditto	—	—	—	—	78,050 11 15 0
Sircar Saurun ditto	—	—	—	—	95,665 6 5 8
Sircar Tirhut ditto	—	—	—	—	37,962 11 18 1
Silhet ditto	—	—	—	—	74,545 11 14 1
Silberris ditto	—	—	—	—	30,510 11 11 1
Hidjelly ditto	—	—	—	—	1,64,946 3 5 0
Town of Calcutta di	—	—	—	—	37,628 5 1 0
Total Mofufful Cha	—	—	—	35,100 0 0	16,76,815 2 0 0
Total Huzroory Ch	48,393 12 0	4,68,660 0 13	7,96,858 2 0 3	73,584 0 0	42,86,845 12 5 0
Grand Total,	48,393 12 0	4,68,660 0 13	7,96,858 2 0 3	1,08,684 0 0	59,63,660 14 5 0

Fort William, the 20th January 1785.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CROFTES,

Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dept^t.

Statement of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Revenue of Bengal and Behar for the Bengal Year 1190, or Behar Year 1783-4.
MOFUSSUL.
 Moorshedabad Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief, Affistant, and Surgeon
 Allowance to the Dewan, and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections

S^r R^r 33,052 9 0 0
 12,210 0 0 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid the Chowdry Bissenlom of Jehanguirpore
 Ditto the Chowdry Sewperfaud, &c. of ditto
 Ditto Charity to Mahomed Istoph of Tannah Cutwah
 Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes

45,262 9 0 0

Sebundy Charges. Paid the Sebundy Corps at Mooradbaug

9,832 10 4 0
 45,567 10 0 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, mending the Roads, Hoondian, &c.
 Allowances to Members of the late Provincial Council of Moorshedabad

11,145 14 12 0
 39,700 0 0 0
 115 4 0 0

Charges Building and Repairs.

Disbursed on this Account

725 0 0 0

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Moorshedabad Chiefship

1,52,348 15 16 0

Patna Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief, Affistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment
 Ditto to the Dewan, and the Officers employed in the Cutcherry

S^r R^r 44,010 3 8 2
 12,946 0 0 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Paid the Allowance to the Pensioners on the Behar Establishment
 Sebundy Charges. Paid the Sebundy Corps

56,956 3 8 2
 41,489 13 0 0
 63,743 13 11 2

Charges General.

Disbursed on Account of Travelling Charges, the Festival of the Buckreed, &c. Office Charges, and other Contingencies

Law Charges.

Disbursed on this Account

7,721 10 1 3

Dawk Charges.

Disbursed for Postage of Letters and Dawk Bearers

3,600 0 0 0

Charges Building and Repairs

18,275 13 16 2

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Patna Chiefship

285 0 0 0

1,92,072 5 18 1

879

Carry over, Sicca Rupees 3,44,421 5 14 1

A P P E N D I X.

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

— S' R' 3,44,421 5 14 1

Mofufful continued, and brought over — — —

Dacca Chiefship.

Charges Collections.

Salary; Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief, Affiftant, and Surgeon on this Eftablifhment — 55,129 14 0 0

Allowance to the Dewan, and the Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections — 20,712 0 0 0

75,841 14 0 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Annual Allowance to Mufheram Dowlah — — — 72,000 0 0 0

Ditto to the Officers of the Tope Connah — — — 6,454 8 0 0

Ditto to the State Penfioners in this Eftablifhment — — — 46,099 8 0 0

Ditto to Objects of Charity — — — 6,480 0 0 0

Ditto to Rozindars — — — 630 0 0 0

Ditto to Canongoes — — — 3,443 15 17 3

1,35,107 15 17 3

Seebundy Charges. Paid the Seebundy Corps — — — 42,680 3 10 0

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Prifoners Diet, &c. — — — 29,089 3 17 0

Allowances to Members and Affiftants of the late Provincial Council — — — 8,400 0 0 0

Dawk Charges.

Disburfed on this Account — — — 225 0 0 0

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Dacca Chiefship, — — — 2,91,344 5 4 3

Houghly Collectorship.

Charges Collections.

Salary to the Collector, Affiftant, Surgeon, &c. — — — 37,200 0 0 0

Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry — — — 9,036 0 0 0

46,236 0 0 0

Charges Zemindarry.

Annual Allowance to the Zemindar — — — 15,708 0 0 0

Ditto to the ditto of Mahmudshye — — — 16,001 14 12 1

Ditto ditto for Charitable Purpofes — — — 4,303 6 10 0

36,013 5 2 1

Charges General.

Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, repairing Roads, Prifoners Diet, and other Contingencies — — — 14,758 11 8 1

Charges Building and Repairs.

Disburfed on this Account — — — 1,200 0 0 0

Dawk Charges.

Disburfed for Postage of Letters — — — 27 0 0 0

Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Houghly Collectorship — — — 98,235 0 10 2

7,24,000 11 9 2

A P P E N D I X.

ARTICLE VI.

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4-		S' R' 7,34,000 11 9 2
Mofufful continued, and brought forward	—	—
Parchaet Collectorfhip.	—	—
Charges Collections.	19,300 0 0	—
Paid Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent, to the Collector, Affittant, Surgeon, &c.	7,058 6 0	—
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account Collections of Juldia	5,321 11 0	—
Ditto	—	31,680 1 0
Charges Zemindarry.	17,302 8 0	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar	2,696 7 0	—
Ditto to his Servants	753 6 0	—
Ditto for Poojah or Religious Ceremony	35 0 0	—
Ditto the Expences of the Pooneah Ceremony	—	20,787 5 0
Charges General.	2,388 7 0	—
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Charity and other Petty Charges of Parchaet	640 0 0	—
Ditto	—	3,028 7 0
Dawk Charges.	—	1,394 8 0
Paid Account Postage of Letters of Parchaet and Juldia	—	56,890 5 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Parchaet Collectorfhip	—	—
Chittagong Collectorfhip.	—	—
Charges Collections.	56,518 1 17 0	—
Salary, Allowance, and Houfe Rent to the Chief and Affittant, &c.	20,549 8 19 2	—
Ditto to the Dewan and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account Collections	—	77,067 10 16 2
Charges Zemindarry.	—	15,450 13 15 0
Paid to the Portuguese Padries, Zemindar of Tipperah, and Charity to the Poor, agreeable to established Cuttom	—	—
Charges General.	—	5,782 3 3 1
Paid for Prifoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	—	—
Charges Building and Repairs.	—	170 11 0 0
Disbursed on this Account	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	943 1 6 1
Disbursed on Account Postage of Letters	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Chittagong Collectorfhip	—	99,414 8 1 0
Carry over, S' R' 8,90,305	8 10 2	—

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

	S. R. 8,90,305	8 10 2
Mofussil continued, and brought over		
Midnapore Collectorship.		
Charges Collections.		
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, Surgeon, on this Establishment	55,284	0 0 0
Pay to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	13,270	8 0 0
Charges Zemindary.	68,554	8 0 0
Annual Allowance to the Canongoes	9,479	15 8 0
Charges General.		
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, and other Petty Charges	3,842	13 6 0
Charges Building and Repairs.		
Disbursed on this Account for the Fort at Midnapore	1,200	0 0 0
Dawk Charges.		
Paid Account Postage of Letters	177	14 0 0
Total Charges on the Gros Collections of Midnapore Collectorship	83,255	2 14 0
Rungpore Collectorship.		
Charges Collections.		
Salary to the Collector, Assistant, and Surgeon on this Establishment	34,445	4 0 0
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections of this Province	27,576	5 3 0
Charges Zemindary.	62,021	9 3 0
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Rungpore	19,358	8 3 1
Ditto ditto of Coach Behar	72,974	9 2 0
Ditto ditto of Edrarpore	13,000	0 0 0
Ditto ditto to the Canongoes	4,771	11 9 0
Charges General.	1,10,101	12 14 1
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Repairs of Pool	4,345	1 17 0
Ditto Hoondan, and Charges transporting Treasure, and Loss of Batta on New Narrany and French Arcot	73,507	5 15 2
Dawk Charges.		
Paid Account Postage of Letters	193	1 0 0
Total Charges on the Gros Collections of Rungpore Collectorship	2,50,168	14 9 3
Carry forward, S. R. 12,23,729		9 14 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.				S ^t R ^y 12,23,729 9 14 1	
Mofufful continued, and brought forward				—	—
Ramgur Collectorship.				—	—
Charges Collections.				—	—
Paid to the Collector, Affistant, Surgeon, Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry on Account of the Collections				28,560 0 0 0	—
Ditto Officers and Servants employed in the Cutcherry on Account of the Collections of Jungle Terry				4,333 8 0 0	—
Charges Zemindary.				32,893 8 0 0	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar of Jungle Terry				—	—
Charges General.				1,081 2 5 0	—
Paid Account Prisoners Diet, Cutcherry Contingencies, &c.				—	—
Charges Building and Repairs.				2,858 14 15 0	—
Disburfed on this Account				—	—
Dawk Charges.				20 14 0 0	—
Disburfed Account Postage of Letters				—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Ramgur Collectorship				88 14 0 0	—
				36,943 5 0 0	—
Razemchal Collectorship.				—	—
Charges Collections.				—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry				—	—
Burgundaffes Wages				4,068 0 0 0	—
Sezawul and Hill People escorting the Dawk				8,208 0 0 0	—
				1,260 0 0 0	—
Charges Zemindary.				13,536 0 0 0	—
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar				—	—
Ditto Pension to Saed Jaffah, &c.				6,000 0 0 0	—
Ditto to Objects of Charity				360 0 0 0	—
Ditto to the Canongoes				239 7 0 0	—
Ditto Durjah Codum Ruffool				3,476 8 0 0	—
Ditto to the Chowdries of Pergunnah Conkjole and Bhattiah Gopaulpore				115 0 0 0	—
				3,639 6 14 0	—
Charges General.				13,830 5 14 0	—
Allowance to Curwally				—	—
For Cutcherry Contingencies				600 0 0 0	—
				620 0 0 0	—
Hill Charges.				1,220 0 0 0	—
Paid to the Corps of Hill People				—	—
				62,024 0 0 0	—
Carry over, S ^t R ^y 90,610 5 14 0				12,60,672 14 14 1	883

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S. R. 12,60,672 14 14 1
Rajemehal Collectorfhip continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S. R. 90,610 5 14 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—	77 0 0 0
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	—	90,687 5 14 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Rajemehal Collectorfhip	—	—	—	—	
Boglepore Collectorfhip.					
Charges Collections.	24,170	4	6	0	
Salary to the Collector, Affiftant, Surgeon, &c. in this Establishment	—	—	—	—	
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Collections of this Province, Travelling	8,651	7	18	0	
Charges to the Collector	—	—	—	—	32,821 12 4 0
Charges Zemindarry.					
Allowance to the Cauzees at the Ead	84	12	0	0	
Ditto Account Rozindars	18,308	14	16	0	
Ditto to Rajah Soojahau Sing and Ruffun Bucks of Jungletory	1,810	2	6	0	
Ditto to Golaum Ruffool Jacker	1,140	0	0	0	
Ditto, and Ruffoom to Muzafur Ally, Zemindar of Kerregpore	14,895	7	2	0	
Zeebundy Charges.—Paid the Seebundy Corps	—	—	—	—	36,239 4 4 0
	—	—	—	—	28,068 7 16 0
Charges General.					
Paid for Cutcherry Contingencies, Prifoners Diet, Hoondian, &c.	2,506	2	3	0	
Ditto Premium for killing Tygers	867	6	18	0	
Charges Building and Repairs.	—	—	—	—	3,373 9 1 0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	—	659 4 0 0
Dawk Charges.					
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	—	297 6 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collection of Boglepore Collectorfhip	—	—	—	—	1,01,459 11 5 0
Sircar Sawrun Collectorfhip.					
Charges Collections.	30,600	0	0	0	
Paid Allowance to the Collector, Affiftant, Surgeon	—	—	—	—	
Ditto Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed in the Collections	3,803	15	15	0	
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	—	34,403 15 15 0
Annual Allowance to the Zemindar and his Servants, likewise to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	30,820 1 2 0
	—	—	—	—	65,224 0 17 0
Carry forward, S. R.	—	—	—	—	14,52,819 15 13 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 14,52,819 15 13 1
Sircar Sawrun Collectorfhip continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 65,224 0 17 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	8,208 5 6 3
Disburfed on Account of Cutcherry Contingencies, and Charges of Hufteypore Pergunnah	—	—	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	191 13 15 2
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Sawrun Collectorfhip	—	—	—	73,624 3 19 1
Sircar Tirhoot Collectorfhip.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Collector, Affistant, &c. on this Establishment	24,000 0 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account the Collections	5,472 0 0 0	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	29,472 0 0 0
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Hoondcan, Premium for killing Tygers, and Petty other Charges	—	—	—	9,977 8 0 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—
Disburfed for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	70 0 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Sircar Tirhoot Collectorfhip	—	—	—	39,519 8 0 0
Silhet Collectorfhip.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—
Paid Salary to the Collector, Affistant, in this Establishment	33,280 0 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account Collections	10,283 0 0 0	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	43,563 0 0 0
Allowance to the Zemindar, Canongoes, Charity, &c.	—	—	—	12,045 4 16 0
Charges General.	—	—	—	62,565 5 5 1
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Prisoners Diet, Burgundoffes, Hoondcan, Lofs on Cowries, &c.	—	—	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	—
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	512 10 0 0
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silhet Collectorfhip	—	—	—	1,18,691 4 4 1
Silberries Collectorfhip.	—	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	—	—	—	—
Salary and Houfe Rent to the Collector	18,000 0 0 0	—	—	—
Allowance to the Dewan, and Officers of the Cutcherry employed Account the Collections	5,040 0 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	—	23,040 0 0 0
Carry over, S ^r R ^r 23,040 0 0 0	—	—	—	16,84,654 15 16 3
	—	—	—	885

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 16,84,654 15 16 3
Silberries Collectorfhip continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 23,040 0 0 0
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	751 11 19 0
Paid to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	3,000 0 0 0
Paid Allowance to Burgundoffes, Petty Charges, &c.	—	—	—	—
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	840 0 0 0
Paid for Postage of Letters	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Silberries Collectorfhip	—	—	—	27,631 11 19 0

Hidgellie Collectorfhip.

Charges Collections.	—	—	—	23,289 14 2 0
Paid to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry Account the Collections	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—	1,12,812 1 4 3
Paid Allowance to the Zemindar, Brahmins Birt, Canongoes, &c.	—	—	—	26,290 4 16 0
Ditto ditto	—	—	—	1,39,102 6 0 3
Charges General.	—	—	—	23,729 8 8 0
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Repairing Roads, &c.	—	—	—	7,448 4 8 0
Charges Poolbundy	—	—	—	—
Total Charges on the Grofs Collections of Hidgellie Collectorfhip	—	—	—	1,93,570 0 18 3

Sircar Rotas Collectorfhip.

Charges Collections.	—	—	—	14,000 0 0 0
Paid Allowance to the Collector, Affiftant, &c.	—	—	—	8,481 6 0 0
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	22,481 6 0 0
Dawk Charges.	—	—	—	36 6 0 0
Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	—
Charges General.	—	—	—	3,485 0 6 3
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Travelling Charges, Hoondcan, Premium for killing Tygers, &c.	—	—	—	—
Total Charges in the Grofs Collections of Sircar Rotas Collectorfhip	—	—	—	26,002 12 6 3
Total Charges Account the Mofufful Collections	—	—	—	19,31,859 8 18 1

HUZZOORY.

Burdwan.

Charges Collections.	—	—	—	1,38,738 12 6 2
Paid Commiffion to the Superintendent, Allowance to the Affiftants, Tannahdars, and Sezawuls, &c.	—	—	—	—
Carry forward, S ^r R ^r	—	—	—	1,38,738 12 6 2
	—	—	—	19,31,859 8 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.				S. R.	19,31,859	8 18 1
Mofufful continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	S. R.	11,74,090	13 13 2
Huzzoor continued, and brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehanguirpore (Luckymoney)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehanguirpore (Judgeffory)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehanguirpore (Coffinaut)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cha' Zemindary. Allowance to the Zem'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehanguirpore (Biffenram)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Zemindary. Allowance to the Zem'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges Poolbundee	—	—	—	—	—	—
				7,419	12 17 0	
				1,000	0 0 0	
						8,419 12 7 0
Luffkerpore.						
Charges Zemindarry.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Mirza Mehendey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
				18,000	0 0 0	
				180	0 0 0	
				4,208	3 10 2	
						22,388 3 10 2
Mahomedfhy, 3 An' 4 Gundas.						
Charges Zemindarry.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to Brahmin Birtee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto to the Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
				3,600	0 0 0	
				74	0 0 0	
				1,164	0 0 0	
						4,838 0 0 0
Mahomedamypore, 10 An'						
Charges Zemindarry.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rufboom Canongoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
				12,529	3 0 0	
				2,039	12 0 0	
						14,568 15 0 0
Mahmudamypore, 6 An'						
Charges Zemindarry.						
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	—	—	—
						6,763 14 0 0
Nuddia.						
Charges Collections.						
Paid the Allowance to the Superintendent, and alfo to the Dewan and Officers of the Cutcherry,	S. R.	41,295	8 0 0			
5						
Carry over, Sicca Rupees		41,295	8 0 0	12,31,069	10 11 0	19,31,859 8 18 1
						889

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1753-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 19,31,859	8	18	1
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 12,31,069	10	11	0
Nuddia continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 41,295	8	0	0
Charges Zemindarry.								
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	1,68,603	11	16	0	
Paid to the Burgundoffes	—	—	—	7,888	14	15	0	
Servants to the Zemindar	—	—	—	12,034	13	15	0	
Jagheer Mirza Ellatch Cawn and Mirjanagore	—	—	—	2,199	0	10	0	
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	4,340	10	6	0	
Bramin Birtee	—	—	—	1,409	0	0	0	
				1,96,476	3	2	0	
Charges General.								
Cutcherry Contingencies, for killing Tygers, Pooneah Charges, Prisoners Diet, &c.	—	—	—	5,265	14	0	0	
Dawk Charges	—	—	—	754	6	0	0	
Charges Poolbundec.								
Disburfed on this Account	—	—	—	10,000	0	0	0	
				2,53,791	15	2	0	
Patna.								
Charges Collections.								
Paid Allowance to the Superintendent, to the Dewan, and Officers employed in the Cutcherry	—	—	—	28,116	0	0	0	
Charges Zemindary.								
Allowance to Maha Rajah, Kulean Sing	—	—	—	1,00,833	4	10	0	
Charges General.								
Travelling Charges, Hoondean, &c.	—	—	—	1,989	14	0	0	
Dawk Charges. Paid Postage of Letters	—	—	—	96	12	0	0	
				1,31,035	14	10	0	
Purnea.								
Charges Collections.								
Allowance to the Collector, Affistant, and Surgeon	—	—	—	33,120	0	0	0	
Ditto to the Dewan, and Officers at the Sudder	—	—	—	6,660	0	0	0	
Ditto ditto in the Mofuffill	—	—	—	36,202	2	19	2	
				75,982	2	19	2	
Charges Zemindary.								
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—	33,957	0	12	2	
Ditto Brahmins Birtee	—	—	—	1,519	2	19	3	
Ditto Ruffoom Canongoes	—	—	—	27,945	10	13	0	
Daily Charity	—	—	—	23,275	0	0	0	
Ead Charges	—	—	—	190	0	0	0	
				86,886	14	5	1	
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees	1,62,869	1	4	3	16,15,897	8	3	0
					19,31,859	8	18	1

Abstract of the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

	S. R' 16,15,897	S. R' 19,31,859	S. R' 8 13 0
Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—	—
Huzzoor continued, and brought forward	—	—	—
Purnea continued, and brought forward	—	—	—
Charges General.	S. R' 1,62,869	S. R' 1 4 3	—
Cutcherry Contingencies, Premium for killing Tygers, and other Petty Charges	—	—	—
Dawk Charges. Postage of Public Letters	—	—	—
Petty Mhaks.	—	—	—
Charges Collections.	5,540	0 0 0	—
Paid Commission to the Superintendent, and Officers employed in the Collections	46	9 0 0	—
Rocunpore.	1,68,455	10 4 3	—
Charges Zemindarry.	—	—	—
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—	—
Ditto to Servants	30,000	0 0 0	—
Ditto Burgundaffes	4,788	0 0 0	—
Mulguzarry Gurrarnany	3,000	0 0 0	—
Brahmins Birtee	4,683	15 0 0	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	4,115	1 0 0	—
Charges Poolbundec	2,103	0 2 1	—
Rajeshahye.	48,690	0 2 1	—
Charges Collections. Paid Allowance to Superintendent, to the Dewan, and Officers employed Account the Collections	1,375	0 0 0	—
Charges Zemindary.	96,750	4 5 0	—
Allowance to the Ranny Bowanny	—	—	—
Ditto to Gowryperiaud	2,83,594	9 0 0	—
Ditto to Servants	8,000	0 0 0	—
Brahmins Birtee	15,600	0 0 0	—
Ruffoom Canongoes	18,000	0 0 0	—
Charges General, Cutcherry Contingencies, and other Petty Charges	23,190	3 12 2	—
Dawk Charges. Disbursed on this Account	3,48,384	12 12 2	—
Charges Building and Repairs	4,929	11 0 0	—
Twenty-four Pergunnahs.	77	11 0 0	—
Charges Collections.	2,046	0 10 0	—
Paid Commission by the Collector	4,50,346	13 7 2	—
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers, &c.	—	—	—
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	22,255	7 2 1	23,02,030
	22,255	7 2 1	11 11 2
			19,31,859
			8 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	S' R' 19,31,859	8 18 1
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	S' R' 23,02,030	11 11 2
Twenty-four Pergunnahs continued, and brought over	—	—	S' R' 22,255	7 2 1
Charges Zemindary.	—	—		
Brahmins Birtee	—	1,295 4 0 0		
Ruffoom Canongoes	—	2,269 8 0 0		
		3,564 12 0 0		
Charges General.				
Paid Cutcherry Contingencies, Houfe Rent, &c.	—	26,237 14 11 0		
Charges Poolbundee. Disburfed on this Account	—	14,527 0 0 0	66,585	1 13 1
Town of Calcutta.				
Charges Collections.	—	9,838 7 10 2		
Commission to the Collector	—	23,040 9 0 0		
Allowance, * and Officers employed in the Cutchery	—	32,879 0 10 2		
Charges General.		616 4 5 0	33,495	4 15 2
Cutcherry Contingencies, Houfe Rent, &c.	—	—		
Coffeijurah.				
Charges Collections.	—	780 0 0 0		
Allowance to the Dewan and Officers, &c.	—	—		
Charges Poolbundee.	—	3,605 0 0 0	4,385	0 0 0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—		
Moynachourah.				
Charges Poolbundee.	—	—	2,703	12 0 0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—		
Meden Mull.				
Charges Poolbundee.	—	—	2,259	0 0 0
Disburfed on this Account	—	—		
Hatindah.				
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	4,575	15 0 0
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—		
Satleyka.				
Charges Zemindary.	—	—	9,600	0 0 0
Allowance to the Zemindar	—	—		
* Sic in Orig.	5		24,25,634	13 0 1
Carry forward, Sicca Rupees				19,31,859 8 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

		S ^r R ^r 19,31,859	8 18 1
Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—	—
Huzzoor continued, and brought forward	—	—	—
Committee of Revenue.		S ^r R ^r 24,25,634 13 0 1	—
Charges Collections.			
Paid Commission to the President and Members of the Committee of Revenue	4,13,521 11 18 0		
Ditto Allowance and Office Charges to the Secretary of ditto	63,666 12 3 2		
Ditto and ditto to the Accountant of ditto	15,000 0 0 0		
Ditto the Commission allowed to the Accountant General, Mr. W ^m Larkins	59,908 13 4 3		
Ditto Allowances to the Secretary to the Councils of Revenue, Office Charges, Monthly Writers, &c.	73,043 2 0 0		
Ditto Expenses of the Office of Accountant General to the Revenue Department	69,432 5 6 2		
Ditto Persian Translator to the Committee of Revenue	6,570 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to Accountant to the Committee of Revenue	32,826 12 3 2		
Ditto Allowance to Persian and Bengal Translator to the Committee of Revenue, Office Charges, &c.	12,750 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to the Register of the Canongoes, and Office Charges	6,000 0 0 0		
Ditto to the Officers and Servants to the Khalfah Cutcherry	1,17,495 0 0 0		
Ditto Rent of the Khalfah Cutcherry	9,600 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to Naib and Officers under Roy Royan employed in the Khalfah Cutcherry	16,872 0 0 0		
Ditto Establishment for arranging and preserving the Huftabood Papers collected by the Aumeen	23,500 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to the Cauzee of the 24 Pergunnahs	700 0 0 0		
Ditto Establishment for the Superintendent of the Prehs	17,895 0 0 0		
Ditto Tax of Khalfah Cutcherry	405 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to Jemaldar and Peons employed in the Jail at the Khalfah Cutcherry	595 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to Chundeychurn and Sheristadar of the Huzzoor Tehsil Duftee	2,800 0 0 0		
Ditto to Sircar, &c. employed in the Khalfah Treasury on the Part of the Gov ^r G ^l	1,870 0 0 0		
Ditto to the Superintendent of the Zemindary Duftee	14,250 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to the Arabic Schoolmaster at Burdwan	2,432 0 0 0		
Ditto to the Superintendent of the Bazeer Zemin Duftee	38,220 0 0 0		
Paid to the Superintendent of the Mazooley Duftee	26,232 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to the Officers, &c. of the Aumeeny Duftee	3,660 0 0 0		
Ditto Salary, &c. to Mr. H ^r Lodge as Resident at Ballooah	27,000 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance, Travelling Charges, Boat Hire, &c. to Mr. H ^r Lodge, for his attending on an Investigation of Claims between the Senaffes and Zemindars of Pergunnahs Momenfing, Jafferay Alaphfing, and Shawpore	11,000 0 0 0		
Ditto Allowance to Mr. M ^s Dowal	—		
Carry over, Sicca Rupes	10,84,555 8 16 1	24,25,634 13 0 1	19,31,859 8 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	S' R' 19,31,859	8 18 1
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued.	—	—	—	—	S' R' 24,25,634	13 0 1
Charges Collections continued, and brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid Allowance to Mr. William Dent, for making an Enquiry into the Disturbances between the Rajahs of Burdwan and Nuddia	—	—	—	—	S' R' 10,84,555	8 16 1
Ditto Salary to Mr. F. Redfearn as Commissioner, also Mohrer for measuring Mr. Christie's Lands	—	—	—	—	7,500	0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to Mr. J. Lumfden, deputed to the Pergunnahs Bahadurpore and Shaifanagur	—	—	—	—	13,500	0 0 0
Ditto Allowance to Mr. Paterfon and Servants Wages as Commission to Rungpore	—	—	—	—	3,995	0 0 0
Ditto ditto to Mr. J. Lumfden, deputed to Sirampore, to settle a Dispute between Mr. Bie the Danish Chief and the Zemindar of Mahmudamypore	—	—	—	—	9,966	10 15 0
	1,350	0 0 0				
	11,30,867	4 1 1				

Charges Fouzdarry.

Disbursed on this Account on the following Districts, viz.

Burdwan	3,500	0 0 0
Bissenpore	4,275	0 0 0
Rajeshahye	59,095	0 0 0
Dacca	31,395	0 0 0
Purnea	6,175	0 0 0
Rungpore	3,000	0 0 0
Moorshedabad	2,30,678	0 1 0
Midnapore	9,900	0 0 0
Rangur	3,000	0 0 0
Chitragong	3,977	4 11 0
Houghly	42,194	7 15 0
Boglepore.	18,647	6 0 0
Patna	8,700	0 0 0
Sircar Saurun	5,700	0 0 0
Sircar Tirhoot	5,975	0 0 0
Sircar Rotas	1,900	0 0 0
Allowance and Establishment to Mr. Jn ^o Willes as Remembrancer of the Criminal Court	20,410	0 0 0
	4,59,022	2 7 1

Dawk Charges.

For Postage of Public Letters

—	—	—	—	7,745	0 0 0
---	---	---	---	-------	-------

Charges Police.

Paid the Superintendent of Police, Allowance for Zemindars, &c.

—	—	—	—	45,875	10 0 0
---	---	---	---	--------	--------

Carry forward, Sicca Rupees

16,36,539	5 8 2	24,25,634	13 0 1	19,31,859	8 18 1
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	S' R' 19,31,859	8 18 1
Mofussil continued, and brought forward	—	—
Huzzoory continued, and brought forward	—	—
Committee of Revenue continued, and brought forward	—	—
Charges Poolbunder.	—	—
Advanced on that Account from Moorshedabad	1,32,320	0 0 0
Ditto ditto from Midnapore	13,200	0 0 0
	1,45,520	0 0 0
Charges Dewanny Adawlut.		
Paid Allowance to the Judge and Establishment of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, also Establishment to the Adawluts in the Huzzoory Department	7,77,214	14 0 0
Ditto ditto to the Judges of the Mofussil Dewanny Adawluts of the following Districts, viz.		
Houghly	8,540	0 0 0
Sircar Tirhut	4,557	7 10 0
Midnapore	1,958	7 7 0
Moorshedabad	271	3 0 0
	15,327	1 17 0
Law Charges.		
Paid Mr. Geo. Wroughton, Attorney to the Honourable Company	8,390	0 0 0
Ditto Mr. Tho' Dashwood, Register of Persons subjected to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	16,500	0 0 0
	24,890	0 0 0
Allowances to Members and Assistants to the late Prov' Councils defrayed at the Presidency.		
Account Moorshedabad	15,950	0 0 0
Ditto Dinagapore	13,420	0 0 0
Ditto Purnea	9,800	0 0 0
Ditto Patna	34,430	0 0 0
Ditto Presidency	24,000	0 0 0
	97,600	0 0 0
Seebundy Charges.		
Paid the Seebundy Corps of the several Districts, viz.		
Account Town of Calcutta	22,651	10 4 2
Dinagapore	24,150	0 0 0
	46,801	10 4 2
Charges General.		
Paid Travelling Charges to Mr. Evelyn from Moorshedabad to Presidency	1,414	2 0 0
Ditto ditto Mr. Dyncely from Midnapore to ditto	7,000	0 0 0
Ditto Mohavey Muzduddien for Charges, &c. of Madriffa	11,485	11 4 2
Ditto Pooneah Charges	400	0 0 0
Ditto Hoondcan on Bills of Exchange	1,475	0 0 0
Carry over, Sicca Rupees	21,774	13 4 2
	27,43,892	15 10 0
	24,25,634	13 0 1
	19,31,859	8 18 1

Abstract of Charges on the Grofs Collections of Bengal and Behar, for 1783-4.

Mofufful continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 19,31,859	8 18 1
Huzzoory continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 24,25,634	13 0 1
Committee of Revenue continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 27,43,892	15 10 0
Charges General continued, and brought over	—	—	—	S' R' 21,774	13 4 2
Paid Allowance to Nuzer Ullah Sezawul of Pergunnah Saiftanagur	—	—	—	360	0 0 0
Ditto Charges of Bengal Peons, for the Use of Khalfah Servants for celebrating the Day of Serry Paunckeemy	—	—	—	290	0 0 0
Ditto Charges of Aumeen and Officers deputed to divide the Pergunnah Ambrabad	—	—	—	1,338	0 0 0
Ditto ditto — Tutty Sing	—	—	—	1,889	5 6 1
Ditto Sundry Charges disbursed for the Use of the Khalfah Cutcherry	—	—	—	55	0 0 0
Ditto for Writing Desks for the Use of the Office of Accompt' Genl R' D'	—	—	—	356	12 0 0
Ditto Mr. Mc Dowal for Conting' attends the Investigation into the Disputes between the Commerl Resident at Sarool and the Rajah of Burdwan	—	—	—	563	0 0 0
Ditto Houfe Rent for the Prisoners confined at the Khalfah Cutcherry	—	—	—	493	2 5 0
Ditto Mohrers and Peons, &c. stationed at Budge Budge for the Purpose of measuring Ground	—	—	—	309	0 0 0
Ditto Prisoners Diet	—	—	—	60	0 0 0
Ditto Premium for killing Tygers at Rocunpore	—	—	—	217	8 0 0
Total Charges defrayed by the Committee of Revenue from the Khalfah Treafury	—	—	—	27,706	8 15 3
Grand Total of Charges on the Grofs Collections of the Rev ^d of Bengal and Behar, for the Bengal Year 1190, or Behar	—	—	—	27,71,599	8 5 3
Year 1191, as per Genl State of Demand, Receipts, and Balances	—	—	—	51,97,234	5 6 0
	—	—	—	71,29,093	14 4 1

Fort William, the 20th January 1786.

Errors excepted.

R. JOHNSON,

Accompt Genl Rev^d.

GENERAL BEHAR, for the Bengal Year 1190, Behar Year 1191,

	Charges Poolbundy.	Charges Fouzdarry.	Charges Police.	Charges Dewanny Adawlut.	Grand Total of the Charges of 1783-4.
MOFUSSUL.					
Moorshedabad Chiefship	—	—	—	—	1,52,348 15 16 0
Patna — ditto -	—	—	—	—	1,92,072 5 18 1
Dacca — ditto -	—	—	—	—	2,91,344 5 4 3
Houghly Collectorship	—	—	—	—	98,235 0 10 2
Patchaet ditto -	—	—	—	—	56,890 5 0 0
Chittagong ditto -	—	—	—	—	99,414 8 1 0
Midnapore ditto -	—	—	—	—	83,255 2 14 0
Rungpore ditto -	—	—	—	—	2,50,168 14 9 3
Ramgur ditto -	—	—	—	—	36,943 5 0 0
Rajemehal ditto -	—	—	—	—	90,687 5 14 0
Boglepore ditto -	—	—	—	—	1,01,459 11 5 0
Sircar Saurun ditto -	—	—	—	—	73,624 3 19 1
Sircar Tirhoot ditto -	—	—	—	—	39,519 8 0 0
Sylhet — ditto	—	—	—	—	1,18,691 4 1 1
Silberris — ditto -	—	—	—	—	27,631 11 19 0
Hidgelly ditto -	7,448 4 8 0	—	—	—	1,93,570 0 18 3
Sircar Rotas ditto -	—	—	—	—	26,002 12 6 3
Total Mofussil Charges, S	7,448 4 8 0	—	—	—	19,31,359 8 18 1
Total Huzzoory Charges, S	2,53,166 3 15 0	4,59,022 2 7 1	45,875 10 0 0	7,92,541 15 17	51,97,234 5 6 0
Grand Total, — Sice	2,60,614 8 3 0	4,59,022 2 7 1	45,875 10 0 0	7,92,541 15 17	71,29,093 14 4 1

the 20th January 1786.

Errors excepted.

R. JOHNSON,

A. G. R. D.

[11 A 2]

A P P E N D I X, N° CLVII.

Extract from Bengal Revenue Council 11th July, 19th August 1785.

No Number, Page 1.

Fort William, the 11th July 1785.

At a Council; Present,

John Stables Esq. and the Honourable Charles Stuart.

The Governor General indisposed.

Rev. Dept.
Monday.

Read, and approved the Proceedings of the 24th ult°.

The following Minutes were received from Mr. Stuart, and having been sent in Circulation, are now here recorded.

Mr. Stuart lays before the Board the following Minute, which he had prepared in Consequence of the One recorded by Mr. Stables, on the Proceedings of the 18th Ultimo, and in Consequence of a Letter proposed to be written to the Committee of Revenue on the 20th following, but which he has been prevented by Sicknefs from delivering in sooner.

Mr. Stuart's
Minutes on
the Conduct
of Gunga Go-
vind Sing.

Mr. Stuart.—I have long thought Gunga Govind Sing, and his Son Prawnkissen, very improper Persons to hold the Offices of Dewan and Naib Dewan to the Committee of Revenue; and I therefore heartily second Mr. Stables's Motion for their Removal.

Mr. Stables observes that the Committee have not made any Remarks on the Subject of the Dinagepore Rajah's Petition referred to them by the Board; but I am disposed on this Occasion to acquit them of any intentional Neglect of their Duty, seeing that the Answer delivered in by Gunga Govind Sing amounts in Fact to an Acknowledgement of the Guilt whereof he stands accused, and therefore rendered any further Enquiry by the Committee altogether unnecessary.

As the Zemindar's Vakeel adverts in his Petition to the Settlement made by Mr. Macdowall, for the Truth of his Assertion with respect to the Value of the Pergunnah Salbarry, I thought it necessary to refer to the Accounts transmitted by that Gentleman to the Committee of Revenue, and found that the Jumma for 1190 was

—	—	—	87,331 10 1
Increase agreed to by the Ryots in that Year	—	—	3,000 0 0

Jumma for 1190, according to the Official Records	—	—	90,331 10 1
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In the succeeding Year 1191, I find from the Vakeel, that the Ryots agreed to a further Increase of Rupees 5,897 5 11, which brings the Jumma to R^s 96,229; whereas the Value of the Pergunnah, as stated in the collusive Deed of Sale obtained by Gunga Govind Sing, is only Rupees 53,755.

The Fraud in this Case is established by destroying the Resources of Government in the annual Sum of 42,474, as stated in Mr. Stables's Minute.—The Collusion is established by the very Deeds produced in Support of the Transaction, in falsely stating, 'that the Districts are annually suffering from the Desertion of the Ryots to so great a Degree, as to render all my (the Rajah's) Efforts to keep the Lands in Cultivation ineffectual, and as in Consequence of this a great Deficiency has arisen in the Revenue Assets, and that the Purchase Money had been received, and paid into the Government's Treasury in the Discharge of my (the Rajah's) Zemindary; whereas by Gunga Govind Sing's own Confession, it appears (even in Contradiction to the Receipt he produces), that the Purchase Money has not been paid, and by Enquiry from the Dinagepore Vakeel, that a much larger Revenue had actually been * paid by Gunga Govind Sing's Agents, for the very Year in Question, as Farmer, than the Deed of Sale admits it to be capable of yielding.

If it be criminal in a private Individual under the Government to be guilty of Transactions like the foregoing, how much more unpardonable in their Public Officer, whose special Duty it was, both as Dewan and Canongo, to prevent and detect them; and how great the Insult offered to our

* Paid for Gunga Govind Sing, as Farmer of Salbarry, for 1191	—	—	68,350 0 0
Jumma, as per Deed of Sale	—	—	53,755 0 0

Paid by Gunga Govind Sing, more than the Amount of the Deed of Sale	—	—	14,605 0 0
Besides a Balance claimed by the Rajah's Agents, of	—	—	Rupees 27,879 8 17

Administration

Administration in such Prostitution of its Powers, and such an unqualified Contempt of its Authority?

In addition to the Arguments which have already been urged for the immediate Dismissal of Gunga Govind Sing, and Prawn Kissen his Son, I desire that the following Reasons may be recorded in Support of the Opinion which I have given for the Measure.

1st. Because many Complaints of a very serious Nature have been made against these Two Men and their Agents, in different Parts of the Country, of Oppressions, and various Extortions, the Truth of which cannot be ascertained, so long as they possess their present Influence.

2dly. Because they stand arraigned of being either concerned, or Accessaries in a Forgery, committed to the Amount of some Lacks of Rupees, on the Khalsa Treasury.

3dly. Because it appears to me, on perusing the Proceedings respecting Golaum Ashruff, that if Gunga Govind Sing and Prawn Kissen have not been actually concerned in the Forgery, they at least appear to have been guilty of the most scandalous and most unaccountable Neglect of Duty, whereby the Company have suffered a great Loss—and this of itself is a Reason of so much Force, that nothing could justify their being continued in Office, after it has come to the Knowledge of the Board.

4thly. Because they have acquired an Influence, which some of the ablest Servants of the Company, acting in the Committee, did not find themselves able to counteract, and which operates highly to the Prejudice of the Country, and must continue to do so whilst they remain in Office.

5thly. Because, if it is necessary to appoint Dewans, and to arm them with so much Power and Authority as those Men have been permitted to exercise, it is proper to remove them every Two or Three Years, to prevent them from acquiring so improper an Influence.

And 6thly, Because in a Plan which I have laid before the Board for the Management of the Revenues, I have given it as my Opinion, that the Expence of their Appointments and Establishments may be saved to the Company, and the Influence of the Native Agents effectually checked.

I second Mr. Stables's Motion, for the Roy Royan's being ordered to take Charge of the Office hitherto exercised by Gunga Govind Sing; and further propose, that he may be empowered to call upon him for all Papers and Records relative to the Revenues, or appertaining to the Offices which have been under his Management.

And as an unavoidable Consequence of the Grounds upon which I have given my Opinion for the Dismissal of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing, and of Prawnkissen his Son, the Naib Dewan, I move that they be put under Restraint, until they have rendered a full and satisfactory Account of their Administration.

As the Opinions of a Majority of the Board on the Papers concerning the collusive Sale, and fraudulent Purchase of the Pergunnah Salbarry, &c. in the Zemindarry of Dinagepore, circulated by Orders on the 18th instant, are already passed for the Dismissal of Gunga Govind Sing, &c. and for the Roy Royan to take Charge of the Business hitherto committed to the Management of Gunga Govind Sing; I propose, that instead of the last Paragraph of the Board's Letter of the 20th instant, now sent round for Signature, the following be substituted:

“As Gunga Govind Sing and his Son Prawnkissen have, by a Resolution of the instant, been dismissed from their Offices of Dewan, and Naib Dewan to your Committee, and the Roy Royan ordered to take Charge of them, we have therefore directed him to attend you to receive Charge accordingly, and to assist in forming the Settlement of the Huzzoor Mahals, for the present Year 1192, and to prevent the Roy Royan meeting any Impediments in affording his Aid in the Execution of this important Service, we strictly enjoin your enforcing the immediate Delivery of all such Papers and Accounts relative to the Revenues, as he may call upon Gunga Govind Sing, &c. for; and in case of their making any vague Plea, or Pretence, for Noncompliance, we direct you to put them under Restraint, as being chargeable with Resistance to the Authority of Government, and to depute proper Persons to search the public Papers in his Possession for such as may be required.” I further propose, that the 2d Paragraph of the Letter to the Committee of Revenue be left out.

Because, being in my Conception contrary to the established Practice, and fundamental Principles of the Constitution of this Government, I do hereby protest, as well now as in future, against any Minutes of the Supreme Board being sent to any inferior Department, unless first expressly adopted by the Board as Rules for the positive Guidance of such Department, and transmitted accordingly for that Purpose.

21st May 1785.

(Signed). Cha^s Stuart.

Mr. Stuart.—Since I have been capable of attending to Business, I have perused the Minutes of the Governor General, and Mr. Stables, on the above Subject, recorded on the Board's Proceedings of the 24th May, and sent to me in Circulation. On these Papers I now beg leave to make the following Observations.

From the whole Tenor of the Governor General's Minute respecting Gunga Govind Sing, it appears that his sole Reason for objecting to the Measure proposed by Mr. Stables, and seconded by me, of dismissing Gunga Govind Sing from Office, is the Want of sufficient Grounds for an Act of so much Rigour. This Objection being removed, I doubt not but the Board will be unanimous in a

Measure, which, to me, appears no less necessary, if considered with respect to the Interests of the Company, * as it is humane with respect to the Natives, in removing from Power a Man who has applied it to the most oppressive Purposes. * sic in Orig.

The Reasons adduced in my Minute above recorded, not having been yet seen by the Governor General, they will, I hope, have their due Weight in removing his Objections. Were the fraudulent Purchase of Pergunnah Sabarry entirely out of the Question, I still think that those Reasons are more than sufficient to render it our Duty to dismiss Gunga Govind Sing, and the Whole of his Aumlah. The pernicious Effects of his Negligence in Office, to say no worse, in the Case of the Forgery, have already been severely felt by our Employers; and this Circumstance being brought home to our Conviction, as it certainly is, should we not be legally held responsible to them for the Amount of any Loss that might accrue from a similar Transaction under his Administration? And permit me to ask, what Security we have that Transactions of the same Nature are not at this Moment carrying on? The Committee of Revenue have once been deceived; and why may they not be deceived again?

The Governor General lays great Stress upon the Recommendation of the late Governor General in favour of Gunga Govind Sing; but I must confess it has not the same Weight with me. On the contrary, as the Application for the Sunnud was artfully deferred until a few Days before Mr. Hastings sailed, it is evident to me, not only from the Reasons already quoted on this Subject, but from Mr. Vansittart's Narrative of what passed between him and Bubram, that Gunga Govind was afraid to apply sooner, lest Mr. Hastings should enquire into the Matter, detect his Collusion, and bring him to Punishment.

The Governor General proposes to refer Mr. Vansittart's Paper to Gunga Govind Sing for his Answer, and to call Evidence with respect to the Circumstances stated in the Defence. The first I could wish to avoid, out of Delicacy to Mr. Vansittart; and because, from the Nature of the Circumstances represented in the Paper, Gunga Govind's Answer could not tend to his own Acquittal, further than by a simple Denial of the Charge made by Bubram. The Second, viz. calling in Evidence, I think altogether unnecessary, because the Facts are, in my Opinion, sufficiently established by the strongest circumstantial Proofs, and because Gunga Govind Sing, possessed of his present Influence, would have it in his Power to protract, with endless Embarrassments, any judicial Enquiry which the Board might think proper to institute. Nay, such are the powerful Effects of Fear upon the Natives of this Country, that if he is continued in Office, I shall not be at all surprized to see another Letter produced from the Infant Zemindar of Dinagopore, requesting the Favour that the Board will be pleased to grant a Sunnud to Gunga Govind Sing for the Purgunnah Salbarry, thereby alienating from himself, and his Heirs for ever, a large Portion of his Zemindarry. Does it become a Question, whether such an Act can be a voluntary one or not? I will even suppose, for a Moment, that the Accusation of extorting the Title Deeds cannot be proven; but should I therefore be more disposed to believe, that an ancient Family would, of their own free Will, without any Necessity, and contrary to their Honor, Dignity, and Interest, yield up a Part of their Landed Possessions, the Extent of which is the principal Rule for ascertaining the Rank and Eminence of the Princes of India? I second Mr. Stables's Motion for restoring the Title Deeds to the Zemindar.

With respect to the Complaint of Ranijeemull, mentioned in the Governor General's Minute; I must declare that I did not take it up without the best Grounds for believing it to be true; in my Opinion, the Examination, so far as it went, proved that in so doing I did right.—I have not yet seen the Defence made by Praunkishen, to the Charge against him.—On the Day of Examination, there appeared only his bare Denial, in Opposition to the Evidence of the People who paid the Money, and which Evidences they offered to confirm on Oath.

My sole Reason for seconding Mr. Stables's Motion, for directing the Roy Royan to take Charge of the Records, was because the Court of Directors, on taking Notice of Gunga Govind Sing's former Dismission, declare the Royan to be the proper Person to transact the Business of the Records. I have no Predilection to this Man; and shall heartily give my Vote for any Person recommended by the Governor General, provided he be no ways connected with Gunga Govind Sing. The Committee of Revenue ought not in my Opinion to be consulted officially, with Respect to the Nomination of a Dewan, who should certainly be totally dependant for his Appointment upon the Supreme Authority.

As the Governor General gives to Gunga Govind Sing some Degree of Credit for his Exertions in realizing the Balances, I think it proper here to observe, that I have not yet seen the last Towjee Account, and therefore can give no Opinion on the Subject. I see with Pleasure that the Governor General proposed to direct the Committee of Revenue to make the Settlement without his Assistance; and I cannot but express my Hopes that they have not employed him in a Business, wherein the Interest of our Employers is so much at Stake.

8th of June 1785.

(Signed) Cha^s Stuart.

Agreed that the preceding Minutes do lie for Consideration.

The following Letters, and Extracts of the Board's Proceedings, having been received from the Secretary of the Secret Department of Inspection; the Assistant Secretary informs the Board that

Extract of
Proceedings
from the
all

Secret Department of Inspection, on the Subject of R:renchments.

L. R. N^o 177.

all the Orders contained therein, have been issued to their respective Departments, except that which relates to the Allowances of the President of the Department of Customs, the Publication of which has been suspended at the Request of the Secretary of the Secret Department of Inspection.

To William Webber Esq. Secretary to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to transmit to you the accompanying Extract from their Proceedings of this Day, that the several Resolutions therein contained may be carried into Effect from your Department. They are to take Place from the first of next Month.

Council Chamber, Secret Department
of Inspection, 27th of June 1785.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secretary.

Enclosure in
Letter from
Secret Department of
Inspection
continued.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council,
in the Secret Department of Inspection, the 27th of June 1785.

Resolved, that the Net Salary and Allowances of the President of the Committee of Revenue be reduced to 55,000 Rupees per Annum, and those of each Member to 45,000 Rupees per Annum; but should there be any general Increase in the Net Collections of the next Years respectively beyond the average Amount of the Net Collections for the last Four Years, it is agreed that a Commission be granted to them and the established Collectors of the Revenue, in Addition to their Salaries, and divided by the Board at the End of each Year, in such Proportions as we may think proper to determine, upon this Principle, viz. That the whole Receipts of the President of the Committee of Revenue shall not exceed 60,000 Rupees, and of each Member 50,000 Rupees per Annum; and of each of the Collectors 3,000 Rupees per Menssem.

Should there be no general Increase in the net Collections of the next Year, the Board will not agree to any Addition to the Allowances hereby reduced, to the President and Members of the Committee of Revenue, or to those now drawn by the Collectors; but an Increase in the net Collections made at the Huzzoon, beyond the Average of such Collections for the last Three Years, and an Increase in the net Collections of any particular Collector derived from Ruffoon, or otherwise, will entitle the President and Members of the Committee of Revenue, and the particular Collector, to an Increase of Allowances in such liberal Proportions as the Board may determine, at the End of each Year.

While the present Accountant General of the Revenue Department acts as Sub Treasurer, the old Allowance drawn for the former Office shall be drawn for by the Gentleman appointed under him in the Treasury; when he retires from the Service, his Seat in the Committee of Revenue shall not be filled up. The Allowance to the Sub Treasurer shall be at the Rate of Rupees 25,000 per Annum; and his Successor, as Accountant General of the Revenue Department, shall then become entitled to an Allowance equal to 30,000 Rupees per Annum. By the Arrangement, the Company will have Two Servants employed in Two different Offices of great Trust and Importance, and at less Expence than they now pay for One.

The Office of Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, being an Office of great Trust and various Employment, Resolved, that his Allowance be fixed at 45,000 Rupees per Annum. This is a Saving in his present Allowances of Rupees 25,448. Of this however it is probable that Rupees 11,280 will be paid to him by the Zemindars for his Fee on Amilnamahs, &c.—Should his actual Receipts on this Account fall short of that Sum, the Difference shall be made up to him at the End of the Year, until which Time he is Monthly to be paid upon the Monthly Average of the Remainder of Rupees 45,000 per Annum.

The Preparer of Reports, and Accountant General are to have the same Share of the Increase on the Collections as a Member of the Committee. Resolved, that the Accountant General, who now receives 64,400 Rupees per Annum, do receive the same Allowance as the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.

Resolved, that the Allowances to the Comptroller of the Salt Department, and Salt Agents, be reduced to a Level with those of the President and Members of the Committee of Revenue, and increased in the same Manner, and upon the same Principles, on any Addition that is effected from Year to Year, upon the Average of the Salt Collections for the last Three Years. The Agents are to draw Monthly the Sums which they have severally stated to the Accountant General as actually disbursed by them for Sircars, and other Servants; but in their Bills for these, they are to declare that the Sums which are drawn, have been actually disbursed by them for the Purposes for which they were drawn.

Resolved, that the President of the Department of Customs do receive 50,000 Rupees per Annum, and a proportionate Encrease, similar to that suggested for the Committee of Revenue, and Salt Agents. The Allowance to be given from the Period from which Mr. Mackenzie has not been in the Receipt of any Salary or Commission. The Collectors of Government Customs to continue to draw their present Allowances, but on Condition that they be put at the End of the Year upon the same Footing with the Collectors and Revenue Chiefs, so that their Fees
which

which they are to state upon Oath, and their Allowances, together with their Share of the Increase in the Collections, may amount to 3,000 Rupees per Menssem.

Resolved, That these Regulations do take Place from the 1st of July next.

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secretary.

To Willam Webber Esq. Secretary to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed, by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, to transmit to you the accompanying Extract from their Proceedings in this Department, of this Day, that Orders may be issued for giving Effect to the Resolutions therein contained, which are to take Place from the 1st of August next.

Council Chamber, Secret Department
of Inspection, 27th June 1785.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secretary.

Secret Department of
Inspection.
L. R. N^o 178.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, in their Secret Department of Inspection, dated 27th of June 1785. Enclosure.

Resolved, that no House Rent be allowed from the 1st of August next, except that specially granted by the Company, viz. To a Field Officer having no Quarters, — S^r R^s 120 per Menssem.

To a Captain	ditto	—	90
To a Subaltern	ditto	—	60

Resolved, that no Civil Servant who now draws House or Office Rent, do henceforth draw more on either of these Accounts than the Sum allowed by the Company to a Field Officer, if such Servant be above the Rank of Factor, except the Difference between Sonat Rupees and Siccas; the Military Establishment having been usually paid in Sonat Rupees, and the Civil in Siccas.— If such Servant be a Factor, or Writer, he is to be allowed for Office Rent 90 Sicca Rupees.

In Consequence of the preceding Resolutions, and the Board's particular Consideration of the Statement of House Rent, prepared by the Accountant General as it stood on the 1st of February 1785, the following Observations are made and special Reductions ordered, and the latter are to take Place from the 1st of August next.

The Office Rent to the Committee of Revenue reduced to 600 Rupees per Menssem.

The Accountant General to the Revenue Department, to receive only the House Rent of his Rank in the Service.

The Rent for the Khalsa Cutcherry reduced to 350 Rupees per Month, if the Place now employed for this Purpose be not taken on Lease.

The Rent for the Ameen Cutcherry reduced to the Amount allowed to the Rank of the Person who has the Charge of it.

The Jail Rent of the Adawlut at Burdwan reduced to 100 Rupees per Month, and to cease totally if the House belongs to the Company.

The Office Rent to the Collector of the Town of Calcutta abolished.—The Collector to have a Room in the House occupied by the Committee of Revenue.

The Cutcherry Rent for Rajeshy diminished, or to cease, as ordered for the Jail Rent of the Adawlut of Burdwan.

The actual Godown Hire for the Opium Godown, proved by the Receipt of the Owner of it, to be allowed, and no more.

The Charge for the Treasury Godown at Dacca abolished; the Treasure to be kept in the Collector's House; and the Collector to be allowed the House Rent of his Rank in the Service.

The Charge for the Cutcherry Godown at Houghly and Chittagong abolished.

The Charge for the Cutcherry at Chittagong reduced to the Amount of House Rent annexed to the Rank of Collector.

House Rent to the Chief of Moorshedabad, reduced to the Amount annexed to his Rank in the Service.

The Chief of Patna, and the Collectors at Tipperah, Midnapore, Jellalore, Rajahahy, Rungpore, Ramgur, Sircar Sarun, Boglepore, Sircar Tirhoot, Sircar Rotas, and Silberris, to receive only the House Rent of their Ranks in the Service.

The House Rent to the Assistant Secretary, and Sub Secretary to the Committee of Revenue, abolished.

The Superintendant of the Press, and of the Mazoolce and Bazee Semin Duffer, to receive only the House Rent of their several Ranks in the Service.

The Superintendant of the Collections at Futtysing, Purnea, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and Patna, to receive only the House Rent of their respective Ranks in the Service.

The Superintendant of Opium, to receive only the House Rent of his Rank.

The House Rent to the Deputy Custom Master, and Collector of Government Customs, abolished. They have Offices in the Custom House.

No House Rent to be given to the Assistant to the President of the Department of Customs.

The

The Collectors of Government Customs at Houghly, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca, to receive only the House Rent of their Ranks in the Service.

The Comptroller of the Salt Department to receive only the House Rent of his Rank.

(L. S.)

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. Hay, Secretary.

L. R. No. 179.

To William Webber Esq. Secretary to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you, that they have been pleased to resolve, that your Allowances shall be fixed at the Sum of 45,000 Sicca Rupees per Annum, including every Thing.

An Account of the Amount of your Fees is to be delivered in to the Board upon Oath, at the End of each Year, and these are to form Part of your Salary. This Regulation is to have Effect from the 1st of next Month.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
Secret Department of Inspection,
27th June 1785.


(Signed) E. Hay, Secretary.

Mr. Stuart lays before the Board the following Minute.

Mr. Stuart's Minute in reply to the Governor General on his Plan for the Revenue.

Mr. Stuart.—I have perused the Governor General's Minute of the 18th of May 1785, on the Subject of the Revenues: And although he does not agree with me in all the Points proposed in my Plan for the future Management of the Collections, yet I am happy to find, that our Opinions are the same with respect to the Appointment of Collectors or Superintendants in all the Districts; which I consider the most important Object of the System which I wish to see carried into Execution.—I should have been glad that the Governor General had also agreed with me in the other leading Principle of my Plan; viz. the Union of the Powers of the Magistrate and Collector; because I have formerly had an Opportunity of witnessing the good Effects arising from the Junction of those Offices. The Governor General's only Objection is, "that he does not think we are sufficiently advanced to risque the Consequences of vesting so unchecked Power generally in the Hands of our Servants;" but if they are Trust-worthy in one Department, they are certainly so in both. At present, the Collectors and Magistrates are by no means Checks upon each other; and Government does not now possess a greater Degree of Controul over them Individually, than they would do were the Two Authorities united.

The Governor General states, That by the Account annexed to his Minute it appears that the Gross Collections have been more by several Lacks, during the Time of the Committee, than at any former Period; but if it be allowed, that the Charges have been more than proportionably increased (which they certainly have been in Consequence of the System now existing) a Loss no doubt ultimately falls upon Government by such unnecessary Increase; from which there is no Relief but by a Change of the Measures which created it. The Governor General observes, that the Increase in the Article of Charges Collection, may more properly be called "the Increasing Expences of Government, than, the Increased Expence of collecting the Revenue;" but as I have shewn by my Plan, that a Saving can be made of 16 Lacks of Rupees, besides providing in the most liberal Manner for the Collections, I must still think that the Increase in the Charges has proceeded solely from the Institution of useless Revenue Establishments: And supposing the additional Allowances which I proposed for the Collectors were not granted, the Saving in that Case by my Plan would be about 25 Lacks per Annum; a Sum very little short of the Total Increase in the Article of Charges Collection, which has gradually been accumulating since the Year 1772, from Rupees 41,56,970 9 18 2 to Rupees 71,29,093 14 4 1, as stated in the Account accompanying the Governor General's Minute.—In judging of Two Systems, that which shall appear to be the most advantageous to Government, certainly deserves the Preference. That the Old System is therefore best, appears from the following Account of the actual Receipts into the Company's Treasury for Twelve Years successively, extracted from the Papers delivered in by the Governor General with his Minute of the 18th of May. In my Plan, the Net Collections appear to be erroneously stated, owing to some Oversight or Omission; but this Account, formed from Official Documents recently prepared, affords the most authentic Information, and shews more clearly than the other Account, the Propriety of the Change which I proposed.

[Years.	Current Collect ^{ns}	Collected Account Balances.	Gross Collect ^{ns}	Charges Coll ^{ns}	Actual Receipts into the Treasury.
1773-3	2,37,29,763 11 3 -	18,88,226 12 1 -	2,56,17,989 11 13 -	41,56,970 9 18 2	2,14,61,019 1 14 2
1773-4	2,35,77,528 10 6 2	18,05,528 6 15 1	2,53,83,057 1 1 3	43,02,596 1 10 2	2,10,80,460 15 11 1
1774-5	2,37,20,882 8 6 1	17,40,399 7 9 1	2,54,61,282 5 2 -	41,51,272 13 15 -	2,13,10,009 2 10 2
1775-6	2,40,33,296 10 4 2	12,18,176 5 10 3	2,55,51,472 15 15 1	45,07,471 15 1 1	2,10,44,001 - 14 -
1776-7	2,36,21,604 8 8 1	13,94,769 - 18 3	2,50,16,373 9 7 -	49,05,739 5 13 1	2,01,10,434 3 14 3
1777-8	2,24,30,527 15 13 3	20,79,450 12 1 1	2,45,08,978 11 15 -	53,80,818 5 3 -	1,91,28,160 11 9 1
1778-9	2,30,41,818 1 10 1	19,19,747 2 14 3	2,49,61,565 4 5 -	56,45,946 13 5 2	1,93,15,618 6 19 2
1779-80	2,37,01,863 3 8 1	15,66,321 13 5 3	2,47,68,185 - 14 -	56,80,037 2 1 -	1,90,83,547 14 13 -
1780-81	2,26,82,691 13 17 1	14,24,542 - 10 2	2,41,07,233 14 7 3	60,98,510 3 5 3	1,80,08,723 11 2 -
1781-2	2,56,10,873 13 4 1	6,23,989 3 5 1	2,62,34,863 - 9 2	66,55,869 7 16 -	1,95,78,993 8 13 2
1782-3	2,47,88,515 15 7 3	6,50,461 11 13 -	2,54,38,977 11 -	59,63,660 14 5 -	1,94,75,316 12 15 3
1783-4	2,53,22,585 13 14 2	4,49,915 14 17 -	2,57,72,201 12 11 2	71,29,093 14 4 1	1,86,43,107 14 7 1] (a) 

With regard to the expected Reduction from the Abolition of Collectorships, I doubt much whether there will be much real Saving by adopting this Measure, seeing that there is but little Difference between the Salaries drawn by the Collectors, and the Pensions which they and their Assistants will be allowed by the subsequent Regulations on their Recal.

I am very happy to learn that the acting President of the Committee of Revenue is satisfied that the Balance of this Year will be trifling, though I confess my Expectations on this Head are not very sanguine. At the Conclusion of my Plan I stated the probable Balance at 30 Lacks of Rupees; and now that the last Towjee Account of the Bengal Year is closed, let us see how it actually stands, according to the One delivered in for the Month of Chytc.

The Balance of the Huzzoory Mehals, exclusive of Transfers, Bills, Pauts, &c.

Add Amount Bills and Pauts not yet paid, according to the Account delivered in by the Sub Accountant; viz.

Tunkaws	—	—	2,85,077	1	10	0
Suspensions	—	—	1,26,845	7	1	2
Bills receivable	—	—	15,283	1	12	2

Mofussil Balance according to the Towjee Account for Chytc	—	4,27,205	10	4	0
Balance outstanding for 1191-2 exclusive of the Behar † Balance, which cannot be ascertained till September next	—	9,64,520	8	12	2
		25,46,000	7	17	1

† N. B. The Amount due from Behar between the present Time and Close of the Behar Year, is
S^r R^s 27,67,705 14 1 1.

It will be said, perhaps, that the Amount of Tunkaws, Bills, &c. stated above, cannot be considered as a Part of the Balance, because they are in a Course of Payment: But as the actual Collections of the last Year have long since ceased, the above Sum must therefore be paid out of the Resources of the next Year; a Practice by no Means justifiable, although I understand it has prevailed more or less for several Years past.

The Board not having thought it expedient to make any Change in the present Revenue System, I shall, notwithstanding * of it, concur most heartily with my Colleagues in every Measure that may be judged likely to contribute towards its Success.—With respect to the Allowances lately granted to the Collectors, I do not disapprove of the Amount of them; but I wish they had been contrived to arise either out of a Saving by the Abolition of unnecessary Revenue Establishments, as proposed in my Plan, or from any Source in Preference to that of increasing the Demands upon the Country; which is evidently not the Object of Government at Home; and which is contrary to one of the leading Principles of the System which I proposed.

The Objection which the Governor General states against “the controlling Authority of a Member of the Board in the Revenue Department,” viz. “the Want of Time,” is easily answered:—Although there is a Meeting of the Council almost every Day in the Week, yet the Members seldom assemble till towards Noon; so that the Comptrolling Member could with ease give up Two or Three Hours every Day, if necessary, to attend to the Business of his Department.

I have thought it necessary to make these Observations, not with a View to bring the Question which I formerly proposed again before the Board; but merely to support the System which it was my Wish to see introduced, because I thought then, and still continue to think, it is the best that can be adopted by this Government for the Interest of our Employers.

Agreed, That the preceding Minute lie for Consideration.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

10th July
1785.

John Stables,
Ch^a Stuart.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1197.

[11 C]

A P P E N D I X, N° CLVIII.

Book 225, Page 171.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th December 1780, beginning at Page 171 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 19th December 1780.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

[At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President,
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 15th instant.

The Secretary lays before the Board the comparative Account of the Settlement made by the Provincial Council of Patna of the Province of Bahar, for the Bahar Year 1188, and the Proposals delivered by Rajah Kullyan Sing, which was ordered to be prepared last Council Day.

Comparative View of the Settlements respectively proposed by the Chief and Council at Patna, and by Rajah Kullyan Sing, for the Province of Bahar (exclusive of Sircar Sarun, &c.) for the Fufuly Year 1188.

Kullyan Sing's Allotments.		Settlement proposed by the Chief and Council of Patna.	Settlement proposed by Rajah Kullyan Sing.
1st.	Belunjeer Pelich Maldar; Seriffa; Havely Behar; Ghyaspoor and Coofra — — — — — }	2,85,699 3 0	2,95,698 3 0
2d.	Aikul and Relegur Musnud, or Rutty Gudhasson — — — — —	1,19,001 0 0	1,33,000 0 0
3d.	Sunnout, &c. — — — — —	3,45,681 0 0	3,51,681 0 0
4th.	Sircar Tirhut — — — — —	2,50,590 6 9	3,26,324 6 6
5th.	Cheinpoor Safferam; Serris Kotomba; Charcoan Perou and Nenoor — — — — — }	6,80,116 6 2	6,82,000 0 0
6th.	Befara and Cafumboor, or Cufmar — — — — —	2,00,002 0 0	2,17,002 0 0
7th.	Gundhore or Giddore — — — — —	5,841 12 0	7,841 12 0
8th.	Azemabad, Fulwarra, Shahpore, Munneer; Surb Mehal; Badela; Shahjehanpore; Bycuntpore; Munwarah and Pumbah, or Pate Necaufe — — — — — }	2,04,104 0 0	2,10,606 0 0
9th.	Nurhut Samoy, and Mulkee, and Bulleah and Buf-farey — — — — — }	2,50,617 3 3	2,76,117 3 3
10th.	Khaspoor, or Hajypoor, and Tuppeh Murwash — — — — —	90,234 14 3	90,234 14 3
11th.	Nasergunge; Raja Moorleedur's, Serbhikun Villages; Dutch Nuzerrana, 1st Quota of Sawmah, or Sandeh Belleah; Pergunnah, Burwarrah, Tilwara; Havely Rotas; Talooka of Dergbeja Sing, and Suddarut — — — — — }	1,79,979 9 9	1,77,980 3 0
12th.	Arwul Mussodah, or Massorah: 2d Quota of Saunrah, or Sandeh, Belleah, Sircar, Shahabad (without Perow and Nunour) Sercolly, or Shairgotty, Neypoor, and Balgunge, or Ballgutch — — — — — }	6,05,417 11 7	6,35,733 2 9
	Total — — — — —	32,17,285 2 9	34,04,218 12 9

E X P L A N A T I O N S.

The 1st Column exhibiting the Patna Council's Jumma, agrees in its Total with their Statement all to 3 Pice, which it has been allowed to exceed in, to make it coincide with Kullyan Sing's Statement of Peroo and Nenoor (Article 5th), which he deducts from Shahabad (Article 12th), and states at Rupees 71,000, whereas it ought to have been these 3 Pice less.

In the 8th Allotment Kullyan Sing states the last Year's Jumma of Bycuntpoor to be only 1,301 Rupees, whereas the Patna Council make it 7,000 Rupees more; which Difference is however brought again to account by Kullyan Sing in the last Article (12th), under the separate Head of the Jaguir of Ishmael Ally Khan.

The Deficiency between the Sum Total of the 2d Column, exhibiting Kullyan Sing's Proposals, and the said Aggregate as stated in his own Account, is Rupees 4,125; which is owing to the following Deductions the Board have lately made in the Jumma, and which he has not noticed; viz.

Suddarut Mehal (11th)	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
In Behader Sing's Jumma (Article 9th)	—	—	—	—	—	1,900
Jaguir of Roy Jadoram given up (Article 12th)	—	—	—	—	—	425
Total as above	—	—	—	—	—	R ^y 4,125

which do not therefore appear in this Statement.

But on the other Hand he has mistated, in his own Favour, the Mokurery Jumma of Tirhut, making it 4,266 : 0 : 3 less than the Patna Council, which being on Account of the resumed Jaguir of Meersyf Ulla, should therefore be added to the Sum Total above mentioned, and will make the general Total of his Proposals, Sicca Rupees 34,08,484 : 13; which is just 1,91,199 : 10 : 3 more than the Settlement made by the Chief and Council of Patna.

The Names of Places have been spelt as they respectively stand in the 2 separate English Accounts, of which this is the Abstract; viz. The translated Proposals of Kullyan Sing, and the Settlement Account received from the Chief and Council at Patna.

Agreed, That the Proposals of Rajah Kullyan Sing, with the Corrections made in the comparative Statement, be accepted, and that a Mocurrery Sunnud be granted for the same, with a Clause, that it shall continue such, so long as the Payments of the stated Kists are regularly made, and no Oppressions exercised on the Inhabitants; that he shall prefer no Claims for Deductions on the Plea of Drought or Inundation, or any other natural Cause, nor urge any Plea for the same, nor claim, as a Right, any Deductions for Paymalee, or the Ravages of Enemies; that whatever the Board may, at any Time, think it proper to grant on this last Account, should a Case happen (which God forbid), to require it, shall be given and received merely on the Footing of an Indulgence. Rajah Kyallyram, the Naib of Rajah Kullyan Sing, being called before the Board, and these Conditions proposed to him, declares his Assent to them.

Ordered, That they be formed into Clauses for the Settlement, and that a Sunnud and Caboleat be immediately prepared at the Khalsa for Rajah Kullyan Sing, and separate Sunnuds for the Farmers, agreeably to the Terms of the Settlement.

Ordered, That a Khelat be prepared for Rajah Kullyan Sing, and Kyalleram. Agreed, That the Provincial Council of Patna be written to as follows : (a)]

Proposals of
Rajah Kullyan
Sing accepted.

Rajah Kyally-
ram called be-
fore the Board,
his Assent to
the Conditions
proposed to
him.

Sunnud and
Caboleat or-
dered.

Khelat to be
prepared.

Patna wrote to,

Let. No. 202.

To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief, &c. Provincial Council at Patna.

Gentlemen,

Having taken into Consideration the new Settlement which you have proposed for your Division for the Fulsly Year 1188, and compared it with the enclosed Proposals presented to us for the same Purpose on the Part of Rajah Kullyan Sing, we have, after considering the Particulars of both Offers, as you will find stated in the accompanying connected View of each of them, agreed to accept of those made by the Rajah under the Corrections therein specified; in consequence of which we have ordered a Sunnud to be granted to him from the Khalsa, stipulating that the Terms thus settled shall continue permanent, so long as the Payments of the stated Kists are regularly made, and no Oppressions are exercised on the Inhabitants; as also, that he shall prefer no Claims for Deductions on the Plea of Drought or Inundation, or any other natural Cause, nor

(a) Vide supra, Page 1202.

urge any Plea for the same, nor even claim as a Right any Deductions for Paymaster or the Ravages of Enemies; being satisfied to receive as an Indulgence whatever Consideration we may eventually think fit to allow him on this last Account, should any Case happen to require it.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edward Wheeler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLIX.

Fort William, the 7th April 1784.

At a Council; Present,
 Edward Wheler,
 John Macpherson, } Esquires.
 and
 John Stables,

Rev. Dept.
 Wednesday.

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Vizier.

A Petition being sent to the Board by Rajah Davy Sing;
 Ordered, That it be immediately translated.

The Petition having been translated, is read, and recorded as follows.

Petition of
 Davy Sing.

Translation of a Representation from Rajah Davy Sing.

A Duftuck reciting that I am in Balance R' 3,90,200 and odd Rupees, and that I have put many Persons to Death, having been sent to me with some Peons, I have been ordered to be kept in the Khalsa, which Order I have without the smallest Altercation obeyed, and am now there in the Charge of Peons; but as I am the Servant, the Subject of, and obedient in all Respects to the Government, and have never been deficient in any Matter, I cannot therefore but greatly wonder over the Infelicity of my Fate, that, without my being sent for to the Presence, I should, without being made acquainted with or questioned relative either to the Matter of the Balance, or that of the Murders, &c. be at once thrown into Confinement. Wherefore, I beg Leave to represent, if in respect to the Balances outstanding in the Country of Rungpore, and due from the Zemindars, the Collection of which was prevented by Mr. Paterfon, on what Authority I do not presume to determine; if forgiving the Zemindars these Balances, it be, nevertheless, your Pleasure to exact them from me, why is my Credit thus destroyed, and my Reputation and Character thus injured, since a Loss of Character to me must inevitably carry along with it every Loss to Government? Besides, that Life itself is but a secondary Consideration, to be devoted to the Preservation of one's Honour. When Things come to this Pass, Government will then be no Gainers. I am therefore hopeful that, calling me before you, you will first enquire into the Merits of my Answer delivered on the 20th February, relative to the Matter of the Balances; and I make not the least Objection to pay whatever may appear justly due from me, for I am not of the Profession of a Zemindar; and I have heretofore paid towards the Revenue to the Amount of more than Two Lacks of Rupees, which I was obliged to acquire for that Purpose, by taking up the Amount on Loan; and now also I remain under the Shadow of Government with my Life, Property, and Family, at their Disposal; and if the Gentlemen have entertained Suspensions of my having put any one Person to Death, and that my Oppressions are to be proved by the Declarations of those Persons who are in Balance, and the very People who have been the Causes of all the Disturbance (for from such Information are the Testimonies procured by Mr. Paterfon, and delivered in by him to the Committee); if without Enquiry you, Gentlemen, should have deemed such Productions valid, and have thereupon conceived me guilty of such Acts, in Resentment for which my Confinement has been ordered; I can nevertheless aver, and assure you, that the Facts so charged to my Account will never be verified or established; for, in Truth, I have not put to Death or murdered so much as a Bird; and if any one Murder can be proved on me, I am ready to make Restitution for it with my own Person, and those of all my Family; but, until the Truth be ascertained, I cannot consider it but very opposite to the Credit of the Gentlemen's Government, that I should in the mean while suffer without Cause.—Consider also, what Constraint I have been under for this Twelve Months past, to have obliged me to repair to Calcutta, and to remain here in constant Attendance on the Gentlemen, whose every Order has uniformly met with my ready Obedience, and to whom I have never failed regularly to deliver in my Answers to the Complaints, without having ever made use of the smallest Evasion or Delay. All I now ask or solicit is a fair Trial and strict Justice; instead of which, the present Orders have been issued.—Besides the English Gentlemen, I have no other Dependence; I, therefore, rely on their listening to my Representations, and passing a just Judgment on my Conduct.

Rajah Davy
 Sing, Bahader.

✶ [Mr. Wheler reminds the Board, that the Appointment of a proper Person to take Charge of the Collections and Adawlut at Rungpore, was referred from the last Meeting of Yesterday to this Day; Mr. Wheler's Minute, regarding the

[11 D]

Appointment
of a Person to
Rungpore.

Mr. Mac-
pherson's.

Day; and as he has no Person particularly to recommend for that Appointment, he desires the Members of the Board would make Choice of One.

Mr. Macpherson.—I move that the List of Company's Servants be taken, and that an old Servant, of acknowledged Ability, and known to be conversant in the Languages of the Country and Revenue Matters, who may at present be out of Employ, be appointed to this important Trust; a Trust, which the Honour of this Government, and the Interest of Humanity, call upon us unitedly and severally to see properly filled and faithfully executed. The Charge of this Station, I mean the Collectorship of Rungpore and Adawlut, must, in the present Situation of the Inhabitants of that Country, be a Trust of Difficulty; and the Board should therefore, in my Opinion, take a future Occasion to consider the Services of any Servant who may be appointed to it, if he discharges his Duty faithfully; for the present State of the Revenues of that District must occasion to him many Embarrassments, and cannot be attended with the same Credit as if the Country was in Prosperity. If the Board are of this Opinion, they will promise a future Compensation, as an Encouragement to whoever may be now appointed to the Charge of Rungpore, and who shall execute the Duties of that Station to the Satisfaction of the Natives, and with a Fidelity to merit the Approbation of Government.—I have no particular Person in View for this Nomination.

List of Com-
pany's Ser-
vants read,
and Appoint-
ment of Mr. Moore to Rungpore.

The List of Company's Servants being then called for and read; and Mr. Moore appearing to come under the Description mentioned in the foregoing Minute;—The Board agree to appoint him to the proposed Charge.

Committee of
Revenue ad-
vised.

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be advised thereof, as follows:

L. S. No. 41.

To Mr. John Shore, Acting President, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have this Day appointed Mr. Peter Moore to the Charge of the Collections of Rungpore, as also Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of that Station, and you will accordingly furnish him with the necessary Instructions for the Duties of the former Office.

Fort William, 7th April 1784.

We are, &c. (a)]

Order to Pre-
parer of Re-
ports.

Ordered, That the Preparer of Reports be directed to abstract from the Proceedings in the late Enquiry into the Disturbances in Rungpore, the most material Part of the Charges against Rajah Davy Sing, and to prepare a Draft of Instructions for the Members of the Commission, pointing out to them what Articles their Enquiry should principally go to, submitting the same to the Board for their Approbation.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLX.

Fort William, the 21st January 1785.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
John Macpherson,
and
John Stables, } Esquires.

Mr. Goodlad's
Defence read;
and

Mr. Macpher-
son's Minute
on Mr. Good-
lad's Defence.

The Defence of Mr. Goodlad recorded in the last Day's Proceedings having been read, the following Minutes are delivered thereon.

I think Mr. Goodlad's Defence, upon each and all the Charges, strong in his Favour; but before a final Judgment can be passed upon each Charge, or upon the whole Case, we should wait for the Issue of the Commission of Investigation of Rungpore. Mr. Goodlad's Defence should be sent for their Perusal, with a Direction to be particular in their Enquiry on all the Points in which Mr. Goodlad's Conduct is implicated; those Parts of Mr. Goodlad's Defence which put the Proof of the Accusation on Mr. Paterfon, should be communicated to that Gentleman. The Situation of Mr. Goodlad is peculiarly distressing; and as such, where the Proofs of the Charges are not established, he should have a decided Acquittal.

Governor
General's Mi-
nute on Mr.
Goodlad's
Defence.

[Gov. Gen.—I entirely acquit Mr. Goodlad of all the Charges; he has disproved them. It was the Duty of the Accuser to prove them. Whatever Crimes may be established against Rajah Davy Sing, it does not follow that Mr. Goodlad was responsible for them; and I so well know the Character and Abilities of Rajah Davy Sing, that I can easily conceive that it was in his Power both to commit the Enormities which are laid to his Charge, and to conceal the Grounds

of them from Mr. Goodlad, who had no Authority but that * receiving the Accounts and Rents * Sic in Orig. of the District from Rajah Davy Sing, and occasionally to be the Channel of Communication between him and the Committee. (a)]

The Proposition contained in Mr. Macpherson's Minute being agreed to by the Board, the following Letter is accordingly written to the Commissioners at Rungpore.

To Messrs. E. E. Pote,
William Douglas,
and
Charles Ogilvie, } Commissioners at Rungpore.

Resolution
thereon, and
Commission-
ers at Rung-
pore wrote to.
L. S. No. 5.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed, we transmit you the Copy of Mr. Goodlad's Defence to sundry Charges that appeared against him in the Course of Mr. Paterfon's Investigation into the Cause of the late Disturbances in Rungpore, and we direct you to be particular in your Enquiry on all the Points in which Mr. Goodlad's Conduct is implicated, reporting the Result to us; and we allow you, for this Purpose, a Fortnight in Addition to the Period last limited for closing your Investigation. Those Parts of Mr. Goodlad's Defence, which put the Proof of the Accusation on Mr. Paterfon, will be communicated to that Gentleman.

Fort William,
the 21st January 1785.

We are, &c.

Ordered, That those Parts of Mr. Goodlad's Defence which put the Proof of the Accusation on Mr. Paterfon be communicated to him.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

Extracts of
Mr. Goodlad's
Defence to be
sent to Mr.
Paterfon.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXI.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1781.

At a Committee of Revenue; Present,
Mr. David Anderson, President;
Messrs. { Samuel Charters,
Charles Croftes.

The Dewan in Attendance.

The following Report and Inclosures having been Yesterday received from the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, were circulated to the Members of the Committee, and are now recorded with the Resolutions passed on them.

[The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Departments, submits to the Committee the Accompanying Translation of the Zemindar of Dinagepore's Claims for the Remissions, in Conformity to their Order of the 15th of this Month, including also an Account of his Payments for the current Year; in Addition to which, his Vakeel has delivered in a Paut for 50,000 Rupees, of the Balance still remaining to be realized, which reduces the Demand on him for the present Year to 60,048 : 2 : 18.

Preparer of
Reports, with
Inclosures.

As to his first Claim for a Remissions *, or rather for Leave to have the Payment of the Canon-goes Resson, (which has lately been discharged through the Provincial Council), he states it at 8,015 : 7 : 10 per Annum, whereas it amounts only to 7,076 : 1 17 0, from which 3,765 Rupees having been already discharged at Purnea, there remains to be paid for the present Year the other Half, or Residue, of 3,576 : 1 : 17. (b)]

* Sic in Orig.

He has also over-rated the 2d Article claimed by him for the Nek'd Bert, (which used, in like Manner with the preceding one, to be paid by the Provincial Council), as it only Amounts to 8,666 : 7 : 12 : 1, from which 8,101 Rupees, 13 Gundas, and 1 Cowrie, having been already discharged, there remains only to be paid the Sum of 565 : 6 : 19.

His Demand to be allowed 2 Rupees 2 Annas per Cent. for the Charges of Remittances, is 2 Annas more than was charged by the Provincial Councils.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1251.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1251.

As to his Demand on Mr. Christie, it is set forth at large in the accompanying Petition, which was some Time ago referred to the Reporter by the Acting President, that it might be brought before the Committee on this Occasion, and is a separate Representation from his Petition accompanying the Report of that Gentleman's Claim against him.

The 28th April, 1781.

(Signed)

Joh^s Duntan.

Inclosure.

Petition of Suddanaund, Vakeel of Radanaut Roy, Zemindar of Havelee Penjra, &c.

Mr. Christie, in the Year 1182, B. S. having petitioned the Council, obtained an Order for the Quantity of Ten thousand Begas of Land, not rated in the Jumma, and uncultivated, as his Jout or Cultivation, in Pergunnah Reepole, which belongs to my Zemindarry. When he arrived in the above Pergunnah, he, of his own Authority, departed from the Order of the Council, and included in his Jout, without a Pottah from my Constituent, Ground productive of Sugar Cane, together with some Ground which had produced Cane, and paid Revenue, but which, for Two or Three Years, had lain uncultivated, with several complete Mouzahs, in which he destroyed the Houses of the Ryetts*, and drove them away; the Ground thus taken, being in all Beghas 9699 : 11. Cottahs containing 168 Duff, which my Master has been deprived of, and which is equal to Beghas 19,399 : 2. According to the established Quantity of Land that goes to make One Begah† in Pergunnah Havilee Penjra, &c. After I had represented this, the Gentlemen of the Zella, in the same Year, sent Shewram Aumeen to measure the above Jout. The Aumeen, being arrived upon the Spot, measured the Ground in the same Manner as the above Gentleman‡ had done before, and sent the Measurement to the Zella, where the Jumma was fixed at Rupees 11,625. 15. 14. being lower than the medium Rate at which Land was settled in other Parts of the Pergunnah. My Constituent was not satisfied with this Settlement, because, according to the Jumma bundy of the above Pergunnah, he ought to receive much more; and even for the Payment of the Jumma that was settled by the Gentlemen of the Zella, my Constituent has repeatedly applied, from the Beginning of the Year 1182 to the End of the present Year, but the said Mr. Christie refuses to pay it. There is due to my Constituent from the Beginning of 1182 to the End of 1187, B. S. about the Sum of Rupees 69,754. 15. 4. according to the Jumma bundy of the Gentlemen of the Zella: Exclusive of the above Jout he has since included in it several whole Mouzahs, Pucka, and Straw Houses belonging to Lala Dermeeder, &c. and to the Ryotts and Inhabitants, besides Hindoo Takeers and Musselman Mosques, which he has ruined and destroyed. He has also carried off the Records of the above Pergunnah, and converted its Cutcherries into Wine Houses. Such Oppression as he has been guilty of in my Constituent's Zemindarry no one has ever heard of. For this Reason the above Pergunnah is become desolate, and a Deficiency will arise in the Company's Malguzary. Therefore I request that the Revenue of the above Jout, according to the Jumma bundy of the Zella, from the Beginning of 1182 to the End of the present Year, may be deducted from the Account of the Balance against me at present; that whatever Amount of Land I may be able to prove before you, to be over and above the said Quantity in Mr. Christie's Possessions, either from his former or recent Appropriations, may be deducted afterwards.

Statement concerning the Revenue of the Pergunnah of Dinagepore for the Bengal Year 1187.

1st. Jumma Mokuverry, as settled with Rajah Byjenaut, and continued to me Radahnaut	—	14,60,444	12	12	2
Deduct the Amount Moshahera, &c.					
Viz. Moshahera	—	1,50,000	0	0	0
Establishment for Officers		26,320	11	0	0
		<u>1,76,320</u>	11	0	0
			1,28,124	1	12 2
2d. Receipts by Government to the End of the Kists of Maug, viz.					
Paid at Purnea to the End of Ashen	—	6,51,976	0	0	0
at the Khalsa, from that Time to the End of Maug, viz.					
Amount of Chelans		5,30,783	4	0	0
Deduct for Paisheesh		<u>11,684</u>	0	0	0
			5,19,099	4	0 0
			11,71,075	4	0 0
3d. Balance remaining unliquidated	—				1,13,048 13 12 2

4th. Deductions

	Brought over	—	1,13,048	13	12	2
4th. Deductions claimed as follows :						
1st. Canongoes Refsloom, which has been annually allowed as a Deduction, as appears by the Accounts thereof in the Khalsa	—	8,015	7	18	0	
2d. Nek'd, or ready Money Bert to the Bra- mins	—	9,966	11	0	0	
3d. Hoondean, or Charges on Bills for Re- mittance, a 2 R' 2 Annas per Cent. on the Sum 6,14,165 4 4 2, being the Amount of Revenue to be paid by me this Year at Calcutta, exclusive of the Articles of De- duction above stated	—	13,051	3	0	0	
		31,033	3	1	0	
4th. An Account of Mr. Christie's Ground as fully set forth in my Petition, and which I am hopeful may be set against my Bal- ances, it being from the Year 1182 to 1187, 6 Years that he has held 9,699 Beghas 11 Cottahs of Land, which being rated according to the Provincial Council's Jummabundy, at the annual Sum of 11,625 15 12, make altogether	—	69,754	15	4	0	
						1,00,788 2 5 0
Ultimate Balance	—					R' 12,260 11 7 2

Resolved, That as no Stipulation hath been made in the Settlement of the Dinagore Revenue, regarding the Allowances of the Canongoes, they continue to be defrayed by Government; but that, instead of being defrayed from the Treasury of Purnea, they be defrayed from the Khalsa Treasury. Resolution.

That the Zemindar's Claim, or rather Suspension of Payment of his Revenue, on Account of Canongore Allowances, is groundless, and cannot be admitted.

That for the same Reasons, the Claim or Suspension of Payment of the Revenue on Account of the Neckeed Birt, cannot be admitted, and that it be defrayed from the Khalsa Treasury for the present Year; but as the Committee understand that this Allowance is appropriated to the Support of a Number of poor Persons, to whom it would in future be inconvenient to receive it in Calcutta,

Agreed, That at the ensuing Settlement, the Zemindar or Farmer be authorized to disburse the fixed Sum of R' 8,666 : 7 : 12 : 1 to the Persons entitled to receive it; and informed that, on sending down their Receipts, Credit will be given to him for the Amount, as a Payment on Account of his Revenue. That, as the Zemindar's Payments are to be made at the Khalsa in consequence of his own Desire, and for his own Convenience, he can have no Right to any Allowance for Charges of Remittance, unless some positive Stipulation was made for this Charge in his Settlement. That the Dewan be therefore directed not to admit this Claim, unless such a Stipulation is shown.

That the last Claim relates not to Government, but to Mr. Christie, who has, on the other Hand, much larger Claims on the Zemindars; and though the Committee do not at present pass any Opinion on the Justice of their respective Claims on each other, yet they are clearly of Opinion, that the Revenues of Government cannot be suspended on Account of this Dispute.

Agreed, That a Translation of these Resolutions be delivered to the Dewan; and that he be accordingly directed to enforce the Payment of the Balance due from the Zemindar of Dinagore.

(No Signature at the End.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXII.

Book 272. Page 416.

Fort William, the 2d November 1784.

At a Council; Present,
John Macpherson Esquire.
The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Vizier.
Mr. Stables absent.

Extract of a Letter from John Shore Esquire, President, &c. of the Committee of Revenue.

[Before we proceed to this Task, we shall first reply to the Requisitions in your Letter. Rajah Deby Sing was Farmer, Security, and Dewan of Rungpore. The Union of the Two former Offices in the same Person requires no Explanation, since the Practice is very general, and is founded upon solid and obvious Reasons; the Investiture in the Office of Dewan, during the Period in which he held the Farm, is less common, but not without a Precedent, for Rajah Cullyan Sing stood precisely in the same Predicament, with regard to the Province of Beyhar. The Appointment in Question was also notified to your Honourable Board (a).] And as the Establishment attending it was admitted, we have Reason to presume it was not disapproved. The Imputations thrown out by Mr. Paterson on the Grounds of this Appointment appear to us of little Consequence. The Reasons are deduced from Conjectures, not from Facts; and as the Discussion would be long, we shall not enter upon it.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 455 of the same Book.

(C O P Y .)

Translation of a Copy of the Sewazully Sunnud, given to Roy Behader Sing.

Whereas the Office of Sezawul of a Kistmut of Pergunnah Chundlay Satrajeet has been given to Roy Behader Sing, it is required, that having performed the Duties of his Station with Propriety and Integrity, and having exerted his utmost Vigilance and Assiduity in the Discharge of his Trust, he observe such a conciliating Conduct towards the Ryots at large, that being easy in their Situations, they may attend to the Improvement of the Country in such a Manner, that Signs of an Increase of Cultivation and Population may daily appear. Let him make a Hustabood of the Kistmut, exclusive of the Bermooter, Dewutter, Kheiraut, &c. Lands, and transmit the Accounts thereof, when complete, to the Huzzoor. Let him hold the Pooneah on a fortunate Day, and dispatch the Revenues at the fixed and stated Periods. Let him see that the Chokeydars, Sewanahdars, and Tannahdars, do their Duty. If, however, (God grant it may not be so!) any Robbery or Murder should happen within his Jurisdiction, he must, in Conjunction with the Officers of the Foujehary Adawlut, seize the Delinquents, and restore the Goods and Effects to the Owner. Let him not disburse a single Dhirrum without previously obtaining a particular Order from the Huzzoor for that Purpose; and, regardful of the Prohibitions of Government, let him deduct his own, and his Omlah's Allowances, from the Receipts of Revenue, as per Establishment. Let him consider this as preceptory, and obey it as such.

(Signed)

Dated the 5th June 1783,
Corresponding with the 25th Jeyte 1190, B. S.

A. Caldecott,
Act^s Assist. Per. Trans.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1260.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXIII.

Book 26. Page 556.

Fort William, the 26th June 1780.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.
 Edward Wheeler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Extract from Governor General's Minute.

The Design of the proposed Instructions to Major Carnac has been misunderstood, and the intended Sense of it inverted. It is not meant 'to give Major Carnac a Latitude to carry the Company's Arms wherever he thinks proper;' but to order him to carry the Company's Arms to a prescribed Scene of Action; unless he thinks it improper.

The Objection made to the Expence is a material One, but a vigorous Exertion cannot be made without Expence; nor can the War be either concluded honourably or prosecuted successfully without such an Exertion. Feeble Measures and Advances for Peace, will but add to the Strength and Presumption of our Adversaries, discourage our Friends, and perhaps induce them to become Parties against us. The Resources of this Government, exhausted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the present War, if it is conducted on a consistent Plan, and that not varied by desultory Votes of Council on every Measure required for its Prosecution.

I must here take Notice that the Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment has been greatly over-rated. It is asserted that the Expence of a Detachment of only 2,000 Drafts under Captain Popham, has been swelled to more than 91,000 Rupees a Month, and in another Place this Sum is stated as a fixed Amount.—The Truth is, that the Expence of this Detachment has exceeded its due Bounds, yet not in the Degree imputed to it, which would be indeed enormous. The Detachment, besides the Two thousand Drafts (they are in Fact 2,400), consists of Artillery and Cavalry. The monthly Expence of the Whole was, on a Medium, about 82,000 R¹; of this Sum the Cavalry alone produce

And the Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	12,811
						8,300
						<hr/>

Making both together	—	—	—	—	—	21,111
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And this Sum deducted from the Total, leaves 61,000 Rupees for the Drafts, including the Staff, and Contingencies of Four Battalions into which they were formed, though their Number was equal only to Three.

The Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War is mine, and has been made exclusively mine, the other Members having repeatedly disclaimed their Share in the Responsibility attending it. It is hard, that while they load me with the Weight of such a Charge, they should bind my Hands, and deny me the Means of supporting it.

If Mr. Francis (I am compelled to speak thus plainly) thinks that he can better and more effectually conduct the War to the Termination which we both profess to aim at; and that he can, in Honour, deprive me of the Right, which I claim, to dictate the Means of accomplishing it, let him avowedly take the Lead; but if I am to be charged with the Consequences of it, or if the Right which I claim be justly mine, let him allow me to possess and exercise it. It is impossible to combine the Principles of Enterprize and Inaction in the same general Measure; and as impossible for his Sentiments and mine to be brought into Agreement on the Subject of the Maratta War. I have in vain laboured to accommodate them, by a studied Attention to his Opinions, in every Measure which I have ventured to propose in the Course of the last Fifteen Months, and have restrained myself from urging others, which, however proper and necessary for the Occasion, exclusively considered, were inconsistent with the actual State and Temper of this Government.

[I now revert to my Proposition, and request the Board to reconsider their Objections to the Instructions which I have proposed to be given to Major Carnac. I have not the Presumption to expect that they will be influenced by any Reasonings which I have used, having had too much Experience of the Insufficiency of Official Argument to overcome a decided, and much less a confederate Opposition; but as the Expence which will attend the Measure which I have recommended, is the only formal Objection made to it, I hope I may be allowed to remove it by offering to exonerate the Company from it, and to take it upon myself. That this Proposition may not be

misunderstood,

misunderstood, and that I may not bind myself by Engagements, which may exceed my Power to fulfil them, I will explain myself:

The regular Pay and Batta of the Troops which are to form Major Carnac's Detachment, constitute no Part of the Expence of it, since these would be the same in their Amount, although the Battalions remained in their original Quarters. Neither ought the Suspension of the Subsidy to be charged to the Expedition, since it is probable, and I regard it as certain, that the Rannah, having no further Call for our Aid within his Country for the sole Defence of it, will be glad to be relieved from the Expence attending it, and because it is proposed, in the last of the Minutes of Messrs. Francis and Wheler, to withdraw it. The Contingencies of the Detachment are, therefore, the only Expence that can be reasonably charged to the Expedition. These I rate far below Two Lacks of Rupees. That Sum I offer to contribute to this Disbursement: I have already deposited it, within a small Amount, in the Hands of the Sub-Treasurer; and I beg that the Board will permit it to be accepted for that Service.] (a)

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the foregoing Minute lie for Consideration.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation),

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXIV.

Book 84. Page 753.

[Fort William, 21st October 1783.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
and
John Stables, }
Mr. Wheler absent up the Country.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute, accompanied by a Copy of his Instructions to Major Palmer.

Governor General.

Governor
General's
Minute.

The frequent Use which has been lately made of Major Palmer's Name in the Records of the late Transactions at Lucknow, the Assertion made by Mr. Johnson in his Defence, that Major Palmer was at Lucknow in the Character of a political Agent, and the private Suggestions which have been conveyed to me of Misconstructions, passed on the Nature and Object of Major Palmer's Deputation, compel me to lay before the Board the original Instructions which he received from me, and which, if I can trust to my own Recollection, and the Rule of Conduct which I have invariably prescribed to myself in Cases of this Kind, were both seen and approved by the actual Members of the Board. I own that it is with Reluctance that I present them. They were not intended to be recorded, their primary Object being more to quiet the Mind of the Nabob, to whom I owed that Return of Attention, for the honest Attachment which he shewed to me when he thought me in Distress, and my Person in Danger, than for any other Purpose.] § ("This must account for the unapplied Heads of Memorandums with which the Instructions conclude. I cannot, at this Time, were it necessary, explain them, but know that they were designed only to preserve his Recollection of the loose and undetermined Ideas which I had communicated to him in Conversation respecting them.

"I desire that this Minute, with Major Palmer's Instructions, may be added to the other Papers which have been recorded on the general Subject of the Complaints preferred against Mr. Bristow, and transmitted with them by this Dispatch to the Court of Directors." (b))

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Major William Palmer.

Sir,

Fort William, 6th May 1782.

I depute you to go to Lucknow, and to wait upon the Nabob Vizier in my Name, observing the following Instructions:

1st. You will assure him, that I feel it a sensible Disappointment that I am myself disabled from performing the Visit to his Court which I promised him at Chunar, by many Causes which at this

(a) Vide supra, Page 1263.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1265.

Time render my Presence at Calcutta indispensably necessary. These Causes, as they are fully known to you, you will explain as far as you shall judge it proper, or conducive to the other and more essential Points of your Commission.

2dly. It has been a Matter of equal Concern and Surprize to me, to learn by the Letters of the Resident, that the Nabob Vizier was with Difficulty, and an almost unconquerable Reluctance, induced to give his Consent to the Attachment of the Treasure deposited by his Father under the Charge of the Beagum his Mother, and to the Resumption of her Jaghier, and the other Jaghiers of the Individuals of his Family, although these Measures were the Effects of his own Suggestion, and proposed with great Earnestness to me for my Concurrence.

I desire that you will inform him, that in these and the other Measures which were either proposed by him, or received his Concurrence in the Agreement passed between us at Chunar, I neither had, nor could have any Object but his Relief, and the strengthening of his Connections with the Company, and that I should not on any other Ground have exposed myself to the personal Obloquy which they could not fail to draw upon me by my Participation in them, but left him to regulate by his own Discretion, and by his own Means, the Economy of his own Finances, and with much more Cause the Assertion of his domestic Right. In these he had no regular Claim to my Interference, nor had I, in my public Character, any Claim upon him, but for the Payment of the Debt then due from him to the Company, although I was under the strongest Obligations to require it for the Relief of the pressing Exigencies of their Affairs. He will well remember the Manner in which, at a Visit to him in his own Tent, I declared my Acquiescence freely and without Hesitation to each Proposition, which afterwards formed the Substance of a written Agreement as he severally made them; and he can want no other Evidences of my Motive for so chearful a Consent, nor for the Request which I added to the Means of fulfilling his Purposes in them. Had he not made these Measures his own Option, I should not have proposed them; but having once adopted them, and made them the Conditions of a formal and sacred Agreement, I had no longer an Option to dispense with them, but was bound to the complete Performance and Execution of them as Points of public Duty and of national Faith, for which I was responsible to my King and the Company, my immediate Superiors; and this was the Reason for my insisting so peremptorily on their Performance and Execution, when I was told that the Nabob himself had relaxed from his original Purpose, and expressed a Reluctance to proceed in it.

When you have given him this Explanation of my Motives in regard to the late Transactions, you will endeavour to learn, both by immediate Application for that Effect to the Nabob himself, and by Enquiry with others, what were the real Causes which influenced the apparent Change in his Inclination respecting this Transaction; and whether he had any Grounds for Offence or Dissatisfaction in the Course of it.

As these, if they exist, are beyond the Reach of any satisfactory Conjecture which I can form, I can give you no special Instructions for your Reply, but leave you to remove the Nabob's Exception by such Assurances as you may be enabled to make to him by your general but intimate Knowledge of my Sentiments and Intentions in whatever has a Relation to his Interests, and his Alliance with the Company and the British Nation.

3dly. I desire you to endeavour to obtain from the Ministers, and from Almas Ally Cawn, such Sums of Money as they can spare from their own Means, or raise by their Credit upon Loan, for the Service of the Company. To effect this, it will be necessary to convince them, that they will be no Losers by it; but that, on the contrary, their Property will acquire a Security from being lodged in the Company's Funds. Explain to them the Nature of the Company's Interest Notes, and the Means of Credit by which they pass in Circulation, and are transferable from the original to other successive Proprietors, so as to give them a just Idea of the Tenure, and of the equal Footing on which Native, Alien, and British Proprietors stand in the Possession of them. At the same Time, it will be proper to apprise them of the Fluctuation of their current Value, which it would be criminal to suppress. You may assure them that when Peace is restored to our Establishment, and our Expences are consequently diminished, the Debt will be gradually paid off, as a former Debt, contracted before my Appointment to the Government, to a much larger Amount, was discharged in the Course of Two Years, within your own Remembrance; and that the estimated Value of the Notes will rise to the Rates of their specific Sums, and even above them, on the Prospect of Payment; so that the Proprietors will be subjected to no Loss, unless they shall chuse to part with their Property in the Notes during the intermediate Time of our Inability to discharge them, the Annual Interest due in the Interval being duly and punctually paid. I have no Doubt of their Fidelity, but it can no Way be so strongly shewn, nor the Company's Support of them so strongly engaged, as by the Assistance required.

4thly. The Nabob Vizier having, by an Intimation made to Mr. Middleton in the Month of February last, been pleased to express his Desire to make me a Present of Ten Lacks of Rupees, and requested my previous Consent and Acceptance of the same, I desire you will make my Acknowledgments, in proper Terms, for this Instance of his Liberality and Benevolence, and acquaint him, that I am precluded from accepting it by many Conditions, but by one especially, which I beg him to take in good Part; namely, that if I had received it at the Time in which the Tender of it was made, it would have been liable to Constructions, even in his own Breast, so repugnant to the disinterested Friendship which I profess and bear towards him, that no Consider-

ation of personal Profit could have induced me to accept it at such Hazard. If he should renew the Offer to you, you will inform him, that my Objection remains the same, and is insuperable; but that if he will be pleased to transfer it to the Company for the Relief of their present and known Distresses, I will accept it on their Behalf, with a Thankfulness equal to that which I should have felt and expressed for the Gift had it been made to myself; the Wants of the Company being at this Time of equal Concern to me as my own: Let him understand this Subject rightly, and he will see in my Refusal, thus qualified, the most convincing Proof of my Friendship for him, and Regard for his Interest.^(a)

5thly. It is very much my Desire to impress the Nabob with a thorough Confidence in the Faith and Justice of our Government, that is to say, in my own, while I am at the Head of it: I cannot be answerable for the Acts of others, independent of me. I hope it will not be difficult to convince him of this Truth; for I have certainly afforded Proofs of it, nor has the Reverse been ever personally imputed to me. It is my Desire to assist him in regulating his Administration, because the Success of my own is nearly connected with it; but is much more liable to suffer by its Defects or Misfortunes.—The Inversion of this Observation will not apply to the Effects of our Misfortunes on his Affairs, except in the most desperate Extremes.—Though we have been involved in Wars with all the States around us, his Dominions have enjoyed a State of Tranquillity undisturbed by foreign Enemies, because we have stood between him and those who might have been his Enemies. But were we to withdraw that Interposition, he would soon experience a dreadful Reverse.—I know not how you will convince him of this by Words, nor do I wish to put it to the Proof; but you may assure him, that we will never interfere in his Affairs beyond his own Desire, nor make any Claim upon him, but for what may remain of his Debt to the Company, the Payment of his Subsidy, and of the future Charges incurred by other Detachments employed at his Requisition and for his Defence. Much Delicacy and Caution will be required in your Declarations on this Subject, lest they should be construed to extend to an immediate Change in the Administration of his Affairs, or to the Instruments of it. Their Persons must be considered as sacred, while they act with the Participation of our Influence. This Distinction the Nabob understands, nor will it be either necessary or proper to allude to it, unless he himself should first introduce the Subject.

6thly. Give the Minister privately Assurances of the present Support and future Protection of our Government.

Let your Stay with the Nabob Vizier be short, and be careful to prevent its affecting the Influence of the Resident.

For your complete Information upon the Subject of these Instructions, I shall furnish you with Copies of the Agreement made by me with the Nabob Vizier in August last, and of my Instructions to the Resident respecting it.

I shall also give you Letters of Introduction both to the Nabob Vizier, and to the Ministers.

The following are given you as the Heads of the Subjects recommended to your Enquiry, but too variable for specific Instructions:

Gorookpoor and Bareich,
Jaghiers.
Fyzoola Cawn.
Furruckabad.
The King.

You will communicate these Instructions, and my Sentiments on every other Subject of your Mission, to Major Davy, who attends you as your Assistant; and in case that Sickness or any other Accident should prevent your proceeding to Lucknow, you will transfer them to his Charge for Execution.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

No 73.
Mr. Macpher-
son's Minute.

[Mr. Macpherson.—Though I do not remember to have seen Major Palmer's Instructions in their present arranged State, I remember perfectly to have seen detached Minutes or Memorandums of his Commission to Owde in April or May 1782.

I approved of his being sent thither, and that Major Davy should accompany him.

The Objects of their Mission were, as I recollect them, to inform this Government of the real State of the Vizier's Country, on Information, which was at the Time withheld by our official Agents, to ascertain the Causes of the Vizier's seeming Dissatisfaction; and to endeavour to induce him to transfer Ten Lacks of Rupees that he offered to the Governor General as a Present, to the Company's Account, as a Donation to them. It was besides wished, and Major Palmer was sanguine in his Expectations of succeeding in the Negotiation, that Hyder Beg Cawn and Almasa Ali Cawn might be induced to lend a considerable Sum of Money as a Loan to the Company.

The Governor General likewise shewed me Major Palmer's Letters from Owde soon after his Arrival there. I do not recollect their Contents, for I was not well at the Time. Major Davy

(a) Vide supra, Page 1266.

returned to Calcutta soon afterwards, and the Accounts we had from both confirmed me in the Representations that prevailed relative to the distracted State of the Vizier's Country. (a)]

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

Further Extracts from same Consultation, beginning at Page 774 of the same Book.

The Governor General delivers in the following Observations on Mr. Johnson's Defence:

Minute from
Gov. General.

1. 2. Mr. Johnson had no Authority to recommend the Persons for Appointment to the Office of Aumils. My Instructions, which he quotes, allow him only a negative Power; and was well understood by Mr. Johnson to apply to the Nabob's Orderlies, a mean and wretched Crew, whom his disgraceful Partiality had admitted to such Trusts. Mr. Johnson, by acknowledging that he did recommend Persons for such Appointments, and that he supported his Recommendations by urgent and reiterated Importunity, proves the substantial Part of these Charges against himself.

[I am morally certain that Jaidaads or Assers for Ten Lacks, either in Assignment of Land or in Bills, had been prepared, and were in the Charge or Possession of Mr. Middleton before Major Palmer's Arrival, and left with Mr. Johnson on Mr. Middleton's Departure. This Sum was declaredly given for my Use, but never accepted by me. The only Advantage I made of the Offer was, to request the Nabob to transfer it, with the Obligation still resting with equal Weight upon my Gratitude for the original Destination of it, to the Company for the Relief of their pressing Necessities.]

The Rectitude of this Transaction depends essentially upon Principles which every Man feels and acknowledges in his own Breast, but can hardly be judged by the Test of any official Rule. It might, indeed, have added to the Company's Claims on the Nabob, but I am not sorry that Mr. Johnson chose to defeat my Intentions, since it would have added to the Nabob's Distresses, but with no immediate Relief to the Company. If, in his own Breast, he can view the secret Motives of this Transaction, and on their Testimony approve it, I also acquit him; as I do acquit him of the Charge on publick Ground. (b)]

Mr. Johnson having involved this Subject with other pretended Claims, which I believe to be misrepresented, I cannot reply to them with a certain Knowledge. This can only be obtained from Major Palmer; but their Object is not worth the Trouble or Delay of such a Reference.

4. The Fourth Charge is proved by the known State of the Country; the Dissentions that prevailed between Mr. Johnson and the Nabob Vizier; and by the total Neglect of all Communication from Mr. Johnson with this Government during the Period of his Charge.

5. The Defeat and Dispersion of Two of the Nabob Vizier's Battalions, which Mr. Johnson acknowledges, but calls a Fray, the Notoriety of Almas's Defection, the Insolence of the Treaty concluded by him with his Master, the Fears expressed by Mr. Anderson for the Issue of his Negotiations, lest they should be impeded by the distracted State of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, and the lengthened Hostilities with the Rebel Bulbudder, which have but recently subsided with his Death, are all Proofs of the Truth of this Charge.

Of the Instructions left by Mr. Middleton to Major Palmer, investing him with the political Agency, I never knew, nor do I believe that Major Palmer ever accepted such a Trust, if such a Trust was ever offered.

6. I cannot examine this Charge in its full Extent by the Military Returns. He says he obtained Two Battalions from the Station of * to oppose the Rebellion of Bulbudder: But he never apprized the Board of this; and my Orders were most peremptory and explicit upon this Subject. It matters not, that the Terms of the Charge restrict it to the Brigade at Cawnpore; his Disobedience is equal, from whatever Command the Detachment was withdrawn.

* Sic in Orig.

7. Of this Charge Mr. Johnson is clearly acquitted.

[Upon the Whole, though I have strictly delivered my Opinion on Mr. Johnson's Defence, I must add, that I think he has been sufficiently punished by the Deprivation of his Office, and by the Severity with which it was immediately effected. "Not to be worst, stands in some Rank of Praise." His Faults sink to mere Errors and Inadvertencies, when compared with those of his Principal; and are wholly lost in the Contrast with those of the present Resident. (c)]

In Consequence of the Opinions delivered by the Governor General, and other Members of the Board, on the Defence made by Messrs. Middleton and Johnson against the Charges exhibited against them, the following Letters to the * were drawn up by the Secretary, and are † applied by the Board.

* Sic in Orig.
† Sic in Orig.

Further Extracts from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 780 of the same Book.

To Mr. Richard Johnson.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you that having read with Attention your Answers to the Charges, of which a Copy was transmitted to you,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1266.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1268.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1269.
together

together with the several Papers which you annexed to them as an Appendix, the Board are of Opinion that the 1st and 2d Charges are substantially proved by the Facts admitted in your Defence of those Parts of your Conduct at Lucknow to which they relate.

[3d. The Board decline passing their Judgement upon the Issue of the Third Charge, but leave it in Reference to the Honourable the Court of Directors to decide upon your Reply to this Article. (a)]

4th. The Fourth Charge is fully proved by the known State of the Vizier's Country at the Time, by your Differences with his Minister, and the evident Defect of your Correspondence with this Government.

5th. The Defeat and Dispersion of Two of the Nabob Vizier's Battalions, which you acknowledge, but call a Fray, the Notoriety of Almas's Defection, the Infalence * of the Treaty concluded by him with his Master, the Fears expressed by Mr. Anderson for the Issue of his Negotiations, lest they should be impeded by the distracted State of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, and the lengthened Hostilities with the Rebel Bulbudder, which have but recently subsided with his Death, are all Proofs of the Truth of the 5th Charge.

The Board have no Knowledge of Major Palmer's having been entrusted with the Political Department of the Resident at Lucknow: On the contrary, it appears by the Appendix to your Defence, that he was sent up for a special Service, and ordered to use every Precaution to avoid any Diminution of your, the Resident's, Authority or Influence. Had Major Palmer deviated from this Part of his Instructions you should have represented it to us, and stated the Injunctions which you had received from Mr. Middleton, relative to his, Major Palmer's, having been charged with the Political Department.

6th. Whether your Applications were made to Colonel Morgan, or to any other Person, the Detachment of the Company's Troops on Military Services in the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, without immediate Communication to this Government of the Measure and the Cause for it, was certainly improper and reprehensible.

7th. Of this Charge the Board deem you fully acquitted.

With respect to the Transaction with the Bankers, of which, though directly charged against Mr. Middleton, you acknowledge your Share of the Responsibility, the Board leave the Honourable the Court of Directors to judge of the Expediency of that Measure, and the Mode of its Execution.

Upon the Whole, although the Board consider your Conduct blameable in several Instances, they are also of Opinion that you have been sufficiently punished by the Deprivation of the Office which you held, and by the sudden Manner in which the Nature of the Complaints and Evidence then before them induced them to recall you to the Presidency.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXV.

Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII. (b)

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXVI.

Vide Appendix, N° XLIII. (c)

(a) Vide supra, Page 1269.

(b) Vide supra, Pages 1266 and 1267.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1268.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXVII.

Book 84. Page 719.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th October 1783.

[Fort William, 13th October 1783.]

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
 John Macpherson,
 and
 John Stables, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
 Monday.

Mr. Wheler absent up the Country.

Mr. Macpherson.—The Charges which the Secretary has made out from the Records, against Mr. Richard Johnson, for his Conduct as Acting President at Lucknow, are in some Degree imperfect from the Want or Loss of one of the Original Letters, which stated his Mismanagement. He has not availed himself of any Advantage by this Deficiency, but has avowed his Conduct relative to the principal Charge about the Ten Lacks, accusing * the Vizir's Minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, of the Arguments which he was said to have used with the Vizir to prevent him from transferring to the Company the Sum which he meant for the Governor General in that Donation. The original Letter of Complaint against Mr. Johnson is since found, and entered on the Records. The Court of Directors will determine whether Mr. Johnson's Arguments are sufficient to vindicate him in this important Transaction. As the Transaction was stated to me in September 1782, when Mr. Johnson was ordered to quit his Station, I considered it as equally injurious to the Wishes of the Governor General, and replete with Infidelity on the Part of Mr. Johnson to his Employers. It remains still to be cleared up between Mr. Johnson and Hyder Beg Khan. I had understood at the Time, that the Ten Lacks were in Bills, and not a mere Offer to pay such a Sum from the future Revenues of the Country. § ("If, in this Transaction, Mr. Johnson is supposed to have espoused the Interest of the Vizier against that of the Company, the first Charge of Oppression against the Vizier's Government, lies in Proportion on the Ground of its Evidence." (a))

The 4th and 5th Charges constituted the principal Grounds on which Mr. Johnson was removed from his Station, and with such violent Marks of the Displeasure of this Government. Mr. Johnson had, with Mr. Middleton, attended the Governor General when the Treaty of Chunar was made. The Governor General understood the Treaty to be in every Respect conformable to the Wishes of the Vizier, and Messrs. Middleton and Johnson, who knew the State of the Vizier's Country, and the Powers of his Government, thought both could be maintained in Order and Security under the Protection of the Brigade at Cawnpore, and by the proposed improved System of internal Government. Our Troops at Futty Ghur were accordingly withdrawn, and independent Corps, under the Command of English Officers, were annulled.

The Result of these Arrangements so little corresponded with the Expectations of this Government, that in a few Months they became apprehensive for the actual Safety of the Vizier's Country. Almas Ali Cawn, in Charge of a very great Part of the Vizier's Revenues and Forces, had thrown off all Obedience to the Vizier. The Spirit of Revolt was extending. Two of the Vizier's Battalions were cut off in a Contest with some of Fuzula Cawn's Horse at Darngheer. Mr. Anderson informed us from Scindia's Camp, upon the Confines of the Vizier's Country, that the distracted State of Oude was a Subject of Speculation in the Maratta Camp. Yet, during so critical a Period (and it became most alarming while Mr. Johnson was Acting Resident) he furnished this Government with no official Intelligence, that applied to the real State of Affairs. Col. Hannay, Major Davy, and other Officers of Credit, who came immediately from the Vizier's Country, confirmed the Accounts given of the distracted State of Affairs there. It was supposed a general Confusion would immediately ensue: Propositions, that might tend to increase that Confusion, looked very suspicious; those about resuming Fyzula Cawn's Jagheer by Force had that Appearance. On the 7th September 1782, the very Day on which Major Davy brought me from the Governor General, who was then ill, the Letters of Major Palmer and of Hyder Beg Cawn on the Subject of Mr. Johnson's Conduct, and on which he was removed from Office, I was credibly assured, that he had ordered Fyzula Cawn's Vaqueel, at Lucknow, to be publicly disgraced.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1268.

The Measure of recalling effectually and suddenly a publick Agent thus suspected, was certainly necessary, as well as that of marching a Body of Troops, though in the Season of the Rains, for the Security of the Vizier's Country.

Fortunately the Views of Almas Ali Cawn were counteracted by a Revolution of Party at Delhi. Sir John Cumming effected his March before the Disturbances in the Vizier's Country got to a greater Height; but it is now alledged by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson, that Almas Ali Cawn had never absolutely rebelled; that the Loss of the Vizier's Battalions at Darnagur happened in a Scuffle, and that the usual good Order prevailed over all the Vizier's Dominions, at a Time when they were represented to be in Confusion. Mr. Johnson alledges further, that he stood relieved of political Correspondence, during the short Period of his acting as Resident, by Major Palmer, to whom Mr. Middleton, on the 18th of June, 1782, transferred the political Department of the Residency at Oude.

The Court of Directors, after a due Consideration of the State of Affairs at the Time, and after comparing Mr. Johnson's Defence, with the Charges urged against him, are alone competent to his Acquittal, if his Vindication appears to them sufficiently explanatory.—It is a Justice which I owe him, and which I readily render to him, to confess, that I believe the Representations of the Confusions in the Vizier's Country were, in some Degree, exaggerated by Prejudice, and the Disappointment of some whose Interests were affected by the Arrangements of the Treaty of Chunár.

(Signed) M^r P.

And at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXVIII.

Vide Appendix, N^o CLXIV. (a)

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXIX.

Book 84. Page 769.

Extract of a Consultation of 21st October 1783.

Fort William, 21st October 1783.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
John Macpherson,
and
John Stables, } Esquires.
Mr. Wheler absent up the Country.

Minute from
the Governor
General.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute on Mr. Middleton's Defence.

I have not Time to examine Mr. Middleton's Defence on the Charges against him. My Letters, which were written to him on the different Occasions, which drew on him the Declarations of my Dissatisfaction with his Conduct, and his, in Reply, ought to be read with his Defence, and will afford both equally the strongest Evidence against him. His Defence appears to me rather an Elusion of the Charges, than an Answer to them. This Observation will particularly apply to the 5th Article, and his Reply. I was pointed in my Orders to Mr. Middleton, that he should "not allow any Negotiation or Forbearance," when he had once employed the Company's Influence or Power in asserting the Nabob's Claims on the Beagums for the Recovery of his Father's Treasures. My principal, if not sole, Inducement for this Order, which, with the Instructions following it, was as absolute as could be expressed, was to prevent the Imputation, which is too frequently, with whatever Colour of Reason, cast on Transactions of this Nature, begun with Demands of Sums of Money to an enormous Amount, supported with a great Military Parade and Denunciations of Vengeance for a Refusal, and all relenting into the Acceptance of personal Submission and Promise of Amendment. In plainer Words, I did not chuse either to be made the Instrument of private Rapacity, if any such Design existed, nor to expose myself to the Obloquy of it, if such a Design did not exist. My Order was absolute, and allowed of no Reasoning upon

(a) Vide supra, Page 1269-

it.

it. It required a rigid and scrupulous Obedience; and Mr. Middleton, without Scruple or Hesitation, and even without a Reason assigned, disobeyed it.

[I perceive that Mr. Middleton has alluded, as Mr. Johnson has also done, to certain unexplained Claims made on the Nabob Vizier by Major Palmer, amounting to 82 Lacks of Rupees. As neither explain them, but speak of them as Points of undoubted Credit, I think it proper to declare my Doubts and Disbelief of them, and to assign my Reasons, as far as I can in remote Recollection, of the little which I have ever known concerning them. Ten Lacks of this Sum have been explained by me, to relate to a Provision to that Amount actually made; and, as I have ever understood, delivered to the President for its destined Appropriation.] (a)

Fifty Lacks are stated by Mr. Johnson as a Loan proposed to be received from the Nabob. Major Palmer had no Order from me to exact such a Contribution from the Nabob. It was the general Belief that Hyder Beg Cawn and Almas Ally Cawn possessed much private Wealth; and as the Means of securing private Wealth in India consist only in Two very hazardous Expedients, First, by depositing it with Shroffs or Bankers, who may fail or refuse to return the Trust, and Secondly, by burying it in the Bowels of the Earth from whence it never returns to its Proprietors; I desired Major Palmer to explain to both, the Nature and Currency of the Company's Interest Notes, and persuade them to invest their Money in those better Securities. I have a very faint Recollection of something like a Proposal to unite the Nabob's Name in the Transaction; but it ended without any Kind of Effect, nor could it at any Time have been considered as a specific Demand. The remaining 20 or 22 Lacks was, as I believe, the estimated Expence of an Establishment of Seepoys proposed to be raised for the Purpose of defending the Nabob's internal Dominions. But neither was this or could it be a specific Demand, for I discouraged it as soon as it was made known to me, and it went no further than mere Speculation.

As Mr. Middleton and Mr. Johnson have swelled the Amount of the current Demands, by an Excess of 82,00,000 Rupees, so has Mr. Middleton added to his Receipts 26 Lacks which do not belong to them, being an Anticipation of the Revenue of the succeeding Year.

I am unable to proceed further in my Remarks. But I must formally declare that Mr. Middleton is, in my Judgement, guilty of all the Charges which have been preferred against him.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 79 of the same Book.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you, that they have attentively read your Answers to the Charges prepared against you, and that they are of Opinion, you have by no Means acquitted yourself of the Facts alledged therein; but as the Whole will be in Reference before the Honourable the Court of Directors, they leave it to them to decide finally upon your Conduct.

Fort William,
the 21st October 1783.

I am, &c.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXX.

No Number or Page.

Extract of a Consultation 10th November 1783.

Fort William, 10th Nov. 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler,
John McPherson,
and
John Stables,

} Esquires.

Bengal Secret
Council.

Sec Dep.
Monday.

The following Letter from Mr. Richard Johnson to the Secretary was received and circulated on the 1st instant, and the Opinions which are recorded after it having been received, Mr. Johnson's Request was accordingly complied with.

Mr. Johnson
to the Secre-
tary, 21st Oct.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1269.

To J. P. Auriol Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,

You was so good as to obtain for me from the Board, Permission to furnish me with a Copy of the Proceedings of the 7th September 1782. Permit me now to trouble you to apply for Leave to furnish me with a Copy of the Proceedings and Minutes from which my Sentence has been abstracted, as also a Copy of the Paragraph in the General Letter by the Lively, desiring the Court of Directors to suspend their Judgements upon the Proceedings against me, until my Charges, Defence, and Sentence, might be laid fully before them.

Fort William,
31st Oct. 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. J. Johnson.

In Circulation.

A Letter to the Secretary from Mr. Richard Johnson. The Orders of the Board are requested with Respect to a Compliance with Mr. Johnson's Request.

Saturday Morning.

E. Hay,
Sub. Secy.

G. G. I have no Objection, W. H. }
By all Means, M^cP. } Signed.
With all my Heart, J. S. }

The following Letters from Mr. Richard Johnson having been also received and circulated, the Minutes recorded after them were returned to the Secretary.

Mr. Richard
Johnson, 31st
October.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I was Yesterday honoured with your Commands of the 21st instant through your Secretary.

Allow me to express my most hearty Acknowledgements for your declaring me fully acquitted of the Seventh Charge; and grant me your indulgent Attention to the Request I have to make upon the Remainder of the Sentence.

† Sic in Orig. [You have been pleased to declare me guilty of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Charges; not guilty of the 7th—and the Third you decline† any Opinion upon, referring it to the Court of Directors, together with the Transaction with the Bankers.

It is probable that there can be no Evidence before the Court of Directors, beyond what is before your Honourable Board, to enable them to clear up what you cannot determine upon. By referring Part of my Case to them, my Fate again becomes in so far protracted to an eventual Issue of 18 Months; and as you have been pleased to declare me sufficiently punished by my Removal, this additional Sufferance would militate against such Declaration. Let me therefore solicit you to pass a determinate Opinion of Guilt or Acquittal upon these two Heads, as the Court of Directors in their Pursuit of Justice must be benefited by the Assistance of you * Sentiments given on the Spot so much nearer to the Impression and Conviction of local Evidence.

* Sic in Orig.

Further, as the Tendency of apparent Intentions in any Act is generally understood to go far in establishing the Criminality of that Act, it might * of Service to the Cause of Justice, if your Honourable Board would be pleased to go one Step further in the Explanation of your Opinion upon my Conduct, by adding to the whole of your Sentence a Declaration, whether the Acts which you fix upon me appear to have been effected with any criminal Intentions against the Interests of my Employers, or whether they appear to have originated in an erroneous Judgment of the Orders I acted under, or, in short, whether they were stimulated by a malicious and wanton Exertion of misplaced Power, or a good Intention ignorantly pursued.

* Sic in Orig.

I venture to crave this additional Opinion, not only to mark your explicit Sentiments upon my Conduct for the full Information of the Court of Directors, but also to serve in the Event of a favourable Decision as an Aid and Support to myself in soliciting your further Employment, in the Hope of being now indulgently deemed qualified to undertake such Duty in the general Business of the Service as the Honourable Board may be pleased to allot me. (a)]

Fort William,
31st October 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. Johnson.

Mr. R. Johnson,
4th Nov.

To Edward Hay Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,

Since troubling you with my Address of the 31st ult^o. to the Honourable Board, I have received the Honour of your Letter of the 3d instant, with its Enclosures. I beg Leave to return my Acknowledgements for the Indulgence thereby granted me.

The Minutes contain sufficient Grounds to answer my Address of the 31st, without further Trouble to the Board, if they will be pleased to permit you to transmit the Sense thereof to me, in Addition to the Decision of the 21st ult^o on my Case. Under this Idea, permit me to trouble you with the following Remarks.

[My Letter requests a Decision on the Third Charge, without Reference to the Court of Directors. Upon this Head, I find in the Governor General's Minute, the following Words: "I do acquit him (Mr. Johnson) of this Charge on publick Ground." Upon the same Subject, Mr. Wheler says, "Mr. Johnson, in Point of official Regularity, may appear correct in admitting the old Claim upon the Vizier in Preference to the new." These two favourable Extracts, if they are not the unmixed Tendency of the Resolution of the Board, yet they shew Ground for not leaving the Charge to the distant Decision of the Court of Directors, which is the whole Aim of my Request on this Article. (a)]

Again, upon the Loan from the Bankers, Mr. Wheler says, "it appeared calculated to produce a sudden and immediate Supply of Cash, at a Time when it must be allowed it was much wanted." This was, in Truth, the Drift of the Measure. The same Minute adds, "that as the Burthen fell not on the usual Assignments for the Company, but on newly resumed Funds, 'the only Blame which (in Mr. Wheler's Opinion) can possibly be attributed to this Transaction * lays in the Terms;' and even this must depend (he says) on local Knowledge."—Upon this I also would beg Leave to observe, that this Opinion, the sole relative to me on this Subject, affords Grounds to condemn, mitigate, or acquit me for my Share of any criminal Intention in this Transaction, without further Reference.

These are the Two Points which regard the First Part of my Address.

The Second Part is an Opinion requested upon the general Criminal Tendency of that Part of my Conduct which has been arraigned in the Charges.—Upon this I am happy to unite the following Conclusions of the Minutes of the Governor General and Members who give Opinions on my Conduct.—The Governor General says, "that (comparatively) my Faults are mere Errors and Inadvertencies."—Mr. Wheler says, "it is my Opinion, that in those Points where Mr. Johnson appears most censurable, he erred in Judgement, and not intentionally."—Mr. Macpherson says generally, "that he thinks it Justice to Mr. Johnson to confess, that he believes the Representations of the Confusions in the Vizier's Country were, in some Degree, exaggerated by Prejudice, and the Disappointment of some whose Interests were affected by the Arrangements of the Treaty of Chunar."—I would willingly hope, that these Opinions might clearly unite in forming a favourable Answer to my Second Request. Had these been extracted, in Conclusion to the other Resolutions of the 21st instant, I should not have troubled the Honourable Board with my last Address. I hope Self-partiality has not misled me to make partial Extracts. If I have, the Whole is yet before the Board; and their final Resolution will be alone guided by their own candid and impartial Sentiments; and as I have no Doubt that they will preferably lean to the Side of indulgent Lenity, than to that of harsh Justice, I flatter myself they will, if possible, admit the favourable Construction to be inferred from the above Extracts, altho' they should appear more drawn by what I wish them to mean, than their absolute Expression.

Once more recommending myself to their Indulgence, I subscribe myself,

Sir, your most obedient, &c.

Calcutta, 4th Nov. 1783.

R. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson Two Letters.

The Board having declared Mr. Johnson guilty of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Charges exhibited against him, and given it as their Opinion upon the Whole, that 'he has been sufficiently punished by the Privation of the Office which he held, and by the sudden Manner in which the Nature of the Complaints and Evidence, then before them, induced them to recall him to the Presidency;' they think it proper now to add, that the Reference, in his Case, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, is only intended to be made upon those general Principles by which all the Acts and Proceedings of this Government are referred, in Course, to their final Approbation and Confirmation; but that the Sentence is absolute, as it would be hard, after having recorded an Opinion that he has been sufficiently punished, to refer any Part of his Sentence to further Punishment.

With Respect to Mr. Middleton, the Board have pronounced him guilty of all the Charges prepared against him; but he has likewise suffered a Removal from his Station, and they have not thought proper to sentence him to any further Penalty; nor do they leave it in Reference to the Court of Directors to do so; but transmit the Enquiry into his Conduct to them, on the same general Principles above-mentioned; and it will rest with them to take Cognizance of this Case, if they shall think proper.

I am of Opinion that the Reference should not be particular, but considered as made upon the same general Principles by which all the Acts and Proceedings of this Government are referred in course to the Court of Directors, for their final Approval or Disapproval of them.

(Signed)

E. W.

Mr. R. Johnson, 31st Oct. and 4th Nov. Minutes.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1270.

If the Majority of the Board are of the preceding Opinion, on the Subject of Mr. Johnson's Defence, it is a Resolution of the Board of course; and, I believe, the Words 'sufficiently punished by Removal from Office,' in Mr. Wheler's and the Governor General's Minutes, imply the Resolution; but I refer, in my Minute on Mr. Johnson's Defence, particular Charges, and the Answers to them, to the Opinion, and of course 'Determination' of the Court of Directors.

(Signed)

M^rPherson.

The following Letter was in Consequence written to Mr. Johnson by the Secretary.

Sir,

To Mr. Johnson.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acknowledge their Receipt of your Letter of the 31st ult. in Answer to which, as well as to your Letter to me of the 4th instant, I am ordered to acquaint you, that the Reference in your Case to the Honourable the Court of Directors being intended to be made upon those general Principles by which all the Acts and Proceedings of this Government are referred in Course to them for their final Approbation and Confirmation; it stands as follows in the Board's General Letter to the Court of Directors, per Nurbudda.

"For the Particulars of the Charges which were prepared against Messrs. Middleton and Johnson for their Conduct at Lucnow, together with their respective Defences, and our several Opinions upon them, we beg to refer you to the Consultations noted in the Margin."

Council Chamber,
20th Nov. 1783.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

E. Hay,
Pub. Sec^y.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXI.

Book 282. Page 258.

Extract of a Consultation 20th January 1784.

Fort William, 20th January 1784.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Stables, }
Mr. Macpherson absent.

• Sic in Orig.

[The Governor General.—Having long since apologized to the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn for delaying to depute a Public Minister to his Court, since the Receipt of his Acquiescence, most liberally and cheerfully given to the proposed Appointment of Mr. R. J. Sullivan to that Office, and the present Crisis of our Affairs rendering it essentially necessary to have * Representative of this Government at the Court of a Prince who has lately acquired an Ascendant over all the principal States of Deckan, for the Purpose of guarding against and counteracting any Intrigues to the Prejudice of our Interests, and keeping his Mind steady to the favourable Disposition which he has hitherto professed and manifested towards us, but which is liable to be shaken by the apparent Neglect which may be construed from a longer Suspension of this Measure, I am, by these Considerations, induced to bring this Subject again at this Time before the Board; and having judged Mr. Richard Johnson to be duly qualified for so important a Trust, I recommend that he be appointed thereto, with the same fixt Salary and Allowances as are drawn by other Ministers, and that his contingent Bills be passed in the same Manner as those of Mr. Holland.]

Agreed, That Mr. Richard Johnson be appointed Resident on the Part of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, with the same fixt Salary and Allowances as are drawn by other Ministers, and that his contingent Bills be passed in the same Manner as those of Mr. Holland were. (a)]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Stables.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1271.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXII.Vide Appendix, N^o CLIV and CLVII. (a)A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXIII.Vide Appendix, N^o CLV. (b)A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXIV.Vide Appendix, N^o CLII, (A). (c)A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXV.

Book 209. Page 65.

Extracts from a Consultation of the 14th of March 1777.

Fort William, the 14th March 1777.

At a Council, Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General;
 Lieutenant General Clavering,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Rev. Dep^t.
Friday.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 11th instant.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minutes, which have been circulated on the Subject of the Guard of Sepoys granted to Nundiloll.

Vide last Sheet
annexed here-
unto.

Governor General.—I have constantly sent Escorts into the Country, on various Occasions, since the new Government, and have thought myself authorized to do so by my Command over the Troops stationed in Fort William and the Town of Calcutta. The General must also know, by the same Returns, that I have ordered a Guard of Sepoys to attend Mr. Justice Chambers, and his Family, for their Protection, on a Journey which he has undertaken to Chittagong; and I am surprised that the General has passed over this and other Instances of the like Nature, to fix a Blame only on the Protection granted to a Minister of Government. It is not a simple Disapprobation or Protest of any Member of the Board, or of the whole Board collectively, that can render any past Act of mine deserving of Censure. I shall therefore expect, that the General and Mr. Francis will point out the Impropriety of my Conduct, by its Deviation from some express Order of the Company, or Usage of the Service; and that I may not act hereafter with a doubtful Authority, I desire, that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken upon the following Question: Whether the Governor General may lawfully order any Part of the Forces under his immediate Command on Escort beyond the Boundaries of Fort William and the Town of Calcutta?

Governor
General's Mi-
nute on the
Sepoys to
Nundiloll.

His Question.

Mr. Barwell.—I think the Governor General may 'lawfully order any Part of the Forces, under his immediate Command, on Escort beyond the Boundaries of Fort William and Town of Calcutta.' It is most certain, as the Governor affirms, that such Power has hitherto been exercised by him; and on the public Notoriety of it many and frequent are the Applications that are made to him for Guards.—The Instance of an Escort ordered by the Governor General, to attend Mr. Justice Chambers, is too recent, and too well known to every Member of this Government, to admit of the Exception made to the Governor's Exercise of such Power, in the Instance complained of by the General and Mr. Francis.

Mr. Barwell's
Opinion
thereon.

(Signed)

Richard Barwell.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1272.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1275.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1287.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion
thereon.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Francis.—My Objection to the Governor's having granted an Escort of Fifty Sepoys to the Aumeen deputed into Dacca, did not arise from any Question about the Exercise of such a Power in ordinary Cases; such as Gentlemen travelling up the Country, or into the Districts with Treasure, or other valuable Property. I never heard of more than a Serjeant and Twelve* being appointed on such Occasions. Orders of this Kind, whether strictly regular or not, are not of Moment enough to engage the Attention of the Board. I object to the Guard of Fifty Men to the Aumeen, because it has the Appearance of a Military Force under the Command of that Person, and because I see no Security that it may not be employed by him to Purposes of Violence, which I persuade myself no Member of this Board would deem warrantable.

(Signed)

Philip Francis.

General's
Opinion
thereon.

General Clavering.—I conceive the Distinction between granting Escorts to Gentlemen who are travelling on the Road, not vested with Authority, 'and a Publick Officer, vested according to the Governor General and Mr. Barwell's Opinion with the highest discretionary Power, that was usually delegated by the Mogul Government,' is so obvious, that I cannot comprehend how they can be considered as the same Act. By the Company's Instructions, the Governor General may certainly give Orders to the Troops stationed in Calcutta; but I apprehend he is not authorized to send Orders to the Commanding Officer at Dacca, whence the Detachment of Fifty Men have been made, to attend on the Aumeen in that District.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

Resolution in
consequence.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Board, that the Governor General may lawfully order any Part of the Forces under his immediate Command on Escort beyond the Boundaries of Fort William and the Town of Calcutta.

General Clavering now records the following further Minute on the foregoing Subject.

General's further
Minute
on the Sepoys
to Nunduloll.

General Clavering.—Upon examining the last Return of the Calcutta Troops, I do not find a single Man detached from it to attend Nunduloll Roy, the Aumeen at Dacca. Therefore must conclude, there must be some Mistake in the Governor General's Apprehension, that he had furnished the Detachment of Fifty Men to the Aumeen from the Troops at the Presidency; as it plainly appears, from the Dacca Returns, which I have produced to the Board, that the Detachment in Question has been given in Consequence of some Orders sent to Dacca.

Governor
General's Re-
mark.

Governor General.—I have a faint Recollection that Nunduloll applied to me for an Escort of Sepoys; and did imagine, when the General mentioned his being attended with Sepoys, that I had allowed a Guard to attend him from Calcutta. Had I attended to the Number mentioned, it would have prevented me from falling into the Mistake; as I do not remember that I ever, upon any Occasion, allowed of so large a Detachment from the Troops of this Garrison. My Minute, respecting this Subject, was hastily dictated by me to the Secretary, on my departing from the Council Board, and consisted only of what presented itself immediately to my Recollection at the Time.

General's
Motion.

* Sic in Orig.

Governor Ge-
neral's Opini-
on.

General Clavering.—As I conceive that Troops employed and acting under the Orders of an Aumeen can only be employed for oppressive Purposes, I move that the Detachment which has been given to Nunduloll be recalled*.

Governor General.—I must object to the Question, 'because the Board are yet unacquainted with the Reasons for which this Guard has been granted to the Aumeen; and the Orders so abruptly given would be construed as a Mark of the Displeasure of Government, and in the Disposition which the Zemindars and the Farmers of Dacca have already shewn to oppose the Enquiry committed to his Charge, I apprehend that it would prove totally subversive of his Authority and Influence.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion.

Mr. Francis.—I think the Detachment should be recalled, as it does not yet appear that there was any Necessity for granting it, at least the Board is not acquainted with any Facts to induce us to suppose it necessary. If the Aumeen should represent that an Escort is wanted for his Security in travelling, I imagine a much smaller Number would be sufficient.

Mr. Barwell's
Opinion.

Mr. Barwell.—I admit the Force of the Governor General's Objections, which are entirely consonant to my own Sentiments; I am therefore against the Motion.

General's
Opinion.

General Clavering.—The various Reports that have come to my Ears of the tyrannical Use that Nunduloll has made of his Authority, makes me peculiarly desirous, from the Station I fill of Commander in Chief of the Company's Troops, to discharge myself from the Consequences which I am apprehensive have or may ensue from the Employment of the Company's Troops on such an Occasion. I am of Opinion that the Aid of the Military should never be taken but in Cases of actual Disturbances or Insurrections, and then always by the express Authority of Government.

Governor
General's
Observations.

Governor General.—My Belief and firm Persuasion, from a Knowledge of the Character of Nunduloll, that he is incapable of an Act of Tyranny and Oppression, though of no Authority, may, I hope, stand with equal Credit with the opposite Opinion declared by the General. I believe I have said already, 'that I do not know for what Purpose the Guard of Sepoys was granted to Nunduloll.' The Provincial Council was ordered to support the Aumeen in the Execution of his Commission.

Commission. The District of Dacca, * is equal in Extent to One Fourth of the Province of Bengal; every Part is infested with Robbers; and most of the smaller Zemindars are Decoits by Profession. * Nunduloll has deputed subordinate Aumeens to different Stations in the District of Dacca,* whose Persons would be exposed to great Danger, without some Protection. * Sic in Orig.

I therefore adhere to my First Objection against the General's Question; and move, that a Letter be written to the Council at Dacca, directing them to inform us for what Services, and to what Stations these Sepoys have been detached; with Orders, in the mean Time, to allow of their Continuance. His Motion.

Mr. Francis.—I agree.

General Clavering.—The Governor General has mistaken me, when he mentions that I have given any Opinion on Nunduloll's Character. I mentioned, that the Reports that had come to my Knowledge of the tyrannical Use he had made of his Authority, had made me peculiarly desirous to discharge myself of the Consequences of allowing him the Aid of Troops. The only Opinion I gave, was on the Impropriety of sending a Military Force into the Mofussil but in Cases of actual Insurrection. I know nothing more of the Character of Nunduloll than what may be known to the Court of Directors; namely, that he was Paischar, or Manager, to Duleel Roy, the former Farmer of Rajeshahy, who was dismissed from his Farm by this Board for his Exactions on the Riots of that Zemindary. In regard to the Governor General's Question, I have no Objection to its being acquiesced to; but I foresee, that in the First Place, that Council will not be enabled to give the necessary Information on what Stations the Detachment may be separately subdivided; and in the next Place, that their Answer, in the Absence of the Chief, Mr. Rous, will be formed so as to coincide with the Sentiments of the present Majority of Voices in this Board. Opinions.

Governor General.—I shall reply only to one Observation on the preceding Minute of the General, namely, That Nunduloll was dismissed from the Service of Ranny Bowanny the Zemindar of Rajeshahy, but never was in the Service of Duleelroy, nor in any Respect dependant or even connected with him. Governor General's Observation.

General Clavering.—I thought I was not mistaken when I asserted that Nunduloll was Paischar, or Manager to Duleel Roy. Whilst the Governor General was writing his Minute I called upon the Vaqueel of Rajeshahy, and questioned him on the Fact; his Answer is, that he was Sazawul to Deleel Roy. General's Remark.

Governor General.—I spoke from a Conviction almost equal to a Certainty, when I asserted that Nunduloll was not a Servant or Dependant of Duleel Roy; I still think it impossible that I can have been mistaken. Neither, indeed, do I understand by what Right or Usage a Farmer could appoint a Sazawul, which I have always understood to be an Officer of Government. If the General still credits the Assertion of the Vaqueel, the Truth may be known by Application to the Council of Moorshedabad. Governor General's Remark.

General Clavering.—Upon a further Reference to the Vaqueel of Rajeshahy, I find that I was mistaken in mentioning that Nunduloll had been Zezawul to Deleel Roy. The Vaqueel says, he was employed by him at the Sudder, or at Moorshedabad, and held a Farm under him; but the Person I alluded to, when I mentioned that his Character would be as well known to the Court of Directors as to me, was Prawn Bose, now employed as Aumeen at Nuddeah. That Man was a Servant of Deleel Roy, and one of his under Farmers, as may be seen in the Petition of Rajah Ramkissen, entered in the Consultation of 13th June. General's Minute.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to the Provincial Council of Dacca.

To Mr. Charles William Boughten Rous, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Dacca.

Gentlemen,

We desire you will inform us for what Services, and to what Stations, the Sepoys allowed to Nunduloll have been detached. In the mean Time you will continue them where they may be stationed.

Fort William,
the 14th March 1777.

We are, &c.

Further Extracts from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 83 of the same Book.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Report.

Calcutta, 14th March 1777.

I have the Honour to lay before the Board the following Answers received from the Mohirrs, whom the Board directed me to call upon last Council Day for Information regarding the Power vested in Sezawuls and Aumeens. In Explanation of which, I beg Leave to acquaint the Board, that, on my finding the written Answer Munnohir Dofs had given, as in N^o. 1, did not contain what he told me on my first putting the Questions to him, I sent for him and Ram Ram Bose on Wednesday Morning, and asked them, Why they had not answered the Question put to them the Day before? Munnohir Dofs answered, That he would give them to me. I told him, it was by the Board's Order that I put the Questions to him, and that it was necessary he should answer. Secretary's Report.

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Upon

Upon which both Munnohir Dofs and Ram Ram Bose wrote, and gave me the further Answers, marked N^o. 2, 3.

Finding, when these were translated, that Munnohir Dofs had not given an Answer as to the Aumeens, but only regarding the Sezawuls, I mentioned the Circumstance to the Governor General when I waited on him on Thursday Morning, and that the Answers were not so full as they had verbally given them to me. The Governor's Answer was, the Questions were not answered, or Words to that Effect. Upon which I sent for Munnohir Dofs, and told him, he must answer the same Questions with Respect to the Aumeens, as he had done regarding the Sezawuls, which he did as contained in N^o. 4.

I beg Leave also to lay before the Board, the Paper from which the first Questions were put to both Munnohir Dofs and Ram Ram Bose, N^o. 5.

Sworn before me the 15th March 1777.

(Signed)

By R^d Sumner.

(Signed) P. Francis.

N. B. This Affidavit was made for the Reasons assigned in the Secretary's Letter annexed to these Proceedings.

Answer of Monohur Dofs. N^o. 1.

Paper, No. 1,
accompanying
Secretary's
Report.

* Sic in Orig.

During the Time of Mohaubut Jung, and of the former Nazims, the Zemindars either paid their Revenue directly to Government themselves, or through Murahuds, or Mhalzamins; and for this Reason there were not Aumeens sent into the different Districts, excepting in case of the Revenue falling in Arrears. The Aumeens sent upon these Occasion * collected such Accounts as they had Orders to do from the Country, and transmitted them to Government through the Mut-suddies of the Khalsa. In case of any Zemindar's neglecting or evading to deliver his Accounts, the Aumeen reported his Conduct to Government, and acted with respect to him according to such Orders as he received in Answer.

Answer of Ram Ram Chowderry.

In the Time of Mohaubut Jung, and former Nazims, the Zemindars either paid their Revenue directly themselves, or through Mutaheds and Mhalzamins. It was not, therefore, customary to send Aumeens into the Country; but when Aumeens were sent, their Duty was to collect exact Accounts. If any Zemindar neglected giving in his Accounts, according to the Orders of Government, the Aumeen represented the Matter to the Ruler, and obeyed such Orders as he afterwards received, with respect to exacting such Person's Accounts from him.

N^o. 2. Answer of Ram Ram Chowderry with respect to Aumeens.

Paper, No. 2,
accompanying
Secretary's
Report.

During the Time of Mohaubut Jung, and other Nazims, and down to the Death of Jaffier Ally Khawn, it was not the Practice to send Aumeens into the Country in order to make a Hustabood; because then the Zemindars either paid their Revenue directly themselves, or through Mhalzamins and Mutaheds. However, after the Mahrattas had ravaged any of the Rarah Districts (Districts lying to the Westward of the Ganges), a Sazahawul used to be appointed to the aumeny of them. This Person had full Authority to collect the Hustabood Papers, and these he brought up to the Sudder, and then made a Settlement.

Answer with respect to Sazahwuls.

In the Time of Mohaubut Jung, and former Nazims, it was usual to send Sazabawuls into such Mahals as had fallen into Decline, because their Commission was low, being only 2 per Cent. These went into the Country, and by encouraging the Ryots, brought them to cultivate their Lands; they made such an Allowance to the Zemindar for his Maintainance as they thought sufficient, and as was approved of by Government, and acted in whatever Manner they thought was most beneficial for the State. They scrutinized into the Papers for some Years back, and then made a Report of the Particulars of the Decline of the Mahal to Government. When their Authority was opposed, they had a Right to confine and inflict corporal Punishment.

N^o. 3. Answer of Monohur Dofs with respect to Sazahawuls.

Paper, No. 3,
accompanying
Secretary's
Report.

It was the Sazahawuls Business to collect the Dues of Government agreeable to the Sudder Kistbundee. He entered into a Kistbundee at the Sudder, and then went into the Country. If the Zemindar agreed to the same Settlement he had entered into, he took a Torahbundee from him on the like Terms, and left him in Possession of the Country; but if he failed in paying agreeable to these Terms, the Sazahawul made a Hustabood, and took Charge of the Collections himself.

The Sazahawul, in case of being impeded in his Business by the Knavery or Neglect of the Zemindars, used to inflict Punishment, and to beat.

N^o 4. Answer of Monnohir Dofs with respect to Aumeens.

In the Time of Mohaubut Junga, and former Nazims, it was not customary, as the Zemindars either paid their Revenue upon their own Credit, or through Mhalzamins and Mutaheds, to send Aumeens into every Mahal. Aumeens were however sent into such Districts as had fallen into Arrears, in order to restore the Revenue; if the Zemindars attended on these Aumeens in a proper Manner, and delivered them the requisite Accounts agreeable to Custom, it was well; but if they made use of any Knavery, or evaded delivering these Accounts, the Aumeens, in order to execute the Business of Government with which they were intrusted, inflicted corporal Punishment of every Kind, and reported the Circumstances of the Case to the Ruler.

Paper, No. 4,
accompanying
Secretary's
Report.

N^o 5. Questions first put to Munnohur Dofs and Ram Ram Bose.

What Authority was vested in Aumeens in the Time of the Nabob Aleverdy Cawn, or in preceding Times; and what was their immediate Duty?

Paper, No. 5,
accompanying
Secretary's
Report.

What in Sezwuls?

What Means had they of enforcing that Authority? Did they inflict corporal Punishment?

Mr. Francis.—It was the Order of the Board that the Questions should be put to the Two Mohrirs of the Khalsa in Writing, and that their Answers should be received in Writing. The Secretary was not authorized to hold any Conversation, or to put any Questions verbally to either of these Persons. The first Answer he received was strictly in Point, but it absolutely denies any Power being vested in the Aumeens to inflict corporal Punishment. This Answer, it appears, was not thought satisfactory, and another Answer was required. The Power denied in the first Answer is admitted in the Second.—I shall make no Comment on this Transaction, because I think the Facts speak very plainly for themselves.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion on the
foregoing Pa-
pers.

General Clavering.—I think the Conduct of the Secretary in this Transaction totally inexcusable. Not finding the Answers turn out according to the Expectations of the Governor General, he carried to him, without any Orders of the Board, the Two Answers of Monnohur Dofs, and received his Orders to question him again on the Subject. In Reward for this Service the Governor General has, I suppose, made the Proposition this Day for the Aumentation * of his Salary.

General Clavering's
Opinion.

* Sic in Orig.

Governor General.—The Secretary has, in my Opinion, acted regularly and according to the Orders of the Board. He received no Orders from me, at least I remember none that I gave him. When the Mohrirs eluded to give Answers to the Question put to them, it was the Duty of the Secretary to call upon them for their Answer, and to repeat the Demand till it was complied with and completely.

Governor Ge-
neral's Opini-
on.

The Insinuation with which the General has been pleased to conclude his Minute, I consider only as the Effect of the intemperate Spirit, which I have experienced from General Clavering in almost every Meeting of the Board, in every Department. I shall therefore let it pass without Reply.

General Clavering.—If the many intemperate Proceedings that have been entered by the Governor General against Mr. Barwell, against Mr. Francis, and myself, in this and the other Department, in which he has taken Liberties with us, all Three at different Times, were to be collected and compared with any Thing that I have written of him, it would be found, that considering the Provocation that he affords from the Violences with which he is carrying on this Government, and the Abuses which he is sanctifying by the Support he gives them, I have never trespassed so often as he has on the Respect which is due to the Station he fills, as he has done to me and others.

General's
Reply.

Mr. Barwell.—As an Altercation has arisen on the Answers received from the Mohorirs to the Questions proposed by the Secretary, and Motives are insinuated highly prejudicial to his Integrity in the taking of these Answers, as well as to an undue Influence used by the Governor General to obtain them, I move that the Secretary be called upon to recollect himself, and make a solemn Declaration on Oath to the verbal Answer delivered to him on the Questions, when the * first put them to Monnohur Dofs and Ram Ram Bose, as it is the only Means that, under the present Circumstances, is, in my Opinion, offered to him for vindicating him from the Charge of having acted under an improper Influence.

Mr. Barwell's
Minute and
Motion.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Francis.—I object to putting the Secretary, or any Man over whom I have any Degree of Authority, to a Test which may perhaps compel him to accuse himself: I believe it to be illegal. I am sure it is unjust. The Secretary is at Liberty to state any Matter he thinks proper in his own Defence; and, if he pleases, he may do it on Oath; but this must be his own voluntary Act. I will never join in requiring him to do it, nor shall think myself at Liberty, considering myself as a Judge of his Conduct, to draw any Conclusion to his Disadvantage from his declining to do it.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion —
thereon.

Mr. Barwell.—I entirely acquiesce in Mr. Francis's Objections, and wave the Motion.

Mr. Barwell
withdraws
the Motion.

The Secretary.—I beg the Board will do me the Favour to call Munnohir Dofs before them immediately, who is attending, and take his Answer on Oath to the following Question. Whether, on my asking him on Tuesday Evening if the Aumeens did or did not inflict corporal Punishment,

Secretary's
Request.

ment,

ment, which is the Fourth Question in the Paper I gave in this Morning, he did or did not declare that they used to punish and flog.

Governor General's Opinion thereupon.

Governor General.—I think it improper to commit the Credit of an Officer of such Importance as the Secretary of the Revenue Department, in a Contention respecting a Fact depending on their Veracity, with an inferior Bengal Officer of the Khalsa.

Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Mr. Francis.—I am against it also, but for different Reasons.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

Mr. Barwell.—No Question being before me, and the Governor General thinking it improper to put one on the Secretary's Request, I acquiesce in his Reasons for declining to put the Question.

General's Observations.

General Clavering.—Seeing the Dependence which all the Officers of the Government have on the present Majority, who take all Occasions to hold out to the Natives what the Consequences must be of opposing their arbitrary Will, I think it is surprising that either one or the other of these poor Mohrirs should have had the Resolution to have delivered the unprejudiced Answer which it appears Monohur Dofs gave in Writing when he was questioned. I understand, when he was applied to the Second Time for another Answer, the Man at first refused it, and said, What can I do? I have give* my Answer already. If Mr. Sumner had thought that Answers had not been direct to the Questions which he had put to him, it was his Business to have taken the Opinion of the Board, and not to have run to the Governor General with them. The Governor General may illegally assume, as he has done in regard to the Office of the Aumeens, the whole Power vested by Parliament in the Council at large; but as long as I continue a Member in this Council, I will never tamely submit to acknowledge any Right in him more than in any other Member of the Board, to decide upon the Resolutions of the Council.

* Sic in Orig.

Governor General's Request.

Governor General.—I desire the Secretary will bring me the Proceedings, and I will minute any Reply I may think necessary.

Mr. Francis's further Opinion.

Mr. Francis.—The principal Questions to the Mohorirs were, 'What Means the Aumeens had of enforcing their Authority, whether they inflicted corporal Punishments.' The first Answer, N^o 1, is as follows: 'In case of any Zemindar's neglecting or evading to deliver his Accounts, the Aumeen reported his Conduct to Government, and acted with respect to him according to such Orders as he received in Answer.'

The Court of Directors will judge whether this Answer was, or was not, in point and complete, and for what Purpose it could be necessary to demand any other Answer from them. It was given in Writing, and they were bound by it. I will make no further Observation on a Transaction, on which I conceive it is impossible for any Two unprejudiced Men to differ in Opinion.

Governor General's Request.

Governor General.—I desire that this Day's Proceeding, and those of the 11th, on the Subjects considered this Day, may be sent a Number in the Packet.

The Board having been pleased to assent to the Secretary's Letter of the 15th, on the foregoing Subject, being annexed to this Day's Proceedings, it was entered as follows with the subsequent Minutes.

Secretary's Letter.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I beg Leave to circulate for your Perusal the inclosed Affidavits, and request the Favour of you to allow them to be recorded on the Proceedings of Yesterday.

I should be happy if the Board would examine Munnohir Dofs and Ram Ram Bose on Oath before them, in full Justification of what I have asserted, as Mr. Justice Hyde and General Clavering, to whom I applied last Night, have desired to decline it.

I have the Honour to remain, with Respect,

Fort William,
15th March 1777.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) R^d. Sumner.

Calcutta, 14th March 1777.

Secretary's Affidavit.

Some of the Members of the Honourable Board having deemed my Conduct reprehensible, in the Mode of applying to Monnohir Dofs and Ram Ram Bose, for the Information which they directed me to obtain from them regarding the Power formerly exercised by Sezawuls and Aumeens, I beg Leave to record my Affidavit, that the Report I made this Day to them is, in every Respect, to the best of my Recollection, a true State of my Conduct on this Occasion; and that on my First verbal Application to Monohir Dofs on Tuesday in the Afternoon, in the Presence of Ram Ram Bose, whether Aumeens had formerly exercised the Power of inflicting corporal Punishment, he answered, that they used to punish and flog Persons who refused Obedience to their Applications to them.

I beg Leave further to declare, that I thought I could not, consistently with my Duty, and the Trust reposed in me by the Honourable Board on this Occasion, admit of their declining to assert, in Writing, the Purport of what they had declared to me verbally; that I was entirely guided by this Sense of Duty by the Second Application I made on Wednesday to them; and that I was actuated by this Sense, and the Governor's observing that the Questions were not answered, when I made

made the Application to Monnohur Dofs on Thursday for an Answer to that Part of the Questions which he had not replied to.

I hope Mr. Francis will allow me to observe, that it did not appear to me I was restricted by the Board's Orders from calling on them in any other Manner than in Writing, but that I was directed to obtain the Information, and, for my own Justification, thought it most advisable to take their Answers in Writing; and that I did not doubt but they had given their written Answers on Tuesday to the Purport which they mentioned to me, or I should not have omitted to have repeated my Application to them, had I seen the Answers before they left my House, which was whilst I was laid down, and they left them on my Table.

(Signed)

R^d Sumner.

Sworn before me this 15th March 1777.

(Signed)

P. Francis.

15th March.

Governor General.—I agree that Mr. Sumner's Letter of this Date, with the Two Affidavits, be recorded. I do not agree to the Examination of Monnohur Dofs or Ram Ram Bose, for the Reasons which I have already given at the Time in which the Secretary made a similar Request to the Board at the last Council.

Minute
thereon.

(Signed) { Warren Hastings,
John Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

21st March. Received the following Minute.

Mr. Barwell.—I make no Doubt that, on the Face of the Proceedings, the Charge of improper Conduct brought against Mr. Sumner will appear to every unbiassed Reader to be groundless, and that he will stand as much acquitted in the Opinion of others, as he is in mine, of an Imputation so injurious to his Character. The Secretary was particularly directed to ask whether the Aumeens inflicted corporal Punishment: To this Question he solemnly declares, that Monnohir Dofs replied, that they used to punish and flog Persons who refused Obedience to their Applications to them. Upon his receiving this Answer, it appears from the Secretary's solemn Declaration, that fatigued with the Business of the Day, he retired to Rest without minuting his Reply, desiring Monnohir Dofs to commit what he had said to him to Writing; that upon his receiving the Translation of the Answer, and finding that so essential a Part of the Answer that had been given, had been omitted, and upon the Observation of the Governor General, that the Question was not answered, he had conceived it incumbent on him to send for Monnohir Dofs, and repeat the Question. What could have been the Man's Motive for eluding in Writing the Fact he had mentioned by Word of Mouth, is only known to himself; it is evident from what passed subsequently, that he wished to decline committing to Paper what he had spoken, and that, when he did commit it to Paper, it was with Reluctance. This shews in a very strong Light, that he was under the Influence of some Motives, little consistent with the Ingenuity and Candour he ought to have observed in delivering an Account of the Facts within his Knowledge. His being pressed to declare what to his Knowledge was the Usage of the Country, touching the Power of the Aumeens in former Governments, alters in no Respect the Fullness of his last Reply to the Question, or brings the Truth of it into Question; he would, if it had been in his Power, have * have declared in the Negative to the Question;—this is plain from his Attempts to elude a Reply, and when he found he was not able to do it, attesting the Fact. I shall pass no Observations on the Reflections the General has thrown out, as I make no Doubt they will strike every Reader upon the first View of the Subject, and that the Secretary will in consequence stand fully vindicated in their Opinions.

Mr. Barwell's
Minute on
Secretary's
Conduct.

* Sic in Orig.

Governor General.—Let the Imputation which General Clavering has endeavoured to cast both on Mr. Sumner and myself in the following Words of One of his Minutes, entered in Consultation of the 14th instant, viz. "In Reward for this Service, the Governor General has, I suppose, made the Proposition this Day for the Augmentation of his Salary,"—should injure the Credit of that Gentleman in the Minds of his Honourable Employers, I think it necessary to declare, that it is more than a Month, and, I believe, I might with Truth assume a much more distant Period, since I gave Mr. Sumner an absolute Promise, that I would either propose to the Board to raise his Salary to an Equality with that of the Secretary of the General Department, or that I would assent to the Request, if made by himself in Form to the Board, for the same Purpose. This Assurance I gave him, equally from a Conviction of the Necessity of affording that general Encouragement to an Office of such Trust and Importance, and of the Justice which was particularly due to his acknowledged Assiduity and Abilities in the Conduct of it. The Court of Directors (if an Affair so little important to their Interests should ever attract their Notice) will judge whether it was probable that Mr. Sumner, in the precise Time in which he was preparing a Solicitation to the Board, effectual Success of which depended on its receiving their unanimous Concurrence, should have departed from that unbiassed Attention to his Duty which he had ever

Governor
General's
Opinion on
the same.

[11 K]

before

before bestowed on it, and draw on himself the Resentment of Two Members of the Council, by an Act adverse to them, of no Kind of Utility to me, and in itself dishonourable.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

General's
Reply.

General Clavering.—I can neither admit nor deny the Governor General's Affirmation, that he had given Mr. Sumner an absolute Promise a Month ago that he would propose to the Board an Encrease of his Salary. The Fact however is, that the Proposition was never produced till Mr. Sumner's Activity had obtained the desired Answer from Monohir Doss. The Causes of Favour and Disfavour in this Government are assignable only to one Principle, independent of the Merit of the Persons.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

Governor
General's
Proposition.

Governor General.—The greatest Part of this Morning being now elapsed, and this being probably the last Time in which the Board will meet before the Close of the last Dispatches of the Season, I therefore desire to record the following Minutes and Propositions, that the Resolutions of the Board may be taken upon them, and be sent Home in the Proceeding of this Department by the present Dispatch.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter and Enclosures from Ram Ram Bose, the Aumeen of Bettoreah, translated by the Interpreter to this Department.

Papers from
Aumeen of
Bhettoreah.

Translation of a Perwannah, written by the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad to Ram Ram Bose, Aumeen of Bhettoreah.

The Arzee which you wrote came to hand, and has been understood.

* See in Orig. Intelligence has just been brought, that Maha Ranny Bowanny has represented to the Governor and Council through her Vaqueel, that you, upon your Arrival in the Country, summoned the Tahsildars, Currumcharies, Pautwaries, and other Officers of the Mofussil, in order to receive their Accounts, and now detain their * about you. That further, Aninderam Paishcar leaguings with Prawn Bose, her confirmed Opponent, demands Jummakeereche Accounts, which are not specified in your Instructions, and has disgraced the Amadeny Neeweefs, and other Officers of the Mofussil, by beating them. That the Collections are by this Means impeded, and that she will be unable to answer her Engagement, if her Officers who have the Charge of her Revenues are thus treated.

The Ranny having concluded with praying, that some Measures may be taken to prevent the like Impediments being thrown in the Way of the Collections in future, you are now written to, to send a List of the different Papers which you demand, as also a List of the Names of the Currumcharies, and other Officers said to be detained by you, and another of the Amadeny Neeweefs Officers, and others, said to have been beaten by Airindaram. You will also report, whether any Evasions have been used by the Mofussil Officers in delivering you the Papers specified in your Instructions.

Translation of a Letter from Ram Ram Bose, in Answer to the Perwannah written him by the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad.

After the usual Beginning—Upon my Arrival at the Sudder Cutchery of Bhettoreah, I first, agreeable to my Instructions, demanded the Sudder Huftabood, and Jumma Waffel Baky Accounts, with their subsidiary Papers, from the Zemindary Officers; and I have already transmitted a List of the Papers which were delivered to me in Consequence. I was next, by my Instructions, to apply to the Sudder Farmers. In these Districts there are no Farmers for the Pergunnahs, but the Collections, both of the Sudder and the Mofussil, are carried on by the Zemindar, and I therefore required the Zemindary Officers to make the Aumeeny Mohrirs of the several Purgunnahs attend me; however, to this Day they have, evasively, only produced the Officers of 49 Mahals out of 68, (which is the whole Number, including petty Mahals).

Enclosed is a Copy of the List of Papers which I gave to such Mohrirs as have yet attended me: They have not yet given in many Papers which are necessary to cheque the Sudder Huftabood, and Jumma Wafel Bakee, with their subsidiary Accounts. Some say, that they will deliver them as soon as they can get them from the Country; but they have broke several Promises which they made, to deliver them within a certain Time; others alledge, that there are none. Such are the Evasions of these People; and thus Delay is occasioned in checking the Accounts of the Sudder Officers.

I have never yet required the Attendance of the Tahsildars, Currumcharies, Pautwarries, &c. from the Officers of the Zemindary; nor have any of them attended at my Call. Aninderam Buckshy has neither demanded the Jumma Koreche Accounts, nor ever summoned any of the Amadeny Neeweefs Officers; I constantly attend myself at the Cutchery, and do not neglect the Business and leave it to a Paishcar. In order to check the Jumma Waffel Baky Accounts delivered by the Sudder Officers, Aninderam demanded the Seah Accounts of the Shoornar Neeweefs, and upon his making some Delays in delivering them, he reproved him, but how should he have thought of beating him.

The

The Huftabood and Jumma Wafel Baky cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without their subsidiary Papers. It is necessary to use Rigour to make the Zemindar's Office produce the Mofussil Officers, and furnish the Papers; but, agreeable to my Instructions, I have never yet sent a Peon into the Mofussil.

The Zemindarry Officers procrastinate from Day to Day. Although a Month and Ten Days are now elapsed since I arrived, all the Aumeeny Mohrurs have not attended me, nor have the subsidiary Papers been delivered to me. It will be necessary afterwards to have the Kutkincidars of the petty Farmers, and the Yatmandars of the Zuble and Muscoory Mahals to attend me, in order to cheque the Sudder and Pergunnah Accounts; but when shall I be able to accomplish that. I have never yet required more than one Mohrir from each Pergunnah, which could never cause any Obstruction to the Collections.

A List of Papers required from the Mohurrurs of the different Pergunnahs.

Papers belonging to the Huftabood.

Yaikjaie Huftabood for 5 Years back.
Barije Yaikjaie for ditto.
Huftabood of each particular Mozah for Five Years back.
Doulbundabust for Six Years back.
Nairick Malguzary for Five Years back.
The Sunnud (under the Seal of the Zemindar) of Lands formerly let to Farmers but now Khafs.
Daihabundy mozajat.
Charges Collections.

Papers belonging to the Jumma Wafel Baky.

Jumma Wafel Baky for each Mozah, for ditto.
Milany Tahood for Six Years back.
Account of Increase and Decrease for Five Years back.
Doulbundabusts and Caboolat of the Farmers for ditto.
List of Servants, with an Account of the Pension received or Land held by each.
An Account of the Bazee Zameen.

✧ [Governor General.—I move that the following Letter be written to the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad.

Governor General's Motion in Consequence.

Complaint having been made by Ram Ram Bose, the Aumeen of Bettoreah, that many of the Zemindarry Officers refuse to deliver to him the Accounts of the Collections under their Charge, and, in other Respects, oppose him in the Execution of his Commission; we hereby positively direct, that on any Complaint being made to you, either from him or from any other Aumeens who have been deputed into the Division, you do immediately take the most effectual Means to support and enforce their Authority, by carrying such Papers of the Collections as they shall require, conformably to their Instructions, to be put into their Possession, by compelling the Attendance of such Revenue Mohrirs as may be required by the Aumeens to explain them, and by arresting and punishing those who shall dare openly to oppose or disobey the Orders of Government in these Instances.

M. Barwell.—I agree.

(Signed) R. Barwell. (a)]

✧

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 321 of the same Book.

The several Propositions of the Governor General having been circulated accordingly, the Opinions of Mr. Francis and General Clavering, received the 19th March, are entered as follows:

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 322 of the same Book.

Mr. Francis.

✧ [2d Proposition:—I object to the proposed Letter to the Council of Moorshedabad, since under Colour of the following Words, "by arresting and punishing those who shall dare openly to oppose or disobey the Orders of Government in these Instances," the Council of Moorshedabad, or their Officers, may inflict corporal Punishment *ad libitum*, by flogging and other Modes of Torture. I do not myself possess, nor wish to possess, the Power of inflicting corporal Punishment upon any Man at my own Discretion; of course I cannot delegate such a Power to another. As long as the Ranny of Radjeshy pays her stipulated Revenue to Government, we can have no Right or Pretence to interfere in the internal Management of the Zemindarry, nor, of course, to arrest, imprison, or punish her Officers and Servants for refusing to deliver up the Papers belonging to her Family and Estate. Besides, that under Colour of demanding Papers, and a supposed Refusal to deliver them, I know not what Acts of Tyranny may not be exercised by a Set of the lowest Men, suddenly vested with arbitrary Power, over the Persons and Property of a timid helpless People. That they will tax the Country for their own Use, is one of the smallest Evils to be apprehended from the Establishment of the present Inquisition. When the Lash is once raised, when Tortures may be threatened, and put in Practice, at the Discretion of an Aumeen; what Consideration is it to limit him to the Gratification of one Passion only? And whither shall the wretched Victim of his

Mr. Francis's Opinion on the several Propositions of the Governor General.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1297.

Cruelty fly for Protection, when every Thing he does, is done in the Name, and by the Authority, of a Government under which the whole Country trembles?

Great Pains have been taken to prove, that the Powers in Question belonged to the Office of Aumeen under the Mogul Government. The Time spent in maintaining this Proposition would have been idly employed, if it was not meant to prepare Precedents for Practice. I neither admit the Existence of such Precedents, nor will I, in any Shape, be a Party to the Practice supposed to be warranted by them. (a)]

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 328 of the same Book.

General Clavering's Opinion on the several Propositions of the Governor General.

General Clavering.—In the Minute produced last Friday by the Governor General at the Revenue Council, introducing Four separate Propositions, with Mr. Barwell's Approbation annexed to them, the Court of Directors will see a Specimen of the concise Manner with which the Resolutions of those Gentlemen become Acts of Government.

The Four Propositions being read, they were ordered to be sent to Mr. Francis, and myself; and then the Council was dissolved.

Our Opinions are only, I presume, as usual, taken officially, and not meant to alter the Resolutions either in Form or Substance, however they may affect the Honour, the Rights, or the Liberty of Individuals. Two Gentlemen in the Service are notwithstanding, by these Propositions, to be removed from their Employments. A Person, who is by Profession a Hircarrah, is to be placed in the Rajah of Burdwan's Household without his, or his Guardian's, Approbation; and Orders are to be given to the Council of Moorshedabad to seize and punish, at their Discretion, every Servant and Dependant of the Ranny of Radlhai, against whom Complaints may be made by the Aumeen, or his Delegates.

• Sic in Orig.

If the Reasons which I shall offer to * these Propositions do not prevail with the Governor General, not to carry them into Effect, then nothing is left for me but to protest against such Acts of Despotism, that would disgrace even the Government of Morocco itself.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 341 of the same Book.

Proposition the Fourth.

[A Letter to the Council of Moorshedabad, to punish the Officers of the Zemindarry of Radlhai, on the Complaint of the Aumeen and his Dependents.

General Clavering's Opinion upon the several Propositions of the Governor General.

This Letter, partly dictated by Mr. Hastings, and partly written with his own Hand, exhibits in so lively a View the State of Civil Society in Bengal, and particularly the Condition of the great Zemindars, that I most humbly intreat the Court of Directors to give it a few Moments of their Attention. They will judge, whether the Supreme Court of Judicature, which Mr. Hastings has said was a Blessing to this Country, has had yet that Effect, or whether, in any Country where any Kind of Laws are existing, Men, and particularly the Officers of a great Zemindary, may be taken up on the Complaint of a low Man, (stiling himself an Aumeen, or the Delegate of an Aumeen), confined and flogged for not obeying Orders of which he is entirely ignorant.

The Court of Directors know that the Instructions to the Aumeens were not even communicated to the Provincial Councils by Government; and unless private Orders have been given to them by the Governor General in his new Office, by virtue of the Power which he has assumed of so doing, they too must be ignorant, whether the Orders of Government are disobeyed or not, but must flog every one at the Discretion of the Aumeen.

The Court of Directors, I hope, will forgive me, if I refuse fixing my Signature to this Letter. I will not authorise, with my Name, the Commission of the Enormities which it may produce. Moreover, I consider it as owing its Existence to the same vindictive Spirit which is let loose on the Ranny of Burdwan, Mr. Goring, Mr. Rosewell, Mr. Wodsworth, and Mr. Fouke. I apprehend, whilst the Zemindars and Farmers pay their Rents punctually, Government has no Right to interpose its Authority in the Management of their private Affairs, or their Zemindars. I consider therefore * very Interposition of the Authority of Government with them, further than to compel them to pay their Rents, or for Purposes of Police, as so many Acts of Oppression and Tyranny, against the Exercise of which the late Act of Parliament was intended as a Relief; why it has not had this Effect, I most ardently hope the Legislature will investigate. (b)]

• Sic in Orig.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

Resolved, That the following several Letters be written to the Councils of Burdwan and Moorshedabad.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 347 of the same Book.

To Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Letter to Moorshedabad.
L. S. No. 51.

Gentlemen,
Complaint having been made by Ram Ram Bose, the Aumeen of Bettoreah, that many of the Zemindarry Officers refuse to deliver to him the Accounts of the Collections under their Charge, and

(a) Vide supra, Page 1298.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

in other Respects oppose him in the Execution of his Commission; we hereby positively direct, that on any Complaint being made to you, either from him, or from any of the other Aumeens who have been deputed into your Division, you do immediately take the most effectual Means to support and enforce their Authority, by causing such Papers of the Collections as they shall require, conformably to their Instructions, to be put into their Possession, by compelling the Attendance of such Revenue Mohirers as may be required by the Aumeens to explain them, and by arresting and punishing those who shall dare openly to oppose or disobey the Orders of Government in these Instances.

Fort William, the 14th March 1777.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 351 of the same Book.

General Clavering.—I have signed a Letter of the Date of the 14th instant, directed to Mr. Alexander Higginson, Chief, and Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, acquainting them that we have removed Mr. John Roswell, in Conformity to the Orders of the Court of Directors; but as he has not been summoned before the Council, nor any Copy of his Charge given to him, I protest against the Proceedings of the Board, and the Letter written in consequence of it.

General's
Protest to
the Letters.

I have signed, in Conformity to the Orders of the Court of Directors, a Letter, dated the 14th instant, to the Calcutta Committee, acquainting them that we have vacated Mr. Goring's Seat at that Board. As I consider the Resolution on which this is grounded totally irregular, and contrary to the Orders of the Company, I protest against all the Consequences it may have.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 352 of the same Book.

I have refused to sign the Letter to the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad. My Reasons for this Refusal are stated at large. I do not hold myself responsible for the Consequences.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

Mr. Francis.—I have refused to sign this Letter.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 353 of the same Book.

§ (“ 21st March. Received the following Minute from the Governor General on the foregoing Subject.

“ Fort William, 21st March 1777.

“ General Clavering says, that ‘ in the Minute produced last Friday by me at the Revenue Council introducing Four separate Propositions, with Mr. Barwell’s Approbation annexed to them, the Court of Directors will see a Specimen of the concise Manner with which the Resolutions of those Gentlemen become Acts of Government.’ I do most painfully regret that this Instance will not serve as a true Specimen of the Dispatch of Business at our Council Board.

“ It was, in Reality, but an Effect of Necessity. The whole Morning of the 14th instant, in which those Propositions were introduced, was wasted in tedious Debates. It was the last Time that we were likely to meet before the Close of the last Dispatches of the Season, and I deemed it necessary that the Court of Directors should be advised by it of the Measures which I proposed to carry into Execution. I drew up the Minute while the General and Mr. Francis were in Possession of the Council Table, and seized the first Interval which was allowed me to introduce it, which was not till after the Hour of Two in the Afternoon. Had I waited to make each a separate Motion, and to take my Share, as usual, in the Dialogue, which * which was to follow it, an entire Week would not have been sufficient, though the Board had met every Day, to bring them all to a Conclusion. On this Occasion I cannot avoid taking Notice of the Use (whether proper or improper, my Superiors will judge) to which the General has of late especially applied the Privilege, which he undoubtedly possesses, of recording his Sentiments by Minutes dictated at the Council Board. Scarce any Subject, even of the most trivial Nature, is allowed by him to pass without long Comments and Discussions, all more abounding in personal Reflections, of the most injurious Kind, upon my Character, than in Elucidations of the Points in Questions †. While he is thus employed, I am doomed to the Necessity either of exercising my Patience by sitting in silent Attention to the General, during whatever Length of Time he chuses to consume in this Mode of gratifying his ill Humour against me, or of composing my Mind in the adjacent Apartment to other Business, which I can seldom find an Intermittion to introduce, or to adjourn the Council where my Presence cannot avail to the Dispatch of real Business, and afford fresh Cause of Offence by my Departure. If this Picture shall appear to be overcharged, I will beg Leave to refer the Honourable Court of Directors to the Proceedings of the 24th of last Month, in which the Names of Lord George Germaine and Mr. Whitworth are called in Aid, to load me with the blackest, though indirect Imputations, for the Truth of it.

Governor General's Minute in answer to General Clavering.

* See in Orig.

† See in Orig.

[11 L]

“ I will

" I will frankly own, that I did ' mean only to take the Opinions of General Clavering and Mr. Francis officially as usual.' In other political Assemblies it is ~~not~~ uncommon for the Minds of Men, either warped by the Heat of Opposition from their proper Direction, or blinded by particular Interests, to quit their first and common Object, and run into personal Animosities. But this has been the State of the Council of Bengal since the 21st of October 1774, the Day on which it first assembled, to the present Hour invariably. Our Superiors will have long since ceased to look in our Consultations for temperate and friendly Communications in the Search of

* Sic in Orig. " Truth, or the Pursuit of Measures tending solely to promote the public Service, ^{nor} ~~now~~ will * they expect to see any Motion of mine retracted from a Conviction impressed on my Mind, by the Assurances that it was made only with a View to private Advantage, or for the sake of supporting an universal System of Licentiousness, Oppression, and Corruption.

" When the General and Mr. Francis shall condescend to shew me not that Respect which is due to the Head of that Government, of which they were appointed joint Members by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; this I do not expect, but the common Forms of Civility which are mutually due from Men placed in an equal State of Society; when they shall receive my Opinions with Candor, and answer them from no other Impulse than a Desire of uniting with me in the Support of the Company's and the National Interests committed to our common Charge, I shall not have a Wish to avail myself of the constitutional Privileges, scanty as they are, which are annexed to my Station, and shall ever wait cheerfully for the Aid of

* Sic in Orig. " their Judgement to determine my own. ^{But} ~~But~~ * as this is impossible, I shall think myself not only justified in chusing such Measures, in Conjunction with the only Member of the Board on whom I can rely for Assistance, as shall appear to us most conducive to the Service, and employ the constitutional Powers of this Government, while I can, to carry them into Execution, nor for this Purpose shall I deem it necessary to wait the Close of every Series of Argumentation with which the other Members may endeavour to protract it.

" How long the Will of our Superiors, or the Necessity of the Times, may suffer the Powers of this Government to be wasted in this intestine unnatural Conflict, I know not; but I will venture to pronounce, that they will never be effectually employed to the Aggrandizement of the British Influence in India, or even to the Establishment of a State of permanent Order in this Country, till the Deliberations of the Board shall appear in their Records only from Resolutions which they produce.

" I shall now follow the General's Minute through his Objections to each of my Propositions." (a)

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 363 of the same Book.

§ (" Proposition 4th.—Whether the Measure of deputing Aumeens to investigate the Revenues of Bengal was expedient or proper in itself, is a Point which the Court of Directors will determine. It cannot be disputed that it was a formal and constitutional Act of Government, and it is therefore the Duty of Government to support and give it its due Effect. The General might surely have spared the harsh Censure which he has passed on the Supreme Court of Judicature for its supposed Forbearance or Inefficacy to check an Evil of such Enormity, if he had recollected the Power which has been given to the Aumeens; and which was no more than to demand the Papers containing the Accounts of the Publick Revenue, which are the allowed Property of Government, and to require the Attendance of those who were in Charge of them, and who, by the Laws of the Land, and the universal Sense of the People, will be adjudged to deserve a much severer Punishment than the British Government has yet inflicted on Offences of this Kind, for a Disobedience of its Commands, or an open Opposition to its Authority.

" These Observations on the General's Minute having been drawn to a greater Length than I either intended or suspected, I shall forbear to make any particular Comment on that of Mr. Francis, to which I believe the same Arguments will serve equally for a Reply." (b))

(Signed at the End of the Minute)

Warren Hastings.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 367 of the same Book.

§ (" Mr. Barwell.—I shall be as concise as possible as to the Strictures passed by General Clavering on the Governor General's Four Propositions, and my Assent to them. Being satisfied in my own Mind of the Propriety of my Support of them, I shall decline a fruitless Controversy. The Records are already swelled with Instances little to the Credit of our Debates; for almost every Page presents to the Publick unjust and harsh Reflections, captious Ill-humour, and injurious Insinuations. These have marked General Clavering's Minutes for a Length of Time; and in the present Temper of his Mind, appear to me to pass with him for Reason and Argument; witness the indiscriminate Censure he gives to every Measure proposed by the Governor: Witness

Mr. Barwell's
Answer to
General Clavering's Minute.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1298.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1299.

" his

“ his constant Introduction * irritating Allusions, however foreign, upon every Topick of Debate : * Sic in Orig.
 “ Witness his strained Application of the Speeches delivered by Lord George Germain and Mr.
 “ Whitworth, in the Honourable the House of Commons : And lastly, witness in these Instances
 “ his Endeavours to obstruct and protract the publick Business. I am not then surpris'd my Assent
 “ to the Governor's Four Motions should give Dissatisfaction to General Clavering ; nor am I sur-
 “ priz'd that the Governor General should have been compelled to deviate from his usual Mode ;
 “ and, instead of appearing, as he has almost invariably done, assisting in the Deliberations of his
 “ Council, leading them in this Instance. I confess I see many Objections to leaving publick
 “ Business loose and at large before the Board.—There is a Degree of Responsibility annexed
 “ to the Office of the first Person in this Government ; but on this Subject I shall reserve myself
 “ to a future Occasion.

(Signed) “ Richard Barwell.” (a))

§

General Clavering.—In the Reply which the Governor General has made to the Preamble of my Minute, in which I endeavoured to give the Court of Directors a Specimen of the concise Mode of dispatching Business in the Council, by throwing on the Table Resolutions ready passed as Acts of Government, he admits the Truth of my Assertion, “ that he meant only * take the Opinions of General Clavering and Mr. Francis officially as usual.” If the Court of Directors have not long since ceased to wonder at the Conduct of Mr. Hastings in the many Acts, by which he has abused their Confidence, they must feel the utmost Astonishment at a Confession which he has not scrupled to make of the Usurpation of the Government, in fact, in himself, a Charge I have at various Times brought against him, but never before received his Confession of it.

General's Reply to the Governor General's Minute.

* Sic in Orig.

How the Governor General means to answer to the Court of Directors his making his Opinion a decisive and formal Act of Government, with a Declaration that he will only take the Opinions officially of the other Members of the Administration who are joined with him in the Government, must be left to his own Imagination, fertile in Resources of glossing over the Irregularities of his Conduct.

The Reasons which Mr. Hastings urges for setting aside the Opinions of Two Members of the Board, is the Delay which the taking such Opinions would require. If this Argument has any Weight, Mr. Hastings is not aware how much more it will operate against himself, for the Delay which he pretends was occasioned to public Business, from the 21st October 1774 to September 1776, when this Country, for its irrecoverable Misfortune, lost Colonel Monson, than for the few Months since that Period, nor how much the Patience of the then Majority must have suffered by his long and tedious Minutes, evidently only calculated to distract our Attention, and embarrass our Measures ; but the Majority then considered that the Act of Parliament enjoined, that whenever there might be a Difference of Opinion, the Determination should result from the Majority of concurring Voices given after every Information received by Arguments on both Sides. However enlightened or well informed a Man may be in public Business, it is still great Presumption in him to suppose that the other Members may not be capable to throw some new Light on the Subject, which he has offered for Consideration, that may possibly cause an Alteration in his own Opinion. But the Declaration which Mr. Hastings makes, that he will only take the Opinion officially of the other Members without waiting the Close of any Arguments, as it in Fact formally excludes Mr. Francis and myself acting in the Government, so it can only be paralleled by the arbitrary Proceeding of Lord Pigot's excluding Two Members from his Council, because their Opinions did not coincide with his own.

Upon the Observation that the Governor General makes of my using the Privilege, which he is so kind to acknowledge I possess by Act of Parliament, though he deprives the Company of the intended Effect of it, on Account, as he asserts, of my applying that Privilege to personal Investive, I must say, that, independent of the Retaliation which I am compelled to make to his illiberal Scurrility, of which the Court of Directors must remember a remarkable Instance, when he tells them, “ that, like the Trumpet of Sedition, I awe the timid from their Duty, and excite the Seditious to Rebellion,” I cannot help feeling a Degree of Indignation at my Disappointment in a Man, who, at the Time I accepted my present Appointment, I revered as the Solon of Bengal ; and even carried my Infatuation for him so far, as to become a Solicitor with my Sovereign for Marks of Honour to be conferred upon him ; if, I say, under the Mortification of this Disappointment, I express myself occasionally in the warmest Terms, when I am obliged to speak of his past or present Conduct, the Occasions need no Apology. As, for Example, his Committee of Circuit, with all its fatal Effects, both on the Revenue and on the Country ; the immense Balances remaining due, notwithstanding the great Remissions which have been granted ; his distributing lucrative Farms to his Banian, and giving him Contracts to an immense great Amount for the Investment ; his Rohilla War ; his breaking a Treaty, made by his Predecessor in the Government between Cheit Sing and the Vizier, under the most frivolous and unwarrantable Pretences ; his establishing the Bank ; his Salt Monopoly ; his conniving at Mr. Barwell's Transactions at Dacca ; at Mr. Barton's at Luckypore ; at Mr. Thackeray's at Silket ; the Participation he had in the very honourable Transactions with the Begum, as also with those of Burdwan and Radishai ; his creditable Stipulation with the Fouzedar of Houghley ; and, since the Death of Co-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1300.

lonel Monson, his proposing and carrying at the Board, a considerable Remission to the Rajah of Nuddea and the Farmers of Bahar; his Attempt to load the Company with the Payment of the Salt Balances; his sending Major Hannay to negotiate a subsidiary Treaty with Nudjiff Cawn; his Secretary's victualling Contract; a gratuitous Grant to Mr. Lyon of a large Portion of Ground, in the most valuable Part of the Town of Calcutta; all the Fort Contracts, that to Mr. Templer for Elephants; and to crown the long List of Acts, which are to immortalize his Name in Bengal, there only wanted the iniquitous Plan now executing under his own immediate Controul, for extorting from the Zemindars and Farmers their Accompts by various Punishments, and, probably, the beneficial Settlement that is to follow, and will be made upon it.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 378 of the same Book.

Extract of the General's Reply to the Governor General's Minute.

4th. 'Till the Court of Directors have determined that the Aumeeny Office, established under the sole Authority of Mr. Hastings, independent of the other Members of the Board, is a constitutional Act of Government, I shall not think it my Duty to support it.

I have repeatedly said, that the Members of the Government are totally ignorant of the Instructions given to the Aumeens. ' Their Correspondence with the Governor General has never been communicated to the Board.' Besides, is it probable, that they would dare commit the Outrages they have done were they not authorized? Mr. Hastings himself mentioned a Fact at the Board, of a Man being ' brought dead, and laid at the Aumeen's Feet in the Dacca' District. He ought to know whether it be true that this Man had been punished, as it is reported, only a few Days before. In short, it is incumbent on him to lay a true State of the Affair before the Council. ' The Papers the Aumeens require do not belong to Government; they are the private Accompts between the upper and under Farmers, in which, I conceive, Government has no Property,' particularly when they pay their Rents. I could not have imagined, that the humble Intreaty I made to the Court of Directors to read Mr. Hastings's Letter to the Council of Moorshedabad with Attention, in order to inform their Judgments concerning the State of Civil Liberty in Bengal; and particularly to observe, from these Orders, how far the Establishment of the Court of Judicature has answered the Expectations of the Publick in that Respect, would have been deemed a severe Censure on the Court. But should Mr. Hastings's Conclusion be warranted by any legal Authority, then indeed a Prosecution for a Libel, or a Contempt of the Court, would fully complete the Picture of the State of Civil Liberty in Bengal.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

Fort William, 25th March 77.

Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis's
Minute in Re-
ply to the Go-
vernor Ge-
neral.

A simple Inspection of our Consultations will enable the Honourable Court of Directors to determine, which Side has most Reason to complain of the Length of Minutes dictated at the Board. My Patience also, I can truly affirm, has been sufficiently exercised; though I do not think myself at Liberty to complain of this, or any other Inconvenience belonging to my Situation, much less to avoid it by attempting to limit the strict Right of any Member of the Board, or by departing from the regular Forms of Debate established by Custom, hitherto unvaried, and confirmed by Law. The Council instituted by the Legislature does, in Fact, cease to exist, if freedom of Debate be excluded; if the President collects only the Votes of the Members without listening to their Advice; or if any Resolutions of Consequence be taken without a previous Deliberation of the whole Board. I give Mr. Hastings Credit for the Candour with which he declares his determined Purpose to exonerate me from any future Concern or Influence in the Measures of this Government. He ' frankly owns that he means only to take my Opinion officially,' and that ' he shall think himself justified in choosing such Measures, in Conjunction with the only Member of the Board on whom he can rely for Assistance, as shall appear to them most conducive to the Service, and carry them into Execution, without waiting the Close of every Series of Argumentation with which the other Members may endeavour to protract it.' In plainer Terms, if any Terms can be plainer, the Governor might have said, " I consider myself and Mr. Barwell as in fact the Government. I will listen to no Advice but that of Mr. Barwell; nor will I even so far comply with the Forms of a Council, instituted by Parliament, as to wait for the Opinions of the other Members of the Board."

After this Declaration I know not for what Purpose he should hereafter summon me to attend the Council. My Opinion is not to be listened to, and my Vote can have no Effect. Whether such a Declaration, carried into Execution, does not amount to a Dissolution of the Government established by Law, is a Question which, I doubt not, will be submitted by the Honourable Court of Directors to the highest legal Judgement in England. The Charge and the Confession go home together; and, I trust, that the same Determination which may acquit Mr. Hastings of having violated the Laws of his Country in this Instance, will recall me from a Situation, in which the most zealous Endeavours on my Part to promote the Publick Service will be useless to the Company, and serve only to expose me to personal Mortification. Some Passages in the Governor General's Minute of the 21st instant require an Explanation, which I shall now submit to the Court of Directors with the utmost Brevity and Moderation.

1st. 'When the General and Mr. Francis shall condescend to shew me not that Respect which is due to the Head of that Government of which they were appointed joint Members by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; this I do not expect, but the common Forms of Civility due from Men placed in an equal State of Society.'

Upon reading these Words, I concluded they must have Relation to some Failure on my Part in the Respect and Politeness personally due to Mr. Hastings, of which I was not conscious; having at all Times, as I think, most studiously guarded my Expressions and Department * in the Midst of many warm Debates. But he permits me to say, that the preceding Words were not meant by him, to allude to any Part of my personal Behaviour to him, but to certain Passages on the Records, of which consequently the Evidence is before the Court of Directors.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 391 of the same Book.

Extract of Mr. Francis's Minute in Reply to the Governor General.

3d. 'It cannot be disputed that the Measure of deputing Aumeens was a formal and constitutional Act of Government.'

When the Truth of this Position has not only been disputed, but formally and repeatedly denied by Two Members of the Government, and when this very Point has divided the Opinions of the Council for some Months past, I know not in what Terms to answer an Assertion, that 'it cannot be disputed.'

4th. 'That the Papers to be demanded by the Aumeens, are the 'allowed' Property of Government.'

The Governor is at Liberty to prove the Affirmative if he can; but he has no Right to say, that the Point in Dispute is allowed. 'The Accounts in Question are not the Property of Government,' nor can they possibly be obtained, but by the Exercise of Powers, which (as the Governor General observes in * another Place) 'the Mogul Government was formerly used to delegate to Men entrusted with the same Office, and which, he says, it is not impossible the present Aumeens may suppose themselves possessed of;' that is, of administering corporal Punishment *ad libitum*. The Supreme Court of Judicature, I trust, will interpose between the Natives of this Country, and the Exercise of such arbitrary Powers over them. It is not a Censure of any Act or Omission of the Judges, but the Assertion of a Fact too notorious to be denied, that the Natives of Bengal have not only neither Liberty nor Property left; but that they have not even the Care and Protection which the most arbitrary Government, for its own Sake, ought to impart to its Slaves.

* Revenue Department, Consultation, 14th March 1777.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXXVI.

Book 221. Page 93.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated the 30th January 1778.

[Par. 60. Our Letter dated the 4th of July 1777, contained our Disapprobation of the Governor General's Scheme for a new Investigation of the Provinces, by the Deputation of native Aumeens into the Districts.—We now read on your Proceedings, that Nundololl, one of those Aumeens, has been furnished with a Guard of 50 Sepoys from Dacca without the Knowledge of the Commander in Chief; and from your Debates relative to the Power of the said Aumeens, it appears that Nundololl has also deputed subordinate Aumeens, for whose Protection the Governor General seems to think Part of this Military Force might be necessary *. We confess ourselves alarmed at these Proceedings, and more so when we consider that Zemindars and other respectable Inhabitants of a Country, from which the Company and the Nation draw immense Advantages, should be liable to vexatious Inquisitions, and even to the Possibility of suffering Abuses and grievous Oppressions from other Natives, vested with an Authority which we utterly disapproved, before we could have the Opportunity of preventing such Abuses.

Revenue Conf. 11th March 1777, Fol. 113 14th March, Fol. 65.

* P. 73.

61. As the Whole of the Measure is equally repugnant to our Ideas of Humanity and of sound Policy, we have only to add, that if one Part of the Governor General's Plan be more exceptionable than the rest, it is that Order which enjoins the Provincial Chief and Council, "on any Complaint made by any Aumeen," to support and enforce the Authority of the said Aumeens, by compelling the Attendance of such Native Revenue Officers as the Aumeens might require, and by arresting and punishing those who should dare to oppose or disobey, what is ruled by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, the Orders of Government in those Instances.

14th March 1777, Fol. 114, 117, 233, 343.

62. We observe, that General Clavering has signed several Letters in conformity to our Orders, though he has thought it necessary to protest against the Contents; but he hopes we shall forgive him for refusing to affix his Signature to the Order before mentioned. His Reasons for such Refusal were, because he would not authorise, with his Name, the Commission of Enormities which it might produce. We find also, that Mr. Francis refused to sign it; and we are happy in testifying, that the humane Sentiments expressed by the General and Mr. Francis on that Occasion coincide entirely with our own. (a) But as refusing to sign Orders of the Board is contrary to the Letter of our Instructions, dated the 11th of December 1762, (which Orders must always be supposed lawful) we think it right, before we decide upon the Propriety of Two Members of the Board refusing their Signature, to take the ablest Opinions which can be obtained, whether the Power delegated to and exercised by the Governor General is strictly legal, because we find it has been declared wholly illegal by our standing Council at Fort William.

63d. Although it does not appear to us, that your Secretary was conscious of acting improperly in applying to the Governor General, before he produced the Answers of the Mohirrs to the Board, we certainly think his Conduct, in that Respect, irregular. It was, strictly, his Duty to have laid those Answers, in the first Instance, before the Council; and more especially so, as he knew the Members had differed in Opinion respecting the Powers delegated to Aumeens during the Mogul Government. If the first Information, given in Writing, appeared to him unsatisfactory, the same Authority, by which the Questions were proposed, should have declared it so; and the Secretary should have taken the Sentiments of the Board thereon, before he renewed his Application.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Geo. Cuming,	Tho' Cheap,	Samuel Peach,
John Smith,	Rob' Gregory,	John Roberts,
Nath' Smith,	H. Fletcher,	Geo. Wombwell,
W ^m Devaynes,	Fred ^k Pigou,	J. Purling,
John Harrison,	Ben. Booth,	Geo. Tatem.
	Cha' Boddam,	

(a) *Vide supra*, Page 1300.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXVII.

Book 215. Page 3642.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d November 1773.

Fort William, the 23d November 1773.

Rev. Department.
Tuesday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, President;
William Aldersey,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
John Graham,
George Vanstittart,
The Royrojan attending.

Esquires.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 19th instant.

Resuming the Consideration of the Governor's Letter, entered in Consultation of the 15th October, regarding the Opium Trade in the Province of Bahar, Mr. Vanstittart delivers in the following Minute:

The Subject
of the Opium
Trade resumed.

Mr. Vanstittart's Minute.

Ever since the Establishment of our Influence in Bengal by the Battle of Plassay, almost the whole Opium Trade of the Bahar Province has been in the Hands of the Gentlemen residing at Patna. Through different Gomastahs being employed, frequent Disputes arose, and sometimes Lives were lost in the Frays which happened between them, as has already appeared upon the Company's Records. Since the Year 1765, it has been uninterruptedly carried on as a joint Concern under the Charge of a single Gomastah. I believe the Quantity received in the Year of the Famine, inclusive of what was delivered to the Dutch, was less than 800 Chests; it increased the next Year to near 1,400, and the Year after to upward of 1,800, although Perwanahs were each Year circulated through the Province, and enforced with all possible Attention, that no Ryot should be obliged to cultivate the Poppy against his Will, whether he had formerly cultivated it or not. I mention this Circumstance as a Proof that the Mode of carrying on the Trade was not oppressive to the Ryots:—Indeed the Price which is now paid them is more than they used to receive before the Establishment of the English Influence in the Country. It does not appear to me that, in the present Situation of Things, an Attempt to lay the Trade open, would be either advantageous to them, or beneficial to the Commerce of the Province.—Had every Merchant free Liberty to make them Advances, they would receive Money in Abundance, they would dissipate a Part of it, they would be unable to manufacture Opium sufficient to complete their Engagements; at the Season of Delivery every Merchant would be anxious to secure the Quantity for which he contracted; Battles would be fought, as was the Case before the Year 1765; the Ryots would be seized and imprisoned; and each Farmer would discourage the Cultivation, to prevent his District from being a Scene of Disturbances:—By this Means the Produce would be diminished; moreover the Ryots would adulterate their Opium to compensate for their Deficiencies, and both these Circumstances would materially injure this Country, by having an immediate Tendency to the Destruction of an advantageous Branch of its Foreign Commerce.—Were Advances prohibited, none would have the Power to make them but the Gentleman at Patna, or the Farmers themselves, who are immediately under their Authority, and the Trade would in consequence continue on nearly the same Footing as it is at present; or were it possible to take effectual Measures to enforce the Prohibition of Advances, the Cultivation of the Poppy would be almost entirely prevented, and the Ryots have not Substance sufficient to undertake it at their own Expence.

G. Vanstittart.

The Board having fully debated and considered the Subject, are unanimously of Opinion, That the Trade could not be laid open at this Juncture without being productive of evil Consequences to the Ryots and to the Country, and if it be continued a Monopoly, they think it had better be so avowedly, and for the Advantage of the Company, than in a clandestine Manner for the Benefit of a single Factory. It is therefore resolved, That an exclusive Privilege be given to Meer Manneer, the Successor of Meer Ashraf, for providing Opium in the Bahar Province: That he shall engage to deliver in Calcutta all which may be produced in the Bahar Province at 320 Sicca Rupees, and what he may procure from Garypore, or any other District of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowlah, at 350, agreeably to the annexed Writing, which shall be sent to Patna for him to execute;

Resolution
thereupon.

[11 N]

that

that he shall deliver to the Dutch the usual Quantity with which they have been supplied, at the customary Price; that Half the Money shall be advanced immediately, and Half on the Delivery of the Ophium; that the Quantity delivered to the Company shall be sold on their Account by publick Auction, and that what may be required for the Settlement of Balamgangan shall be reserved for it, and invoiced at the medium Price of the Sales at the Auction.—The Board are induced to give this exclusive Privilege to Meer Manneer in Preference to any One else, because, being the Person who has for some Years been employed by the Gentlemen of Patna in this Business, he is the best acquainted with the proper Mode for managing it, and will account with them for any Advances which they may have already made.—As the Success of the Ophium Trade depends much upon its Quality, and the Exportation of any which is bad renders the Malays suspicious of the Whole, and thereby diminishes the Demand for it, and is injurious to this Branch of the Commerce of Bengal, the Agent shall be required to be particularly attentive to this Object; and as considerable Quantities of a bad Quality have of late been imported from Neinpar, and other Parts of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla's Country, it is resolved, That as a Discouragement to such Importation, and the manufacturing of bad Ophium, an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee per Seer be levied upon all Ophium not provided by the aforesaid Agent, and that Orders be in due Time issued accordingly] (a) to the Custom Houses.

Summel settling the Management of Ophium on Meer Manneer and Ramchund Pundit.

Be it known to the Mutsiddies, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Soubah of Behar.—Whereas the Management of all the Ophium in that Soubah is settled on Meer Manneer and Ramchund Pundit, Account the Year 1181 Fulsily: It is therefore ordered, That you do assist them in the Management of that Business, and on no Account suffer any other Person to interfere in it; and they, on their Parts, will make their Purchases of Ophium to the Satisfaction of the Cultivators, and by no Means be guilty of any Oppression. 4th December 1773, answering to the 22d of August 1180 Bengal.

Agreement accompanying the Board's Resolution.

The Honble. President and Council of Fort William having granted an exclusive Privilege for manufacturing Ophium in the Bahar Province, we do hereby engage to deliver to them at Calcutta, at 320 Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Chest, all the Ophium which may be produced in the Bahar Province.—We further engage to deliver to the Honble. President and Council before mentioned, all the Ophium which we or our Agents may procure from Gazypore, or any other Districts belonging to the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla, at the Rate of Three hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Chest: The Risque and Charges of transporting the Ophium to Calcutta shall be on our Account; and we also will be answerable for the Payment of the Government's and Company's Duties as at present established.—Half the Advances for the Ophium which we may be able to provide for the said Honble. President and Council shall be made us immediately, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Ophium at Calcutta. We will be particularly attentive to the Quality of the Ophium, and will engage that it shall all be good and merchantable; should any of it be suspected to be otherwise, it shall be determined by Arbitrators, Two to be chosen by us, and Two by the Honble. President and Council; and should they adjudge it not to be good and merchantable, we will pay to the Honble. President and Council whatever the said Arbitrators may adjudge to be the Difference of its Value, according to the Market Price at Calcutta.—We further bind ourselves, under the Penalty of a Lack of Sicca Rupees, that we will not directly or indirectly dispose of any Ophium to any other Person besides the Honble. East India Company, excepting that we will deliver to the Dutch Factory at Patna the Quantities with which we have usually supplied them.

We do further engage, That we will carry on this Business to the Satisfaction of the Ryots, and will not attempt to force any One to cultivate the Poppy against his Inclination.

Advertisement regarding Ophium.

This is to give Notice to all Europeans, Natives, and others residing under the Honble. Company's Protection in Bengal and Bahar, That the Honble. President and Council of Revenue at Fort William, have granted to Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit the exclusive Privilege for manufacturing Ophium in the Bahar Province on Account of the Honble. Company; and all other Persons residing under the Honble. Company's Protection, are hereby prohibited from purchasing Ophium in the Province of Bahar under the Penalty of Confiscation.

The Honble. President and Council of Revenue do also give Notice, That they have ordered an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee $\frac{7}{8}$ Seer to be levied upon the Ophium not provided by the afore-mentioned Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit, which may be imported from Gazypore, Gooroockpore, or any other Part of the Nabob Shuja Dowla's Dominions.

To Thomas Lane Esquire, Chief, &c. Council at Patna.

Letter to Patna in consequence, Es. 377.

Gentlemen,
Having come to a Resolution that all the Ophium produced in the Bahar Province, should be purchased on Account of the Honble. Company; and understanding from Coofhaut Chund, the Vakeel of Meer Muneer, that his Master and Ramchurn Pundit, as Agents for the Family of

Meer Ashraf, are desirous of undertaking the Provision of it, we have thought proper to prepare for them a Sunned for the exclusive Privilege of manufacturing that Article; and we have also drawn out an Agreement to be executed by them. We herewith enclose you both the Agreement and the Sunned, and direct that you will call them before you, and deliver them the Sunnud as soon as they have executed the Agreement, which you will return to us. We also enclose you an Advertisement, which you will cause to be published at Patna, prohibiting all other Persons under the Company's Protection, under the Penalty of Confiscation, from purchasing Opium in the Bahar Province. And we have further resolved, That an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer be levied upon the Opium, not provided by Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit, which may be imported from Gazypore or Goorooockpore, or any other Part of the Nabob Shujah Dowla's Dominions.

To John Graham Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Customs.

Gentlemen,

We herewith transmit you Copy of an Advertisement we have published, by which you will be advised of the Particulars of certain Regulations we have thought proper to adopt regarding the Trade in the Article of Opium: You will in consequence regulate yourselves thereby in collecting the Duties on Opium, and enforcing the Restrictions therein contained.

Letter to the Board of Customs respecting Opium, L^o. 578.

It is necessary, however, to remark that the Regulation is intended only to take place with the Provision of Opium for the present Year.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vansittart,

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXVIII.

Book 400. Page 883.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 18th November 1777.

[Par. 120th. In the 13th Paragraph of our Letter of the 20th September 1776, we informed you of our having continued the Contract for the Provision of this Article with the Contractors of the preceding Year.

Par. 121. Mr. John Mackenzie having offered to provide this Article on the same Condition as those Gentlemen, for the Term of Three Years, and to pay to Government, at the Close of every Year of his Contract, Ten thousand Sicca Rupees, on Condition that, if he should require larger Advances than the Half, which the Terms of the former Contractors entitle him to, he should receive the same at his Requisition; and that he would give sufficient Security for the Public Money.

Par. 122. We resolved therefore to grant the Contract to that Gentleman for Three Years certain, unless Orders from you shall be received within that Time to relinquish your exclusive Property in the Trade of Opium, and to make it free; in which Case it is stipulated, that the Contract shall, notwithstanding, remain in Force till the Expiration of the current Year, included within the Months of October and September, and then cease (a).]

Par. 123. Same Debate having arisen on a Motion made by General Clavering, that it should be a standing Rule of this Government, that all Contracts that might hereafter be made should be annulled in case the Company might disapprove them, we beg leave to refer you to our Proceedings of the 16th and 20th May.

16th May.
20th May.
Debate.

Par. 124. The Board of Trade, in their Letter of the 23d May, thought it necessary to remonstrate against our Acceptance of Mr. Mackenzie's Proposals for the Reasons therein stated; but as it was not without having duly and attentively weighed the Order that had been received from you, respecting the Provision of that Article, that we granted it by Contract to Mr. Mackenzie for the Space of Three Years, and as your Orders, under Date the 15th December 1775, were issued in Con-

10th June.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1305.

sequence of a Reference formerly made to you upon this Subject, in which all the Arguments on both Sides of the Question were minutely detailed, we cannot suppose that a Decision so formally passed is likely to be repealed by you by the Effect of a Recapitulation of their Pretensions, and did not think it necessary, therefore, on such Grounds, to insert the Clause which they propose, that the Continuance of it should depend on your Orders.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXIX.

Book 221. Page 558.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 23d December 1778.

Ophium
Cont. act.

Par. 86. In the 77th Paragraph of our Letter, dated the 24th of December 1776, we authorised you to abolish the Monopoly of Ophium, in case you should be of Opinion it would contribute in any great Degree to the Relief of the Natives; and in such Case you were to reserve a reasonable Duty thereon to the Company.

* See General
Clavering's
Minutes on
Revenue Con-
sultations;
3d September
1776, Fol.
867, and 16
May 1777,
Fol. 595.

Par. 87. Concerning the Contract granted to Mr. Mackenzie for the Provision of Ophium for Three Years, (unless the Company shall, within that Time relinquish their exclusive Property in the Trade), we remark generally, that if any Means could be devised to prevent the Monopoly of Ophium, and at the same Time to secure a proper Revenue to the Company from that Article, we still prefer the opening of the Trade; but we find it repeatedly urged on your Proceedings, that a Monopoly of Ophium cannot be * prevented that it will exist, in Spite of every Effort of Government to abolish it; and, if this be true, we must of Necessity consider it as an Evil to which no adequate Remedy can be applied, and acquiesce in giving the Company a Preference which may be less oppressive in their Hands than in those of Individuals.

[Par. 88. We observe Mr. Mackenzie's Offer was to pay 10,000 Sicca Rupees per Annum, as a Consideration for holding the Ophium Contract on the Terms of his Predecessors, and of being indulged with such additional Advances of Money as he might require; these Proposals you accept, without acquainting the former Contractor, or any other Person, with the Terms therein contained. But after Two Years Experience of providing Ophium by Contract, you should have ascertained, by advertising for other Proposals, whether the Price thitherto paid to the Contractor had been reasonable; or whether any other respectable Person would engage to provide it on Terms more advantageous to the Company; and as you acted otherwise, and, so far as appears to us, concluded a Contract of great Importance without advertising for Proposals, or making previous Enquiries, necessary to guide your Judgement therein, and to warrant the Measure, we therefore must disapprove your Conduct on that Occasion (a).]

(Signed at the End)

R ^d Hall,	G. Wombwell,
W ^m Mills Jun ^r ,	W ^m James,
J. Stables,	L. Sullivan,
Tho ^s Cheap,	Jn ^o Woodhouse,
W. Devaynes,	Jn ^o Michie,
W. G. Freeman,	Joseph Sparkes,
Rob ^t Gregory,	John Roberts,
John Smith,	H. Fletcher,
	Samuel Peach.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1305.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXX.

Book 227. Page 213.

Extract of a Consultation of 16th March 1781.

Fort William, the 16th March 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

A Letter having been received from Mr. John Lloyd is here entered, together with the Resolution passed in Consequence on the 9th instant, on its having been sent in Circulation.

To Isaac Baugh Esq. Secretary to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

Being in want of Two hundred Chests of the Company's Opium, I request as a Favour of you to ask the Honourable Governor General and Council, if it will be agreeable to let me have that Quantity at Three hundred and thirty-five current Rupees per Chest. I find from Mr. Duncan that the Price, as at present fixt, is Four hundred current Rupees per Chest; but that is what I cannot afford to give, as Accounts from the Eastward will not admit of it.

Letter from
Mr. Lloyd.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, 1st March 1781.

(Signed) Jn^o Lloyd.

P. S. Your early Answer will be esteemed a Favour.

Resolved, That Mr. Lloyd's Proposal be rejected.

[The following Minute from the Governor General having been delivered on the 13th of this Month, is here recorded, together with the Board's Resolution in Consequence.

Governor
General's
Minute con-
cerning the
Opium Con-
tract.

As the present is the Season for making Advances to the Cultivators of the Opium Lands, and that the Contract has been annually settled, the Governor General recommends that it may be granted to Mr. Stephen Sullivan; and, to indemnify the Contractor for any Losses which he may eventually sustain in the Provision of this Article by any Disturbances that may happen in the Bahar Province in Consequence of the present Situation of our Affairs, he further recommends that the Contract may be granted for the Term of Four Years from the 1st of next September, on the Conditions of the present Contract.

Agreed, That the Contract for the Provision of the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar be granted to Mr. Stephen Sullivan for the Term of Four Years, commencing from the 1st of next September, on the same Conditions as it is held by Mr. Mackenzie, the present Contractor.

Contract
granted to
Mr. Stephen
Sullivan.

Ordered, That the necessary Deeds be accordingly drawn up by the Company's Attorney (a).]



(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Ed^w Wheler.A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXI.

Book 227. P. 612.

Extract of a Consultation of 22d May 1781.

Fort William, the 22 May 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

Read, the following further Letter and Enclosures from the Chief of Patna to the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council, in their Revenue Department.

Further Letter
from Patna.

Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

At the Request of the Agent for the Contractor of Opium, I have the Honour to transmit you a Letter which he has addressed to me on the Subject of some Disputes between him and Mr. Walker, One of the Inspectors concerning the Mode of manufacturing the present Year's Opium.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1313.

[110]

As

As these Disputes have been carried to a great Height, and in order, as much as in my Power, to guard against so heavy a Loss to the Company's Opium Investment, as the Continuance of them must inevitably produce, I have directed the Inspectors to proceed on the Manufacture as usual, setting apart such Opium as may be deemed of an inferior Quality, until your Pleasure is made known.

I beg leave to observe, that the uncommon Humidity and Dampness of the Air, proceeding from the constant Easterly Winds which have prevailed in this Province throughout the Season, would prove very prejudicial to the Interest of the Contractor if any Delay was made in the manufacturing of the Opium after being brought into the Company's Godown; for it is a known Fact, that unmanufactured Opium, being exposed to the Easterly Wind, always loses much of its natural Substance, whereas, by being made into Cakes, and covered with a Coat, is preserved in its pure and genuine State. The near Approach of the Rains render it absolutely necessary that the Manufacture should not be suspended even for a Day; I therefore conceived it my Duty to interfere upon Receipt of Mr. Campbell's Representation, and to direct the Inspectors to proceed on the Business until your Determination could be obtained, in order that the Investment might not suffer by a Delay, which might prove of very bad Consequence at this Season of the Year.

I have likewise the Honor to transmit you enclosed Copy of a Letter to me from Mr. Walker, One of the Inspectors, and request to be favoured with your Decision on the Subject as soon as possible.

Patna,
10th May 1781.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W^m Maxwell.

To William Maxwell Esq. Chief at Patna.

Sir,

As Mr. Walker has objected to go on with the Manufacture of the Opium, on the Pretence of its not being of a proper Consistency to be made into Cakes; and further advances, that it should be worked through the Hands before it can be fit for that Purpose, notwithstanding it is well known by every Person, conversant in the Opium Business, that prior to the setting in of the Rains, the Mode Mr. Walker proposes, must make it thin in place of thick, as it must melt the Gum, and reduce the Whole to a watery Substance, more especially as the Easterly Winds have prevailed this Season to a Degree that has not been known for many Years past, and which I have no Reason to suppose will alter now, the Rains being so near at Hand. But this is not the only groundless Objection he has stated; for I am sorry to remark, that since the Commencement of this Year's Manufacture, he has, by his Mode of Conduct, given me every Reason to believe that he is determined to retard the Manufacture of the Honble. Company's Investment.

This being the Case; and finding it impossible to conduct the Business under his Inspection, I have therefore to propose to you, to take upon myself to carry on the Business in the usual Manner, with the other Inspector, until such Time as the Determination of the Honble. Board, on this Subject, can be obtained, and to request that you will be pleased to forward this Letter for that Purpose.

I have been induced to propose this Mode to enable me to get down the Opium at the usual Time, which further Delay would put it out of my Power to accomplish, the Season being already so far advanced; and to convince you of the Rectitude of my Intentions, and that I have no improper Motive for this Conduct, I agree to set aside whatever Quantity is manufactured previous to the Receipt of the Board's Answer to this Letter, and will submit it to the Inspection of any Two respectable Merchants in Calcutta, agreeable to the Quality of former Years, and the Tenor of the Contract.—The Honble. Board to appoint one; the Contractor another; and should any Difference of Opinion arise betwixt them, they are to chuse a Third as Umpire, by whose Decision I will abide; and should it be rejected, I oblige myself to take the Whole, paying the Company 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. upon the Cost and Charges to Calcutta.

Patna,
9th May 1781.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Will^m Campbell,
Agent for the Opium Contract.

Accompan^d
Patna Letter.

To William Maxwell Esq. Chief of the Honble. Company's Revenue Department at Patna.

Sir,

I beg Leave to represent to you, that the Crude Opium, which has been sent into the Honble. Company's Godown, is in general thinner, and of an inferior Quality to any I have ever seen since I have held the Office of Inspector, and some of it so bad, that I have been under the disagreeable Necessity of objecting to it, as unfit to be used in the Company's Manufacture. Such of the Opium as has been allowed to be fit for the Manufacture, from the thin State it is in, will require a longer Time to pass through the different Processes than is usual. I have proposed an Expedient to Mr. Campbell, for bringing the thinner Part of the Opium to a proper Consistence the sooner, which he refuses to admit of, and has given Directions for the Manufacture to be commenced To-morrow Morning, without my Consent. He offers to be responsible to the Com-

pany, which, being admitted, would supercede the Duty of my Office; besides, I have no Power or Authority to accept such an Offer, and have desired he will address you on the Subject. I beg Leave to observe, that if the Cakes are manufactured with too thin Opium, innumerable Disputes will attend the whole Process, about drying them properly, which I wish to avoid, and the Cakes will appear to the Merchant to have too much Covering, whence a Prejudice will naturally arise; besides, it is certain Truth, that the proper State and Consistence of the Opium can better be adjudged before it is made into Cakes than afterwards. I beg Leave also to observe, that if the Work People employed in the Manufacture are not put under the Direction of the Inspectors, it will be impossible for the latter to perform the Duty required of them, as their Orders are (as it should seem) wilfully misunderstood and explained away by a Low European, entertained in the Godown by the Contractor's Agent: But if the necessary Support be allowed, I will become answerable for the Goodness of the Company's Opium in any Manner that may be required.

Patna,
9th May 1781.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W^m Walker,
Insp^r Op^m.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

W^m Maxwell.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written in Answer thereto.

Answer.

To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief of the Revenue Department at Patna.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 10th instant, with its Enclosures.

We desire that you will direct the Inspector not to interfere in the Management of the Opium, which is to be left entirely to the Agent appointed on the Part of the Contractor, the Inspector only transmitting to us, for our Information, any Remarks he may have to offer on the Subject, but interfering no farther.

With respect to such Opium as shall be manufactured previous to the Receipt of this Letter, we accept of the Offer made by Mr. Campbell, for the Examination of it, on its Arrival at Calcutta, the Persons being sworn who shall be employed on this Duty.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 22d May 1781.

[No Penalty having been yet settled for the Contract granted to Mr. Sullivan for the Provision of Opium in the Province of Bengal and Bahar,

Agreed, That it be limited to Two Lacks of Current Rupees, the Board being of Opinion that if it was fixed in Proportion to the Penalty annexed to the present Contract, the Magnitude of the Sum would defeat the Intent of the Stipulation, by preventing the Penalty being exacted in case of a Breach on the Part of the Contractor.

Ordered, That Mr. Sullivan be called on for the Names of his Securities.

(Signed) Edw^d Wheler. (a)]

Board's Observation regarding the Penalty to Mr. Sullivan's Contract for Opium, &c. Resolution thereon.
Mr. Sullivan called on for his Securities.



A P P E N D I X, N° CLXXXII.

Book 227. Page 630.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th May 1781.

Fort William, 25th May 1781.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Rev. Dep^t
Friday.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 22d Instant.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1314.

The

24th May.
Letter from
Company's
Attorney,
with Draft of
Opium Con-
tract, circu-
lated.

The following Letter from the Company's Attorney, accompanied with the Draft of Mr. Sullivan's Contract for the Provision of Opium, together with the Secretary's Remarks thereon, having been circulated for the Board's Orders, the Governor General added the Observations annexed, to which Mr. Wheler having subscribed, Orders were issued accordingly to the Company's Attorney.

To Isaac Baugh Esq. Secretary, &c.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Instructions contained in your Letter of the 28th ultimo, I have prepared the Draft of Mr. Sullivan's Contract with the Honble. Company, for the Provision of Opium; which having been laid before Mr. Newman, and revised by him, I have now the Pleasure to send enclosed, that it may be laid before the Honble. Board for their Approbation.

Calcutta,
10th April 1781.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Geo. Wroughton,
Att'y Sec'y H. C^o.

Secretary's
Remarks
thereon.

[The Secretary having compared the Draft of Mr. Sullivan's Contract for the Provision of Opium with that of Mr. Mackenzie, the present Contractor for the same Article, submits the following Remarks thereon, for the Orders of the Board.

Secretary's Remarks.

1st. Mr. Sullivan's Contract expresses its being made with the United Company, Mr. Mackenzie's by the Governor General and Council on their Part.

2d. Mr. Sullivan's Contract is said to be founded in like Manner with the other, on certain written Proposals made by him, whereas none such have been made.

3d. Mr. Sullivan proposes that the Opium shall be delivered by him to the Company's Servants at the Khalsa, with such Allowance for transporting it as was given to the former Contractor: It was formerly covenanted to be delivered to the Provincial Councils; and there is no Mention of any Allowance for the Expence.

4th. Mr. Sullivan objects to the Clause in Mr. Mackenzie's Contract, tendering it liable to be determined by Orders from the Company.

Governor General's Observations.

It must express, that it is made by the Governor General and Council on the Behalf of the Company, not by the Company.

This Reference must therefore be omitted.

The Opium is to be delivered at the Khalsa, as it is by the present Contractor, who, as I recollect, is allowed the Charge of transporting it by an Order of the Board. This Allowance, whatever it be, should be expressed.

This is now unnecessary. It was intended to give Time for the Effect of an Appeal to the Court of Directors, who have approved the Contract. (a)]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXIII.

Book 262. P. 127.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th June 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Rev. Dep^t.
Tuesday.

Company's
Attorney,
with Mr. Sul-
ivan's Con-
tract.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Company's Attorney, with the Contract between the Company and Mr. Sullivan, for the Provision of Opium.

To Isaac Baugh Esquire, Secretary to the Honble. Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I am favored with your Letter of the 22d ultimo, directing some Corrections in the Draft of the Contract to Mr. Sullivan, for the Provision of Opium.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1314.

Herewith

Herewith I now transmit Duplicates of the Contract engrossed, with the Alterations made as directed, which I request you will please to lay before the Honble. Board.

Fort William,
4th June 1781.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Geo. Wroughton,
Att^y for y^e H. Comp^y.

[The Secretary observes to the Board, That Two Blanks have been left in the Opium Contract, One for the Allowance to be made to the Contractor for transporting the Bengal Opium to Calcutta. The Secretary does not find, on Examination of the Proceedings, any Resolution authorising Mr. Mackenzie, the present Contractor, to draw an Allowance for this Service; but he lays before the Board an Account Current between the Company and that Contractor's Agent at Patna, dated the 14th of last January, in which there appears a Charge on this Account of Ten Current Rupees per Chest; likewise an Account of Opium manufactured and dispatched in the Year 1776 from Boglepore, which shews that rather more than this Sum was drawn for every Chest packed and transported from thence. From the other Districts in Bengal, viz. Purnea, Rungpore, &c. the Expence of Transportation must have been greater, as the Opium was carried over Land some Distance before it could be dispatched, whereas Boglepore is upon the Confines of the River.

Secretary's
Remarks re-
garding the
Blanks in the
Contract.

Agreed, That an Allowance of Ten Current Rupees be made to the Contractor, for the Expence of Delivery of every Chest, with Contingencies both of the Bengal and Bahar Opium, and that the Blanks in the Deeds be filled accordingly.

Allowance
granted the
Contractor for
the Delivery
of the Opium.

There being no longer Occasion for Inspectors to superintend the Manufacture of the Opium delivered by the Contractor, since the Reasons which induced the Board to appoint those Officers no longer exist,

Resolved, That their Appointments be abolished; and ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to them by the Secretary.

Resolution
thereon,

The Clause in the Contract referring to the above Officers is accordingly omitted; and it is expressed generally, that on the Arrival of the Opium at Calcutta, it shall be subject to the Inspection and Controul of such Persons as the Governor General and Council may appoint for that Purpose.

and Alterati-
on in Conse-
quence in the
Controul.

The Contract being now executed by the Board;

Contract exe-
cuted.

Ordered, That a Copy thereof be entered after this Day's Proceedings.] (a)

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to the different Chiefs, and Collectors, in whose Districts the Opium is manufactured.

Copy to be en-
tered after
Proceedings.
Letter in Con-
sequence to
Patna, &c.

To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief of the Revenue Department at Patna.

Sir,

Having concluded a Contract with Mr. Stephen Sullivan, for the Provision of the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar, for the Term of Four Years from the First of next September, on the same Conditions as it is now held by Mr. Mackenzie, we desire you will make the usual Publication, notifying this Grant to the Zemindars, and others within your Division, on the Commencement of it, and afford Mr. Sullivan and his Agents the same Support in the exclusive Privilege of manufacturing Opium as has been given to Mr. Mackenzie.

You will also observe, that all Orders which have been transmitted to the late Provincial Council at your Station, relative to the present Contractor and his Agents, are equally in force with respect to the new Contractor and his Agents.

As the Contractor is now entrusted with the packing and dispatching of the Opium immediately to the Presidency, it has been stipulated in the Agreement, that he shall be entitled to an Allowance of Ten Current Rupees for the Delivery of every Chest.

The Reasons which induced us to appoint Inspectors for superintending the Manufacture of the Opium, delivered by the Contractor, no longer existing, we have thought proper to abolish those Offices.

Fort William,
5th June 1781.

We are, &c.

The same to Mr. Edward Fenwick, Chief of the Revenue Department at Purnea.

———— to Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Collector of Boglepore.

———— to Mr. Richard Goodlad, Collector of Rungpore.

In the Letter to the Collectors, "Districts" to be inserted instead of "Division," in the First Paragraph; and "you," instead of "late Provincial Council at your Station."

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1315.

Mr. Sullivan's
Contract.

ARTICLES of Agreement indented, had, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this Fifth Day of June, in the Year of Christ One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, between the Governor General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the Behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the one Part, and Stephen Sullivan of Fort William aforesaid Gentleman, of the other Part, in Manner and Form following; that is to say,

[Whereas it is agreed between the said Stephen Sullivan, and the said Governor General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William on the Behalf of the said United Company, that the said Stephen Sullivan shall supply the said United Company, during the Space of Four Years from the 1st Day of September next,] (a) with the several certain annual Quantities of Ophium herein-after mentioned; that is to say, with Two thousand Maunds per Year, to be made at the several Places herein-after mentioned in the Province of Bengal, and Three thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds per Year to be made in the Province of Bahar, together with such further Quantities as can be provided in each Year in each of the said Provinces, on being paid for the same at the Rates and Prices herein-after mentioned; and that an Advance shall be made to the said Stephen Sullivan by the said United Company, at the Commencement of each Year, for Half the Price of the Opium which he is annually to be bound to deliver as is herein-after mentioned; and that, in case during the Course of the Business in any one Year, the said Stephen Sullivan shall stand in need of greater Advances than the Half of such Amount, that then such further Advances shall be made to him by the said United Company as he shall require, provided the same whole Advances shall not exceed the total Amount of the Opium to be delivered in such Year at the Price contracted for: And also, that the said Stephen Sullivan, in consideration of the said Contract and Agreement so made as aforesaid, and that the said Governor General and Council have agreed to assist and protect the said Stephen Sullivan in the exclusive Right of providing the Opium which can be made in such Provinces aforesaid, as far as they lawfully may or can, shall pay to the said United Company an annual Sum of Ten thousand Sicca Rupees, in such Manner and at such Times as herein-after mentioned. Now these Presents witness, that the said United Company, in consideration of such Sum of Ten thousand Sicca Rupees to be paid as aforesaid, and of the Covenants and Agreements herein-after contained, on the Part and Behalf of the said Stephen Sullivan to be performed and kept, do for themselves, their Successors and Assigns, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that they the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, shall and will, so far as they lawfully may or can support, maintain and protect him the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, in the exclusive Privilege of collecting and providing the Opium to be produced within the Provinces or Districts of Bengal and Bahar, for and during the full End and Term of Four Years from the First Day of September next ensuing the Day of the Date of these Presents; and that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive from them the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, all such Support and Assistance in the Premises as has been heretofore usually granted to the former Contractor with the said United Company for Opium within the Provinces or Districts aforesaid, and so far as the said United Company can or may lawfully grant such Support and Assistance in the Premises. And also, that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive and be paid by or on Behalf of the said United Company, for the Quantity of Three thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds herein-after covenanted by him to be yearly produced and made in the Province of Bahar, the Price or Sum of Ninety-five Sicca Rupees per Maund for every Maund thereof; and also a further Sum of Two Rupees and an Half per Cent on the net Proceeds of such Opium, at the Medium of the Sales thereof in Calcutta: And also, that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive and be paid, by or on Behalf of the said United Company, the Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees for each and every Chest or Two Maunds of Opium, which shall be produced and delivered by him to the said United Company, above the said Quantity of Three thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds, as a Premium, and exclusive of and over and above the said Price or Sum of Ninety-five Sicca Rupees per Maund, and Two Rupees and an Half per Cent. herein-before mentioned. And also, that for the Two thousand Maunds of Opium herein-after covenanted by him to be yearly produced and made in the several Districts of Boglepore, Havely, Mongheer, Purnea, Rungpore, and Bahar Bund, that the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive and be paid, by or on the Part and Behalf of the said United Company, the Price or Sum of One hundred and twenty Sicca Rupees per Maund; and also, a further Sum of Twelve per Cent. upon any Extra-advance to be made by him or them upon all and every such further and other Quantity or Quantities as shall be delivered by him or them, in each and every Year, over and above the said Quantity of Two thousand Maunds. And further, that he, the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive in Advance, and be paid by or on Behalf of the said United Company, One Half Part of the Amount of the Money to become due to him, under and by virtue of these Presents, for the said express Quantity of Five thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds of Opium, so soon after the First Day of September next ensuing the Date of these Presents, and in the early Part of each of the ensuing Years, considering each of such Years to begin in the same Month of September, as the same conveniently may be, together with any such further or larger Sum of Mo-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1326.

ney than such Half Part, if such farther Advances during the Course of any Year shall be found necessary, and shall be required by him the said Stephen Sullivan; provided nevertheless, that such Sum of Money so to be further advanced; together with such first Advance to be made to the said Stephen Sullivan, as aforesaid, shall not exceed the Sum of Money which he the said Stephen Sullivan in any one Year will become entitled to under the said Presents, for each Quantity of Opium to be annually delivered as aforesaid. And also that he, the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall receive and be paid the Remainder of such Monies so to become due to him as aforesaid, if the same shall not have been previously advanced, in the several Proportions and Manner following; that is to say, One Fourth Part of the Amount of each Chest, at the Time of the Delivery thereof, manufactured by the said Stephen Sullivan as herein-after mentioned, and the remaining Fourth Part of the whole Amount of the said stipulated Quantity at the Time of the final Adjustment of the Accounts of the said Stephen Sullivan with the said United Company or Governor General and Council, on Account of the Opium to be delivered as herein-before and herein-after is mentioned. And the said Stephen Sullivan, for the Considerations aforesaid, and for other good Causes and Considerations him thereunto moving, doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said United Company of Merchants of England, their Successors and Assigns, in Manner and Form following; that is to say, That he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will, yearly and every Year, that is to say, in the Month of August in each Year, during the Continuance of these Presents (subject nevertheless to such Proviso'es as herein-after is contained), well and truly pay or cause to be paid into the Treasury of the said United Company, at Fort William aforesaid, or to such Person or Persons as shall for that Purpose be lawfully authorized and appointed to receive the same, the Sum of Sicca Rupees Ten thousand. And also, that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will, by himself and themselves, and his and their respective Agents, collect, procure, and provide, within such the Provinces and Districts as aforesaid, the full Quantity of Five thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds of Opium of the best Quality, and at least equal to the Quality of the best Opium of the Dutch East India Company, in each and every Year, during the said Four Years; that is to say, Within the said Province of Bahar the said Quantity of Three thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds herein-before mentioned, and in the said several Districts of Boglepore, Havelly, Mongheer, Purnea, Rungpore and Baharbund, herein-before mentioned, the further Quantity of Two thousand Maunds; and shall and will procure and provide such further and other Quantity of Opium, of equal good Quality with the Quantity abovementioned, as can or may lawfully and reasonably be collected, procured and provided, within the same Provinces or Districts, and every of them: And also shall and will well and truly deliver, or cause to be delivered, to or on Behalf of the said United Company, unto the Servants of the said United Company, at the Khalsa of the said United Company at Fort William aforesaid, with such Allowances and Contingencies for the Delivery of it as was and are made to John Mackenzie Esquire, for the Opium delivered by the said John Mackenzie Esquire at the Khalsa aforesaid; that is to say, After the Rate of Ten current Rupees for each and every Chest of Opium which shall be delivered from the Province of Bahar, and of Ten current Rupees for each and every Chest of all the Opium which shall be delivered from the Province of Bengal, the Whole and every Part and Parcel of the said Opium to be collected, procured and provided as aforesaid in its crude State; and shall and will well and sufficiently manufacture, and cause and procure such Opium to be manufactured, at such Places respectively, or at any or either of them, under and subject to the Superintendence, Controul and Direction of such Person and Persons particularly, as the Governor General and Council shall from Time to Time appoint for that Purpose, free and clear of every Expence, and all Costs and Charges whatsoever (save the several and respective Prices and Sums of Money herein-before covenanted and agreed to be paid him for the same). And the said Stephen Sullivan, for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, doth further covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, that if Default shall be made in the Delivery of the said stipulated Quantity of Three thousand six hundred and sixty Maunds of Bahar Opium, or any Part thereof, yearly and every Year during such Time and Times as herein-before mentioned, that then, and in such Case, he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said United Company, or to the said Governor General and Council on Behalf of the said United Company, the full and just Sum of Three hundred Sicca Rupees (over and above and exclusive of the Money herein-before covenanted and agreed to be paid him in Advance on Account of each and every such Maund of Opium as aforesaid, and which Advance he will well and truly repay for each and every Chest of Opium which shall be so deficient as aforesaid, and for stated Damages hereby fixed and agreed upon to be paid on Account of any such short Delivery; and also that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said United Company, or to the said Governor General and Council for and on Account of the said United Company, the further Sum of Seven hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees for each and every Chest of Opium which he or they shall at any Time during such Four Years as aforesaid sell, barter, or in any Manner, directly or indirectly, dispose of or deliver to any Person or Persons whomsoever other than and except the said United Company, and the Agents and Servants for receiving the same for and on Account of the said United Company; it being the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents,

Presents, and of the Parties to the same, that no Part of the Opium which can or may be provided by the said Stephen Sullivan, under and by virtue of these Presents, in the Provinces aforesaid, shall be disposed of or delivered to any Person but for and on Account of the said United Company, under any Excuse or Pretence whatsoever. And lastly, the said Stephen Sullivan doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, further undertake, promise and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Stephen Sullivan, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, such Duties upon all and every Part of such Opium which may happen to be imported by him or them into the said Provinces of Bengal and Bahar, from Ghazipore, the District of the Rajah of Banaras, or the Province * Oude, which are usually paid by all other common Merchant Adventurers or other Persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof, the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire the Governor General, and Edward Wheler Esquire, Counsellor of the said Presidency of Fort William, to one Part of these Presents, delivered to the said Stephen Sullivan, have set their Hands, and have caused the Common Seal of the said United Company to be affixed; and the said Stephen Sullivan to one other Part thereof, delivered to the said Governor General and Council for the said United Company, hath set his Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above written.

* Sic in Orig.

Sealed and delivered,

(Where no Stamps are in Use or to be had)

In the Presence of

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXXXIV.

Book 406. P. 206.

Extract of a Consultation 10th June 1777.

Rev. Dep^t.
Tuesday.

Fort William, the 10th June 1777.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell
and
Philip Francis, } Esquires.

Board of
Trade.
L.R. No. 273.

[Read, and approved the Proceedings of the 6th instant.

Read, the following Letters and Enclosures from the Board of Trade.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Rest of the Gentlemen of the Council of Revenue.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

We think it necessary to recommend to your Observation the accompanying Report, made to us by our Agent for receiving the Bengal Opium, of 269 Chests of the Rungpore Provision lately arrived here.](a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort William,
23d May 1777.

W^m. Alderfey,
Cha^r. Bentley,
William Barton,
Nath^l. Bateman,
H. Cottrel,
Simeon Droz.

Report from Mr. Peter John Flor.

P. 218,

[In Conformity to the Directions of William Alderfey Esquire, President, &c. Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, I have examined Two hundred and sixty-nine Chests of Rungpore Opium, received from the Provincial Council of Dinagapore, and this Day dispatched by me to the Presidency on Account of the Honble. Company. From repeated Trials, there appears a very small Portion of the Gum Resin, which constitutes the essential Characteristic of genuine Opium; but I find, after Solution, a gritty Sediment, partaking of a sour fermented Scent, which indicates a Mixture of a farinaceous vegetable Substance, foreign to the Juice of the Poppy; and I apprehend this heterogeneous Mixture will materially affect the Sales as well as the Weight of this Opium.

Rungpore,
the 1st of April 1777.

(Signed)

Peter John Flor.](b)

(a) Vide supra, P. 1315.

(b) Vide supra, P. 1316.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to the Board of Trade:

P. 117.

To William Aldersey Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Trade at Fort William.

We think the Bengal Opium, when it arrives in Calcutta, should undergo a strict Examination by Commissioners appointed for that Purpose by your Board and the Contractor.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,
10th June 1777.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CLXXXV.

Book 42.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 12th July 1782.

Par. 53. Having, by our Letter of the 23d December 1778, Par^s 86 to 88, condemned the Contract entered into with Mr. Mackenzie for the Provision of Ophium, we cannot but be surprized at your having concluded a new Contract for Four Years, relative to that Article, with Mr. Stephen Sullivan, without leaving the Terms of it to the Decision of the Court of Directors. We do not mean to convey any Censure on Mr. Sullivan respecting this Transaction, but we cannot withhold our Displeasure from the Governor General and Council, at such an Instance of Contempt of our Authority. [Neither can we approve of your having abolished the Office of Inspector, and at the same Time ordering all the Ophium to be consigned to the Vendue Master, allowing him a Commission thereon, when, in our Opinion, it should have been sent to the Board of Revenue, or to the Board of Commerce.] (a)

54. It would have been much more agreeable to us to have seen that the Monopoly of this Trade had been entirely abolished, leaving the Article of Opium as open as any other Produce of the Country. We think that the Cultivator should receive every Advantage from the Produce of his Lands, which would be a most pleasing Inducement to him to consent to an Increase of his Rent.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Robert Gregory,	Henry Fletcher,
John Harrison,	George Tatem,
Jac ^s Wilkinson,	Cha ^s Boddam,
John Hunter,	Joseph Sparkes,
R. Hall,	John Smith,
John Roberts,	Step. Lushington,
Ben. Booth,	W. Devaynes,
George Cuming,	Ja ^s Moffatt,
	Nath ^l Smith.

(a) Vide supra, P. 1316.

APPENDIX, N° CLXXXVI.

Book 407. Page 745.

Extract of a Consultation of the 10th May 1776. (a)

Fort William, 10th May 1776.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General Clavering,
 The Honble. Geo. Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis,

Letter from
 Mr. Griffith,
 Bahar Opium
 Contractor,
 L. R. N° 306.

Read the following Letters from Mr. Griffith and Mr. Wilton the Opium Contractors.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council of Revenue.

Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

As the Season for receiving new Proposals for the Opium Contracts nearly approaches, I hope you will pardon the Necessity which urges me to call upon your Attention, in order more fully to lay before you the Nature and present Situation of this Business.

The Severity of the Drought had deprived the Riotts of all Power to prosecute the Cultivation of the Poppy without the greatest Assistance from me. The heavy Losses they had sustained in the Khurruff and Buddory Harvests hardly left them the Means of supporting themselves till the ripening of the Rubby, in consequence of which I found it unavoidably necessary to increase the usual Advances to One Third more than had been customary; besides which I was obliged to incur a very considerable Expence by digging Wells in several Parts where the Dryness of the Season had deprived the Ryotts of the usual Reservoirs to water their Lands. By these Means I prevailed upon the Riotts to remain in the Country, which an opposite Conduct would have obliged them to desert; and by the large Encouragement which I gave, had the good Fortune to introduce the Poppy Cultivation into several Pergunnahs where it had been before unknown. The Riotts finding in me an indulgent Protector applied themselves to the Culture of their Grounds with Alacrity, and thereby in some Measure repaired the unhappy Effects of the Drought, which, together with the Loss of Time occasioned by the Delay in my Contract, must otherwise have proved fatal.

Sensible of the Arduousness of the Task which I had entered upon under so many and great Disadvantages, I considering my Character at Stake for the Accomplishment of my Engagements, I determined to sacrifice every other View to that alone. In order, therefore, to prevent the least Interruption to the Business, or Severity to the Ryotts by the Collection of the late Contractor's Balance, I took the Whole upon myself at a certain Loss, and thereby removed (as far as was in my Power) every Obstacle to the Cultivation.

Having but a small Capital of my own, I was consequently obliged to take up large Sums of Money at Interest, the Whole of which, together with the Advances I have received from Government, are now outstanding in the Country. Had the Season been favourable I might have hoped to realize my Balances in Opium, and to have reimbursed myself for the Expences I had been at by the Premium allowed for an Increase in the Quantity; but as the Severity of the Weather, by shortening * Produce, has deprived me of those Advantages, and I can now expect to provide very little or nothing more than the Quantity for which I have contracted, I shall be involved in insuperable Difficulties, unless you are pleased to prolong my Engagements to a further Term, as the distressed Situation of the Ryotts utterly disable them from paying my Balances, which if I were this Year to attempt the Collection of would cause a general Desertion. A more favourable Season may enable them to discharge their Debts; and Experience having already taught them to confide in me, they will doubtless exert themselves in improving the future Cultivation, as they are sensible it is not my Desire, and would not in that Case be my Interest, to distress them.

The Facts here asserted are of public Notoriety, and I am certain, upon Application being made to the Gentlemen of the Patna Council, will be confirmed by them. I should not however

(a) This Extract is introduced on the Minutes as of the Date of 1771, by Mistake. Vide supra, Page 1323.

have troubled you with a Relation of these Circumstances, but rather have acquiesced in the Difficulties which unforeseen Accidents had brought upon me, were I not convinced by Experience of the dangerous Consequences ensuing from a yearly Change of Contractors, which, with the greatest Deference, I beg Leave to lay before you, and at the same Time to point out the salutary Effects which may be experienced by prolonging the Management of this Business in the Hands of the same Person.

As the Extent and Improvement of the Poppy Cultivation solely depends on the Measures adopted by the Contractor, it is unquestionably his Interest (when his Engagements are for a long Term) to conduct himself with that Justice and Lenity which is the only Mode of conciliating the good Opinion and Confidence of the Ryotts, and thereby encouraging them to pay their whole and unremitted Attention to the Produce of their Lands: They will then, and not till then, heartily join with the Contractor in extending the Cultivation, and readily adopt any Mode which he may point out for the Improvement thereof. These happy Effects can never be experienced while the Engagements are limited to one Year; the Contractor having no future Object finds it necessary to exact his utmost Dues from the Ryott, who, as he expects a new Master, his whole Attention is consequently bent on taking Advantage of the Ignorance and divided Authority of the new and old Contractors, whose Views and Interests being directly contrary most constantly clath with and oppose each other; for the Contractor who makes Advances from September 'till the Month of March following is not able to collect in the Whole of his Opium 'till the Beginning of the next Year, at which Time he must unavoidably have several Sums outstanding from different Ryotts who have not completed their Engagements. The old Contractor will insist upon collecting these Balances, in consequence of which the Ryott either absconds or pays him the Advances which he has just received from the new Contractor to prepare his Land for the ensuing Crop; in either Case, not only the Cultivation but the Revenue of the Country must considerably suffer.

[The Manufacture of Opium is an Art which requires long Experience, joined with the most minute Attention, to become Master of. I had made it an Object of my particular Enquiries long before I undertook my Contract, and am convinced that great Improvements may be made on the present Mode; this, however, cannot be hoped for but by the continued Study and Observation of the same Contractor. (a)] The Manufacturers accustomed to one established (though perhaps erroneous) Mode will never of themselves change it; and though it is the Contractor's Interest to improve the Quality, yet this cannot be accomplished without many Experiments. A new Contractor takes Charge of his Business totally ignorant of the Nature and Process of it; and before he has Time to become sufficiently acquainted with it his Contract expires, which absolutely precludes all Possibility of Improvement in this Branch.

If the Consideration of these Circumstances should induce you to extend my Contract to a longer Time, I shall make it my whole Study to realize the Expectations of Government, by a considerable Improvement in the Quality and Encrease in the Quantity of the Opium.

I am, with the greatest Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Richard Griffith.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Council of Revenue.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Season was so far advanced last Year before the Contract for the Rungpore, &c. Opium was signed, that my People did not arrive at the different Places where it is produced 'till many Months after the Advances ought to have been made. This Circumstance will not only considerably affect the Quantity of Opium, but will subject me to great Loss, from the Preparations I made for fulfilling my Engagements with the Company. I sent out an Establishment for manufacturing 1000 or 1200 Chests, but the Lateness of the Season would not permit me to get Half that Quantity; when this extra Expence therefore comes to be added to the reduced Quantity, it will greatly enhance the Price: Besides all this, I run the Risque of still greater Loss by outstanding Balances, unless you shall be pleased to afford me Assistance.

I have spared no Expence of any Kind, but fear that still it will be impossible for me to procure a Quantity in any Manner adequate to my Expectations when I gave in Proposals for the Contract; at the same Time I am still persuaded that the Quantity proposed, or even a greater, may be procured, if it shall please you to extend the Terms of the Contract for Three Years longer.

This is the proper Season for making the Advances to any Advantage; my Contract does not expire till the 31st of December, and if a new Contract is entered into, and new People sent up, the Confusion and Loss to all Parties will be endless; but it will fall chiefly on the Company, in the unavoidable Distress and Ruin of the Ryotts.

Letter from
M. Wilton,
Purnea, &c.
Opium Con-
tractor.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1323.

This is so well set forth in a Letter from a Person on the Spot, that I hope you will pardon my taking the Liberty of enclosing a Copy. Every Inconvenience will be avoided by the proposed Prolongation; and the Board may rest secured that every Chittack which I can procure shall be most faithfully delivered to the Company.

Calcutta,
May 10th, 1776.

I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Wilton.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pagan at Purnea.

Enclosed in
the foregoing
Letter.

‘ I have already written you regarding the next Year’s Contract. I have there said that this is the Season for making the Advances if the Quantity is to be encreased, and that it may be encreased to any Amount. I must now observe, that in the Advantages arising to Government in this Encrease, is to be considered not only the Profits they receive from the Sales, but also the additional Revenue they receive from the Lands, as the Malgazary paid on Opium Grounds is in most Places upwards of Four Times more than that paid on any other Lands.

‘ Should Government be desirous of encreasing the Quantity of Opium, they must grant the Contract for a Term of Years, so that the Contractor may be able to make Advances with an Eye to Improvement, and he will find his Advantage in encouraging and protecting the Riotts; whereas a yearly Contractor will endeavour to make the most of it without any View to Futurity, and as he must inevitably have outstanding Balances, which his Successor may not chuse to take off, the Ryotts of Course must be distressed to pay them; whereas, had he the Contract for a Term of Years, what they could not pay the First Season they might work off the next, which would prevent the Hardship and even Ruin of those Affamies from whom Balances are collected in ready Money. Authority ought also to be given the Contractor to protect the Riotts from Oppression, to which nothing would contribute so much as allowing him to collect the Revenue on the Opium Grounds at the Rate at which it now stands in the Company’s Books. As the Riotts have nothing to pay the Revenues with but what they receive from the Contractor, his deducting the Amount of the Revenue from the Price of their Goods, and paying it to the Officers of Government, would be a much easier and simpler Method of collecting it than the present; besides the immense Advantages the Riotts would receive, in being freed from the Oppression of every petty Zemindar, Mutsuddy, &c. of Government, who collect under the Name of Dustours, &c. a considerable Amount above the real Mulgarraree; and who the Instant they take a Pique against any of the Contractor’s People, confine the Affamies under Pretence of collecting the Revenues, to the utter Ruin of their Crops, and of Course the Loss of the Contractor’s Advances; should the Contractor’s People interfere, any Deficiency in the Collections is then imputed to this Interposition.’

Resolution on
Opium Con-
tractor’s Let-
ters.

Advised
thereof.

Resolved, That the Application of the Opium Contractors is premature; that the Board will resolve on the Propriety of prolonging of the Contracts when they shall have had Experience of the Punctuality with which they have fulfilled their actual Engagements.

Ordered, That this Resolution be communicated to them by the Secretary.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXVII. (a)

Vide Appendix, N^o CLXXXIII.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXVIII.

Extracts of Mr. Hastings's Defence at the Bar of the House of Commons.

Answer to the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Charges.

Contracts, and Increase of Establishments.

In the 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Charges, I am accused of making improvident Contracts, and for Page 571.
 a Waste of the Public Money, by granting excessive Allowances in the Civil Branch of the Service: These Charges I shall answer as fully and distinctly as the Materials which I possess, and the Time allowed to me, will permit.

In the 7th Charge it is asserted, that 'it was the fundamental Rule of the Company's Service in Bengal that all Contracts should be publickly advertised, that they should be granted to the lowest Bidder, and that in particular the Contract for Provisions, and for Draught and Carriage Bullocks, should be annual.' I am charged with acting in direct Disobedience to these Orders; First, for not advertising for Proposals; and Secondly, for prolonging the Periods for which I granted the Bullock Contract beyond One Year, and that I further acted against the Orders of my Superiors, who had not left me in this Case an Option, by declaring that I disapproved of publishing for Proposals, and that the Contract for Draught Bullocks had been reduced too low already. To the latter Part of this Charge I reply, that, according to my Construction of the Company's Orders, they never were or can be meant, in any Instance, to leave their Administration in India without an Option. At such a Distance from the Parent State, the Government upon the Spot must be vested with a Discretionary Power; but where positive Orders are sent, where those Orders are disobeyed, and the Reasons assigned for such Disobedience are not satisfactory, Censure or Punishment invariably ought to follow. In my Opinion, the very Existence of the Empire in Bengal depends upon our Army being in a Situation to move, if required, at the shortest Notice, and the Movement of our Army must always depend upon the State of our Draught and Carriage Bullocks. [In the Year 1777, when the Board gave the Bullock Contract to Mr. E. Johnson, it is a Fact of public Notoriety, that by having made that Contract annual, and by granting it to the lowest Bidder, it was taken lower, by 50 per Cent. than it was possible for any Man to keep the Bullocks fit for Service, provided the Contract had been fully executed, and the Number contracted for kept up. I appeal to the Records of those Days to prove the Complaints of the Commanding Officers of the weak State of their Carriage Cattle; I appeal to our Revenue Consultations to certify the Amount of the Deductions that were made from the Revenues for Bullocks violently seized, whenever any Detachment of our Army marched through any Part of Bengal or Bahar. To remedy these Inconveniences, and to fix the Contract upon such fair and equitable Terms as should insure a strict Performance of the Public Service, and afford to the Contractor the Prospect of a reasonable Profit for his Trouble and Risk, I joined in giving the Bullock Contract to Mr. Johnson in 1777.] § (" and the Contract for Elephants to Mr. Templar in the Year 1779. I heartily concurred with Sir Eyre Coote in granting the Provision and Bullock Contract to Mr. R. Johnson for Five Years, thereby performing, in my humble Opinion, a most essential and important Service to the East India Company, my respected Employers. From 1779 to 1783 we were in a State of War with European and Country Powers; we had Two considerable Detachments of our Army upon Foreign Service, the one upon the Coast of Coromandel, the other in Guzerat, and our Army in Bengal was fit for immediate Service: I can therefore confidently assert, that in every Point of View the Bullock Contract was highly advantageous to the Company; and so fully am I impressed with the Necessity of granting the Contract, or the Agency, for the Supply of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, upon fair and liberal Terms at all Times, that I took the Liberty to give these Sentiments to the Court of Directors since my Return to England when they did me the Honour to ask my Opinion of certain Military Arrangements which they had at that Time under Consideration: And it will not be deemed irregular or indecent in me, I trust, to quote to this Honourable House the Opinion of a Gentleman (Sir George Wombwell) on the Subject of Contracts, who, at the Time he gave it, was a Member of this House, and Chairman of the East India Company. Sir George said, 'That he believed putting up Contracts to public Sale would be prejudicial to the Public Service. Men,' he said, 'inadequate to the Performance of the Contracts, would at all Times bid lower than Men of Ability and Reputation; and they would do much more Injury by serving the Public badly, than the Difference of Expence: He had seen Instances of it in the Contracts of the East India Company, and those of a fatal Nature.' I quote these Sentiments, delivered in this House by Sir George Wombwell on the 4th of May 1778, as a strong Confirmation of my own Opinion; and I affirm, that if Contracts had been given away in Bengal for short Periods, and to the lowest Bidder, more particularly Army Contracts, they would have fallen invariably into the Hands of irresponsible Men, and we might have had a very different Termination of

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" the

“ the late arduous Struggle in India. We advertised, in the Year 1777, for Proposals for keeping
 “ in Repair the Cantonments of Burrampoor and Dinapore by Contract; an Ensign in the Ser-
 “ vice, a Mr. Foster, gave in the lowest Proposals; but the Board were sensible of the Impossibility
 “ of performing the Service for the Sum for which he was ready to undertake it, and we agreed
 “ to nominate Mr. Vanduhagden to perform the Duty by Agency; yet this was a direct Breach
 “ of the Company's Orders, and by the Reasoning in the Charge, we were left in this Case
 “ without an Option. I shall conclude my Observations upon the Contract for Draught and
 “ Carriage Bullocks with the following Quotation from the Letter of the Court of Directors to
 “ Bengal, of the 11th April 1781.

“ General Coote remarks, that being in a State of actual War, it was unnecessary to set forth
 “ the indispensable Necessity of having the Draught and Carriage Bullocks put in the best Train
 “ possible, because the Success of every Operation in War depends so very particularly on the
 “ bad or good Condition of the Artillery Train; and in this Opinion we concur with the
 “ General.

“ Upon the most impartial Consideration of all the Materials before us, we candidly allow your
 “ System for the Provision of Cattle for the Service of the Trains to have been excellent, provided
 “ you had advertised for Proposals, and thereby ascertained the lowest Terms procurable, with
 “ good Security for Performance of the Contract; but the Offer, without advertising for Proposals,
 “ appears to us very improper.

“ We are nevertheless of Opinion, that provided the Terms were reasonable, it might not, for
 “ the most obvious Reasons, be for the good of the Service in Time of War, to renew the Bullock
 “ Contract every Year.”) (a)

§

M R. B E L L I ' S C O N T R A C T .

Page 282.

The next Charge is, for giving the Agency for supplying the Garrison of Fort William with Provisions to my private Secretary, Mr. John Belli. My Reasons are entered at large upon Record, and to these I shall refer in the Course of this Proceeding; but for the present I affirm, that by an authentic Account, entered upon our Consultations, the actual Profit of Mr. Belli's Agency, for Three Years, are proved to be One Lack and two thousand Rupees, or 10,000 l. Sterling, instead of 15,970 l. per Annum, as it is erroneously asserted in the Charge to have been. This Agency was afterwards converted into a Contract for Five Years: I deemed it of infinite Consequence to bestow it on a Man, in whose Integrity and Honour I could place the firmest Reliance; and the Court of Directors have never expressed the smallest Disapprobation of Mr. Belli's Contract. When I proposed originally to grant to Mr. Belli the Agency for supplying Fort William with Provisions, General Clavering calculated the Profits of this Agency to be 10,000 l. a Year: Upon that Occasion I assured the Court of Directors, that if they were pleased to require it, the Profits arising from the Agency should be paid into the Company's Treasury. The Court of Directors, adopting the General's Calculation as to the Profits, stated them at 30,000 l. and ordered that One Third of the Amount of them, or 10,000 l. should be paid by me into the Company's Treasury, when, in Fact, the Profits of the Three Years did not amount to more than 10,000 l. Upon receiving this Explanation, the Directors were fully satisfied.—I hope and trust, that this Honourable House will not adopt the Sentiments of my Accuser; I shall content myself with denying, in the most public Manner, that I had any Connection, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Belli, in his Agency or his Contract, or with any other Person holding either Agency or Contract during my Government. I never expected so base and unworthy an Insinuation from any Quarter, and this is the only Reply I shall ever make to it.

S I R E Y R E C O O T E ' S A L L O W A N C E S .

Page 287.

I am next charged with having formed an Establishment for Sir Eyre Coote, and for having continued it, after Orders were received from the Court of Directors to discontinue it. In Reply to this Charge, I shall merely state the Facts; if they will not exculpate me, I shall submit with Willingness to any Censure or Punishment that this Honourable House may think proper to inflict.

☞ [When Sir Eyre Coote arrived in Calcutta, in April 1779, he proposed visiting the different Stations of the Army, and he moved at the Board that a Field Establishment should be formed for him. The Allowances of General Stibbert, the Provincial Commander in Chief, as authorized by the Court of Directors, were very considerable; his Table Allowance alone was above 7,000 l. a Year; and Sir Eyre Coote's Allowances of every Kind, as ordered by the Court of Directors, 6,000 l. a Year. An Establishment was formed for Sir Eyre Coote for Boats, Budgerows, Table Expences, Camp Equipage, &c. when in the Field, calculated, as I firmly believe, so as not to exceed the additional Expences which he incurred by his Absence from Calcutta; for it was then only that he was to draw these additional Allowances. On his crossing the Carumnassa, the Al-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1342.

allowances were paid by the Nabob Vizier. In the Month of September 1780, he returned to Calcutta, and embarked for Madras with a powerful Reinforcement, and a large Supply of Treasure, during the Height of the Monsoon, on a most important and hazardous Service. In the Month of April 1781, the Order of the Court of Directors arrived, disapproving of the Allowances which we had granted to Sir Eyre Coote, and positively ordering them to be struck off; and they were immediately discontinued. By what Authority Sir Eyre Coote continued to receive this Allowance from the Nabob Vizier I know not, but I have a faint Recollection of Mr. Croftes having mentioned the Circumstance to me a short Time before Sir Eyre was returning to Madras, in the Month of January 1783, and I have no Doubt of his having received my Authority to write to Mr. Bristow.—Sir Eyre Coote was then on the Point of returning to Madras, with a Constitution worn out in the Public Service by Exertions almost beyond Belief. His Life was of the utmost Importance; I had not a Doubt of his Success against Mr. Bussy, could he have arrived in tolerable Health upon the Coast.—This was not a Time for me to dispute any Point that could add to his Chagrin.—His Expences were considerable—He had Three separate Establishments; *One at Calcutta, One at Madras, and the Third in the Field. The Allowance, as I understood, was voluntarily paid by the Vizier. I could have had no private Interest of my own to gratify at any Period of our Connection, more especially at a Moment when the whole World knew that Sir Eyre Coote could not live Six Months, having, when he returned to Madras, as he truly said, *One Foot in the Grave, and the other at the Edge of it.—[His Honourable House is now in Possession of the Transaction, and of my Motives for the Share which I had in it.] (a)

12th. O P H I U M C O N T R A C T S.

I am accused in this Charge of giving the Ophium Contract to Mr. Mackenzie in 1777, and to Mr. Sullivan in 1781. This Honourable House has ordered a Paper to be printed, by which it appears, that from 1765 to 1772, when I succeeded to the Government of Bengal, Ophium was a Monopoly for the Benefit of Individuals, and the Company acquired no Revenue from this Article: It has produced to the Company, during my Administration, 534,009 l. Sterling; and it is an improving Branch of Revenue. I did not give the Contract to Mr. Mackenzie, or to Mr. Griffith, who preceded him; but I avow having given it to Mr. Sullivan, upon the same Terms that Mr. Mackenzie held it. I affirm also, that the Company benefited more by it during Mr. Sullivan's Management than Mr. Mackenzie's. I also affirm, that the Provision of Ophium ever must be a Monopoly, and that if it is to be put up to Sale, and granted to the lowest Bidder, the Company will lose the Revenue altogether, by Competition and Adulteration. I find my own Sentiments on this Subject, confirmed by the Opinion of one of my Colleagues, Mr. Francis, who observed, in a Minute on the Subject of this Contract in May 1775, 'that he should think it unadvisable to engage on very low Terms with any Contractor.' I claim the Merit of having created this Revenue to the Company, and in One Instance in the Course of my Government a Gentleman, whose Interest I had at Heart, has undoubtedly benefited by that Contract, which some Person or other must have held. I concurred in giving this Contract to Mr. Mackenzie in 1777; but if it could be supposed that I had been actuated in my public Conduct by the Motives which my Accuser imputes to me, Mr. Mackenzie was the last Man in Bengal whom I should have patronized, his Connections in this Country and in India having been invariably hostile to me. He went originally a Cadet to Bombay in 1770, and acted as Secretary to the late General Wedderburn; upon his Death he returned to England, and was sent to Bengal with the Rank of a Factor in 1776, by the Influence, as I have always understood, of Lord Loughborough. He was on the most intimate Terms with my Opponent, Mr. Francis; and it is impossible for any Man to suppose that I could have any private or personal Motives to gratify, when I concurred in granting the Ophium Contract to a Gentleman whose Connections were so adverse to me. I should be ashamed to notice such trivial Circumstances to this Honourable House, if my Accuser had not charged me with attempting to establish a corrupt Interest in Great Britain, by the Disposal of the Patronage annexed to my Station in India.

[My Accuser has taken much Pains to prove that I was guilty of Inattention to the Interest of my Constituents, by loading a Quantity of Ophium in Two Ships, for the Purpose of remitting a considerable Sum, on the Company's Account, to China. I shall merely observe upon this Part of the Charge, that in the critical Situation of our Affairs in India, in the Year 1781, when private Merchants were precluded from the Purchase of Ophium, first by the Scarcity of Specie, and next by the Dangers to which Ships were exposed in the Indian Seas, the Question to consider was this, whether I should take the Chance of sending Ophium to China and the Eastern Islands on the Company's Account, in order to furnish our Supra Cargoes at China with a Supply of Specie, or suffer the Ophium to remain One Season in Calcutta, and risque the Detention of the Company's Ships for One Year at Canton. Mr. Wheeler and myself (for the Plan was Mr. Wheeler's) determined to make the Experiment. The Supra Cargoes gave the following Information to the Directors, which my Accuser has carefully suppressed: 'The Object of the Governor General

(a) Vide supra, Page 1400.

* and

‘ and Council was, to raise a Sum of Money to answer the Exigencies of the Company’s Affairs
 ‘ in that Part of India, and at the same Time to afford us a Supply for providing the Cargoes for
 ‘ the present Year. Had Ophium not been imported in Portuguese Ships, and had the Captain
 ‘ obeyed his Orders, we have not the least Doubt but it might have sold to considerable Advan-
 ‘ tage. The *Betsy* was taken: Had her Voyage been accomplished, we have great Reason to
 ‘ imagine, that the Honourable Company would have received considerable Advantage from it.
 ‘ She sold as much of her Cargo as produced 59,600 Dollars, which was paid into the Honour-
 ‘ able Company’s Treasury here.’ The Ophium sent to China and the Islands, in 1781, sold for
 Ninety-three thousand three hundred and forty-five Pounds Sterling, which was paid into the
 Treasury at Canton. The Scheme was a temporary one, and the Necessity urgent, both for
 raising a Sum of Money in Bengal, and remitting a considerable Sum to China. What my Ac-
 cuser means, by stating that I was guilty of a Breach of Trust, by monopolizing an Article for
 which there was no Sale, I do not understand; had I thrown the Trade open, or relinquished the
 Contract for One Year, the Revenue had been lost to the Company for ever. From whence my
 Accuser received the Information that Mr. Sullivan sold his Contract to Mr. Benn, or that Mr.
 Benn afterwards sold it to another Person, I know not: If the Fact is so, the Sale was made
 without my Privity or Consent, nor can it be a Part of the present Question.] (a)

I am accused of having appointed a Resident to Goa, where the Company never had one before; that the Office was a nominal one, and given to a Person not in the Company’s Service. The Appointment was made at a Moment when it appeared to the Board to be a very necessary one, in the most critical Moment of the late War; it was given to a Gentleman who had been Ten Years Governor of Bombay, and was reduced by unexpected Misfortunes, in the Decline of Life, to return in a private Station to India. The Court of Directors recommended him to our Notice; he was ordered to be treated with Respect and Attention, in Consequence of the high Station he had filled. I did not create the Office of Resident at Goa for Mr. Crummelin; I never saw him until he arrived in Bengal, and had then no Connection with him; but I conceived, at the Time I conferred the Office upon him, that it would be approved of by the Court of Directors.

M R. A U R I O L ’ S A G E N C Y .

I am next charged with giving to Mr. Auriol, our Secretary, the Agency for the Supply of Rice and Provisions for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; upon very improvident Terms; I appeal to Mr. Auriol’s most excellent explanatory Letter, to my Minutes, and to the Proceedings upon this Subject, for my complete justification. Mr. Auriol received 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. Commission for the First Year, and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. from that Time; he performed the Service with which I entrusted him with uncommon Diligence and Fidelity; his Merits are well known to the Court of Directors, and have been acknowledged by them. The Supplies sent from Bengal in the Year 1782, the First of Mr. Auriol’s Agency, were so ample and considerable, that we reduced the Commission from 15, which had been the customary Rate allowed for these Services, to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. What my Accuser means by saying I was guilty of a Deception, I cannot understand; Mr. Auriol was entitled to receive Ready Money for his Purchases, but from the State of the Treasury in 1783, we had it not in our Power to discharge his Bills as they became due: Treasury Orders were given to him, and, in common with other Orders of a similar Nature, they bore an Interest of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. until discharged; which was, in Fact, a considerable Loss to Mr. Auriol, as he was compelled to pay 10 and 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. for the Money he borrowed to complete his Purchases, while he received an Interest of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. only for Sums due to him from the Company. In fact, what my Accuser has stated as an Advantage to Mr. Auriol, and a Deception on my Part, was a very great Loss to him, and a considerable Drawback from the Profits of his Agency. Before this Honourable House shall adopt the Sentiments of my Accuser, I am well convinced they will consider the critical Period at which I adopted the Measure complained of, the prodigious Supplies that were sent, and the unexampled Efforts that were made to avert the Miseries of the Famine which raged with Violence at Madras, and on the Coast of Coromandel.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1328.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CLXXXIX. (a)

Book 427.

Extract of a Consultation of the 30th July 1781.

Fort William, the 30th July 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler Esquire.Pub. Dep^t.The Honble. Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from Mr. Cudbert Thornhill.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Understanding that it is your Intention to export the Honble. Company's Opium now on Hand, I humbly beg Leave to submit to your Consideration a Plan of a Voyage to the Eastward, and China; and should it meet with your Approbation, I beg Leave to make a Tender of my Ship the Betsey (sent to Bombay for the Purpose of being sheathed with Copper, and expected here next Month) to carry the Opium, and to recommend the present Commander of that Ship, Captain Geddes, as a proper Person to be entrusted with the Navigation of the Ship, and the Sale of the Opium. I engage that the Betsey shall carry 22 Guns, 6 Pounders, and 100 Men, 20 Europeans, if to be had, besides the Officers, and 80 Lascars. I take the Liberty to propose to your Honble. Board, that the Ship should first go to Rio, and dispose of 700 Chests of Opium, taking in the Quantity of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, specified in the Plan now submitted; and should she not be able to dispose of that Number of Chests at Rio, or not be able to complete her Cargo of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, to proceed to Tringany, where she will, no doubt, be able to effect the Whole; which done, to proceed to China with remaining 700 Chests, and her Cargo of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, all of which to be disposed of at Canton, and the net Proceeds of the 1490 Chests to be paid into the Hands of the Supercargoes of the Honble. Company at that Place.—Should your Honble. Board be pleased to approve of the general Outlines of the Plan, and to order the 1490 Chests of Opium to be delivered to me at the proper Time, I will, if it should meet with your Approbation, ship them in all next Month on Board the Betsey, draw up the necessary Instructions for the Captain to be submitted to your Consideration, and in general take upon me, under your Orders, the Management of the Detail of the Voyage, and; upon the Receipt of the Opium, execute whatever Papers may be necessary for the due Execution of the Trust reposed in me.

Cudbert
Thornhill.
Dated 28th
July.

If your Honble. Board should wish to adopt the same Plan of Exportation for 1500 Chests of the Opium which is expected in December next, I beg Leave to offer you my Services to take Charge of it myself, and go with it on any Ship that may be found fit for the Purpose, in the Month of January next, on the same Voyage as proposed for the Betsey: By following her at the Ports she may touch at, I shall be able to finish whatever may be left unsettled of her Cargo, and by proceeding to China after her, I shall be able to settle every Account respecting both Ships, see that the whole Proceeds of both Cargoes have been duly paid into the Hands of the Supercargoes, and, in short, settle every Part of the Voyage to Canton in a Manner that I hope will give Satisfaction to your Honble. Board.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Cudbert Thornhill.

Calcutta,
28th July 1781.

Ordered, That the Enclosure in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

The above Letter and Plan offer Two Points to the Consideration of the Board; viz^t.

The Disposal of the Company's Opium, and the Means of remitting a considerable Sum to the Supercargo in China. With respect to the First, there is little Prospect of selling the Opium here at a reasonable Price; the Endeavours of the Board to dispose of it even so low as at 400 Rupees have been in vain; no Purchasers have offered, and there is little Prospect of any offering. Opium is purchased by Individuals for the Purpose of exporting it to Batavia, the Eastern Island, and China. The War which has lately broke out with the Dutch puts a Stop

(a) Mem. The Reference to this Appendix is omitted in the Minutes. It should be at the End of the Extract from Book 427, Consultation of the 30th July 1781, supra, Page 1330-31.

to the Exportation to Batavia, and the Voyages which are undertaken in small Vessels with Opium to the Eastern Islands, are become, from the same Circumstance, so very dangerous, that few or no Individuals will engage in them.

These Two Channels of Export being stopped, it is but natural to suppose that the Price of Opium will fall, from the Demand being lessened.

As to the Second Point which Mr. Thornhill's Plan offers to the Consideration of the Board, the Supply for China, it appears to be a very advantageous one. The usual Supply has been by a Remittance of Bullion to China. The great Aids that this Government has afforded to the other Presidencies have already been a very considerable Drain to this Country of its ready Money; it therefore becomes an Object of the first Consequence with the Board to put a Stop, as far as they are able, to a Method of Supply so ruinous to these Provinces. It is evident that it is much easier for this Country to export its own Manufactures than its Specie, and when practicable, it should always be done when Supplies are to be sent to the other Presidencies. Upon the Whole, it appears that Mr. Thornhill's Plan furnishes the only Means that can be thought of for disposing of the Company's Opium to Advantage, and of sending a Supply to China that will be less felt by this Country than the usual Remittance in Bullion. With respect to the Exportation of a Second Quantity of Opium in January next, the Board do not think it necessary to determine therefore for the present.

Resolved, That Mr. Thornhill's Proposals for the Exportation of 1490 Chests of Opium, in the *Betsy*, be accepted, and that the Management of the Detail of the Voyage be left to him; but that he submit to the Board the Letter of Instructions for the Captain, and that he do not give any Directions respecting the Voyage or Disposals of the Opium, without first submitting them to the Board for their Approbation.

Ordered, That the necessary Papers be prepared for Mr. Thornhill to execute; that the Committee of Revenue be directed to deliver the 1490 Chests of Opium to him when the Ship shall be ready to take them in, and when shipped, that Mr. Thornhill do deliver the Bills of Lading to the Secretary.

✍ [Ordered, That the Treasury be opened for the Receipt of C^d 10,00,000, to be taken up on the above Remittance to China, and on the Terms mentioned in the following Advertisement.

Advertisement, 30th July 1781.

Advertisement relative to the Remittance to China.

The Honourable the Governor General and Council having resolved to export the Opium now in their Warehouses to China, to serve in lieu of the usual Remittance in Bullion, they hereby give public Notice, that they will open their Treasury for 'the Receipt of Current Rupees 10,00,000, from (a) the Civil and Military Servants of the Company, the Representatives of those relieved from the Service and gone to Europe, or the Administrations to the Estates of deceased Persons. Certificates will be granted by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, which will entitle those who pay in Money to exchange them for Bills to be drawn by the Supra Cargoes at Canton, for the Proceeds of the above Opium, on the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 214 and 4 Pice $\frac{7}{8}$ 100 Spanish Dollars, and the Dollar to be rated at whatever may be the Exchange fixed by the Supra Cargoes for the Season in which the Bills shall be drawn. Subscriptions will be received at the Secretary's Office from all Servants of the Company, Civil or Military, who are willing to partake of this Remittance, provided they be delivered in before the 25th of next Month; a Distribution will then be made of the Remittance, the Shares to be regulated by the Rank which the Subscribers hold in the Service; which Distribution will be lodged at the Treasury, and the Amount allotted to each Subscriber to be paid into the Treasury on or before the 10th of September, after which the Treasury will be closed.

The Risk of the Voyage to be on Account of the Company, and should any Accident happen to prevent the safe Arrival of the Ship on which the Opium is to be laden in China, the Money subscribed will be repaid at the Treasury in Fort William, with an Interest of 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent.; or should the Ship not carry Funds to China equal to the Amount subscribed, the Supra Cargoes will curtail from the Drafts allotted to each Subscriber on the Court of Directors a Sum equal to the General Deficiency on the whole Remittance, and whatever Sum may be so curtailed will be repaid at the Treasury in Calcutta, with an Interest of 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. a Voucher being produced from the Supra Cargoes that such Deductions were made.

Ordered, That the above Advertisement be immediately published, and a Copy sent to the Sub-treasurer, with Directions to receive the Amount subscribed, whenever the different Shares shall be determined agreeable to the Terms inserted therein. (b)]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

(a) These Words are omitted, by Mistake of the Press, in the Minutes.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1331.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXC.

Book 430. Page 46.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th July 1779.

Mil^y Department, Fort William, 15th July 1779.

Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, dated as above.

At a Consultation; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, President;
 Richard Barwell,
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.
 Edward Wheler, }
 Not present, Sir Eyre Coote.

[The Remarks offered to the Board by General Stibbert, in his Letter dated the 22d August 1778, on the present State of the Draft and Carriage Bullock Trains, required their immediate Attention. As we are now in a State of War, I deem it unnecessary to set forth the indispensable Necessity of having these Trains put in the best Order possible, as the Success of every Operation in War depends so * imminently on the good or bad Condition of the Artillery Trains. As therefore Service may be expected, and if the well ordering of this Train can be only effected on the increased Charges specified in the annexed Plan, it must be paid. For the Draft of these Regulations I am indebted to the Governor General, whose Attention this Business had engaged before my Arrival; and I further learn, that it carries with it the joint Recommendation of the Commanding Officer of Artillery and General Stibbert: Some few Alterations I have also made, as came within the Sphere of my own Observation. Should the Board deem any further Alteration necessary, I shall only recommend the final Adjustment being made as speedily as possible.] (a)

p. 46.
 Read Gen^l
 Coote's Mi-
 nute.

* Sic in Orig.

1st. The Contractor shall engage, that within Six Months from the signing of the Contract, he shall have in Readiness 4000 Draft and 2700 Carriage Bullocks at the different Places where the Artillery Train Bullocks are now stationed, or such as shall be pointed out by the Commander in Chief; they shall, at the Expiration of that Period, be mustered and examined whether fit for Service, and of the Standard Size and Age as shall hereafter be described. Should he not have the Number above-mentioned ready within the stipulated Time, he shall forfeit S^r R^d 10 per Head of every deficient Bullock.

Page 65.
 Sir Eyre
 Coote, 1d Mi-
 nute by, on
 Emendations
 of the Bullock
 Contract.

2d. No Cattle shall be received as fit for Service under 12½ Hands, or 50 Inches high, and under 4 Years Growth, or above 6 Years Growth, nor continued after 12 Years old.

Each Carriage Bullock to bear 160 lbs. Weight, exclusive of his Pad; and the following Numbers to be allowed for the Draught of Ordnance.

24 Pounders	24
18	18
12	12
6	6
3	4
8 Inch Howitzer	14
5½	10
4½	6
Waggon	14
Tumbul	10

This is calculated from the Weight of the Whole actually taken at 8 Maunds $\frac{7}{8}$ Pair, and the least Number without Fractions.

3d. That the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Commanding Officer of Trains under the Commanders of the Brigades, be made Inspectors General of all the Bullocks received into the Service, that they may be placed under their Charge; and that they be responsible that none but proper Cattle be received; and that they report, from Time to Time, to the Commander in Chief, whether they are fit for Service; and if they are not, they shall be inspected by Three Persons; One on Behalf of the Commander in Chief, One on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and One on Behalf of the Contractor. If by these Inspectors they are condemned,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1346.

they shall be immediately thrown upon the Hands of the Contractor, who shall be obliged to furnish others in lieu of those within Twenty Days after they have been rejected, under the Penalty hereafter mentioned. (Vide Art. 12.)

4th. Each Bullock be allowed 3 Seers of Grain $\frac{1}{2}$ Diem, and a proper Quantity of other dry Fodder, and 4 Seer of Grain $\frac{1}{2}$ Day on marching Days, 3 in halting Days, and 5 Seers of Straw or Grass; and the Contractor shall incur a Penalty of Three Times the actual Bazar Price of every Seer of Grain supplied deficient of the stipulated Quantity.

5th. That a discretionary Power be granted to all Officers upon Command, to give Orders for an Increase of Food $\frac{1}{2}$ Head, for so many Days; which Order shall be given in Writing to the Contractor's Agent, that it may be his Voucher for the extra Supply to be drawn for, agreeably to the Quantity which such Voucher shall specify, at the Rate hereafter mentioned.

6th. That the Contractor shall keep 1 Keeper or Driver to each Pair of Bullocks, whether Draft or Carriage, and for loading the Bullocks.

7th. That the Drivers be mustered, and a Return made of them, with the Bullocks, and a Sirdar to every 6 Drivers to keep them in Order, and to their Duty.

8th. That the Drivers have each a Pair of Shoes, a blue Turban and blue Commerband, and a Staff, with 6 Cubits of Rope, to be found by the Contractor, all agreeable to a Pattern to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

9th. That the regular Pay of each Driver be 5 S^r R^r $\frac{1}{2}$ Month, and that each Driver be paid 4 S^r R^r $\frac{1}{2}$ Month upon the Field, in Presence of the Person appointed by the Commanding Officer of Artillery, or the Commanding Officers of Trains, by the Contractor, and the remaining 1 Rupee to be withheld by the Contractor, to furnish them every Three Months with 1 of each of the above Articles of Accoutrement.

10th. That when the Cattle are mustered, the Draft shall be provided with Bridles and Picket Ropes, the Carriage Cattle with Pads, Bridles, and Picket Ropes, agreeable to Muster, to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

11th. Nothing but Losses from forced Marches and overloading shall be repaid to the Contractor; that is to say, such Cattle as drop down and die on the Road during the March. A forced March is understood to be any Distance exceeding 8 Cols in 24 Hours; and Overloading is understood to be any Weight above that stipulated in Article 2. viz^t 160 lb.

12th. That the Contractor shall be obliged to replace every Bullock discharged, dead, stolen, killed, or taken by the Enemy; viz^t Any Number not exceeding 12 in 1 Hour upon Service, and in 6 Hours in fixed Stations, under a Penalty of — S^r R^r 1000

Do.	—	24 in 12 Hours	—	Do.
Do.	—	40 in 2 Days	—	500
Do.	—	60 in 4 Days	—	Do.
Do.	—	100 in 6 Days	—	Do.
Do.	—	200 in 8 Days	—	Do.

13th. That the Cattle, when found conformable to the stipulated Age, Strength, and Size, and received as fit for Service, be marked, in Presence of an Officer of Artillery whom the Commanding Officer may appoint, with the Company's Mark, and with a Letter to denote the Year they are received into the Service, and a Figure for their Age.

14th. Bullocks loaded with Grain for the feeding of the Company's Bullocks, or Carriages loaded with it, shall be allowed to attend the Army, and be furnished, in Cases of Danger, with an Escort, of which the Commanding Officer is the Judge.

15th. The Number of 4000 Draft and 2700 Carriage Bullocks, being the Establishment required, shall be kept in Pay during the Term of the Contract; but should any Increase be required, Notice thereof shall be given to the Contractor, and he shall be obliged to supply the extra Bullocks in the following Manner:

Any Number not exceeding	—	200	within	6 Weeks;
Do.	—	500	—	2 Months;
Do.	—	800	—	3 Months;
Do.	—	1600	—	4 Months;

after the Notice shall have been delivered to him, under the Penalty of the Value of each deficient Bullock, rated at 16 S^r R^r $\frac{1}{2}$ Head; and for any extra Number of Bullocks supplied by the Contractor, he shall be allowed a Bounty of S^r R^r 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Head.

16th. The Contractor's Bills shall be signed by the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and counter-signed by the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Station to which they are attached, if of superior Rank, and shall be certified to be agreeable to Contract, with Remarks and Exceptions, if any, within 4 Days after the Muster; which Vouchers, after passing through the Commissary General's Office, where they shall not lay above 8 Days, the Amount certified thereupon to be due by him, which shall be paid, on Presentation; by the Military Paymaster.

17th. To enable the Contractor to comply with these Conditions, he shall be allowed as follows:

For every common Driver, mustered with the Dress and Accoutrements as shall hereafter be described, S^r R^r 5 0 0
And 6 S^r R^r for each Sirdar Driver.

For Ropes and Pads of each Bullock, Draft and Carriage taken together	—	S ^r R ^r 1 0 0
For 3 Seers of Grain per Day, or 2 Maunds 10 Seers $\frac{1}{2}$ Month, for each Bullock, whether Draft or Carriage, 24 Seers calculated for each Rupee, is		S ^r R ^r 3 12 0
. (When on marching Days the Cattle are allowed an extra Quantity of Grain, the Contractors are to be paid for it after the Rate above-mentioned.)		
For all Losses by the Enemy, Death, Rejection, &c.	—	S ^r R ^r 1 0 0

All which makes together, exclusive of the Driver, for each Bullock $\frac{1}{2}$ Month, S^r R^r 5 12 0

Being for the Bullock Furniture, Food, and Insurance, exclusive of the Driver, to One Pair of Draft Bullocks, and One Pair of Carriage Bullocks.

18th. The Contract to be continued for Five Years from the At the Expiration of Four Years after signing the Contract, should the Governor General and Council not give Notice of their Intentions of discontinuing it, then it shall remain on the same Footing for One Year longer, that is to say, for Six Years from the Date of the Contract; or should they think proper to continue it on a reduced Number, suppose Half, then Six Months previous Notice to be given.

19th. That the Contractor may be enabled to supply himself with a proper Stock of Cattle, he shall have an Advance made to him from the Public Treasuries when he may require it, equal to Three-fourths of the Value of his Stock, upon his giving good Security for the Amount advanced him.

20th. That a Spot of Ground be allotted to the Contractor within 15 Miles of the Presidency, for the Purpose of keeping such a Stock of Cattle as may be necessary for supplying Deficiencies which may happen.

The Contractor shall not hire or employ any Cattle the Property of Officers Civil or Military, under a Penalty of 50 S^r R^r per Head for every one so employed.

That the Contractor do provide and keep in Order Six Breaking-in Carriages for each Brigade, for the Purpose of training the Draft Bullocks; and for the due maintaining the Draft and Carriage Cattle in proper Order and Readiness for Service; and that he be allowed Sicca Rupees 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annam for each Breaking-in Carriage.

It is further stipulated, That the Draft Bullocks of every Brigade when not in Service (Standing Camps not excepted) shall, Twice in the Week, perform a March of Six Cofs with these Carriages loaded as in Service, attended with the Drivers and Sirdar; that is to say, Six Cofs within Eight Hours in the dry Weather from December to 1st June, and Ten in the Rains; and under the Inspection of a Commissioned Officer of Artillery: In like Manner shall the Carriage Bullocks be harnessed and loaded with the stipulated Burthen, and march Twice in the Week, and Report of their Performance made to the Commanding Officer, who shall, in the Monthly Review Roll, insert or tack this Report, with such other Remarks as he shall judge necessary for the Information of the Commissary General, for the effectual controuling this Contract.

And it is further stipulated, That every Draft and Carriage Bullock which shall be found insufficient to perform this March as above specified, only Half Pay shall be drawn for such Bullock for that Month by the Contractor, although such Bullocks may be of the proper Standard and Age, and in good Order: Should any Dispute arise with respect to the Sufficiency or Insufficiency of the Bullocks, it shall be settled by Three Inspectors, as stipulated in Article the 4th.

And it is further stipulated, That the Contractor shall be allowed Three Months to train and form his Cattle: from the Beginning of the Contract this Clause shall become in Force.

Copy of this Contract to be lodged with the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Colonels commanding Brigades.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X, N. CXCI.

Book 430. Page 139.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d August 1779.

Mil^y Dep^t, Fort William, 3d August 1779.

Proceedings of the Governor General and Council.

At a Consultation; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General;
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }
 Edward Wheler, }
 Sir Eyre Coote.

Draught by Sir
 Eyre Coote. Read, Draft of the Establishment of the Army, and Draft of the Relief of the temporary
 Brigade.

General Establishment of the Artillery, European and Hindostan Infantry and Cavalry,
 under this Presidency.

- 1 Regiment of European Artillery.
- 1 Regiment of Lascars of 10 Battalions.
- 3 Regiments of European Infantry.
- 2 Companies of European Invalids.
- 3 Regiments of Hindostan Cavalry.
- 33 Brigade Battalions of Hindostan Infantry.

The Cavalry and Infantry to be divided into Three Brigades, each composed of

- 1 European Regiment.
- 11 Hindostan Battalions.
- 1 Regiment of Cavalry.

Two Companies of Artillery and Two Battalions of Lascars to be attached to the Brigade next for Frontier Duty; Two Companies of Artillery and Two Battalions of Lascars to the Brigade on Frontier Service in the Field; the remaining Six Companies and Six Battalions of Lascars to remain with the Regiment of Artillery at the Presidency.

The Corps of Sepoys attached to a Brigade to be commanded by One Lieutenant Colonel and Two Majors;

- 1 Adjutant of the Corps;
- 1 Quarter Master;
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant;
- 1 Surgeon;
- 6 Assistants.

A Brigade will then consist of General Establishment of the Army.

[ABSTRACT of the Artillery Draught and Carriage Train for a Brigade in the Field.

				Field Pieces.					Draught Bullocks.										
				Gun. and Carriages.	Spare Carriages.	Tumbrils.	Spare Tumbrils.	Carts.	Waggons.	For each spare Gun and Carriage.	For each spare Carriage.	For each Tumbril.	For each spare Tumbril.	For each Cart.	For each Waggon.	One spare Bullock to every Six.	Total Draught Bulks.	Total Carriage Bullocks.	
Artillery Park.	{	12 Pounders	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	10	8	10	8	—	—	—	76	
		6 Pounders	—	—	8	2	8	2	—	—	8	6	10	6	—	—	—	168	
		5½ Inch Howitzer	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	6	6	10	8	—	—	—	46	
		Treasure	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	
		For the Artificers	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	20	
		For the Genl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	
Sepoy Guns, 6 Pounders				—	—	22	6	11	3	—	—	8	6	10	6	—	—	340	
One spare Bullock to every Six for the Carriage of Ammunition }				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	113		
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	789	6969

Draught by The Service performed by the Corps of Troops, now termed the Temporary Brigade, to be executed in future by a Detachment from the Brigade next for Frontier Duty to be composed as under; viz.

- 1 Regiment of Cavalry;
- 6 Battalions of Sepoys;
- 1 Company of Artillery, and Battalion of Lascars attached to it, under the Command of One Lieutenant Colonel, and One Major of Infantry, and One Major of Cavalry, and with a Train of Artillery hereafter specified:

1 Regiment of Cavalry from the Brigade on the Frontier Station.
 1 Regiment of Cavalry from the Brigade at the Presidency, with their Field Officers.
 This Detachment, viz. Artillery and Infantry, to be relieved at the Expiration of * Years, and the complete Brigade, for Frontier, also every † Years, when the Service will permit.
 On the First Occasion, the Relief of the Frontier and temporary Brigades to be effected in Manner following; viz.

The First Brigade to be relieved by the Second Brigade from Berhampore.
 The Third Brigade at the Presidency, to be relieved by the First from the Frontier Station; the Third Brigade to occupy the Quarters of Berhampore, detaching One of the Two Companies of Artillery and Battalions of Lascars, by which it will be joined on its leaving the Presidency from the Regiment of Artillery, with Three Battalions of Sepoys, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and to proceed to the Post of Futty Gur, for the Duty of the actual Temporary Brigade.

On the Relief of the First Brigade, Three of the Nine Battalions of the Corps now termed the Temporary Brigade, with the Company of European Artillery attached to it, to join the First Brigade to which it will be annexed, and proceed to the Presidency.

Of the remaining Six Battalions of this last mentioned Corps, Three to join the Second Brigade, to which they will be annexed on its Arrival on the Frontier Station, and the remaining Three to continue to occupy the Posts where they may be stationed, until the Three Battalions from the Third Brigade arrive at Futty Gurr, to which Corps of Sepoys, viz. The Third Brigade, these Three Battalions will be annexed.(a)]

On the Arrival of the First Brigade at the Presidency, the Two Companies of Artillery from the Field to join the Artillery Regiment.

This Detachment so be under the General Command of the Colonel commanding the Brigade in the Field on the Frontier Stations, and to occupy the Post now held by the temporary Brigade, and reinforced as the Service shall require from the Regular Brigade stationed at Allahabad. The Artillery of the Frontier Brigade and Detachment above mentioned to be under the General Command of a Field Officer of the Corps.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1347.

The following Field Officers now serving in the Temporary Brigade to be returned in the Strength of the

FIRST BRIGADE.

* Sic in Orig.

SECOND BRIGADE.

†

† Sic in Orig.

THIRD BRIGADE.

‡

‡ Sic in Orig.

And the Nine Battalions of Sepoys and Two Regiments of Horse are appointed as follows:

* Sic in Orig.

And the effective Staff Officers serving in this Corps are appointed as under, and to be returned in the Strength of the Battalions and Brigades; viz.

†

† Sic in Orig.

The First Regiment of Horse is appointed to ‡

‡ Sic in Orig.

The Corps of Native Troops on Foreign Service with Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, to be considered as Supernumerary to this Establishment, but the commissioned Officers returned on the Strength of 3 Brigades; viz.

FIRST BRIGADE.

*

* Sic in Orig.

SECOND BRIGADE.

†

† Sic in Orig.

THIRD BRIGADE.

‡

‡ Sic in Orig.

The Native Officers and Men of this Detachment, on their Return, to be restored to the Establishment, and the Six youngest Battalions to be incorporated into them; after such Incorporation Nonpromotions to be made in the supernumerary Ranks, until the Establishment shall restore itself by Death and other Casualties.

* Sic in Orig.

The following effective Staff Officers, at present not returned in the Strength of any Corps, to be returned in the Strength of the

FIRST BRIGADE.

†

† Sic in Orig.

[H U]

SECOND

SECOND BRIGADE.

† Sic in Orig.

†

THIRD BRIGADE.

• Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig. The † Majors and † Captains required to complete the Establishment, to be
 † Sic in Orig. promoted after the Arrival of the Recruits of the Season.
 • Sic in Orig.

The Subalterns wanted to complete this Establishment to be created from the List of Cadets which may be sent out this Season by the Court of Directors, and such Gentlemen as are now in the Country as may be duly qualified and recommended to enter in the Military Line.

† Sic in Orig.

†

The following Cadets are promoted to the Rank of Ensigns, and appointed as under:

† Sic in Orig.

†

Commissions to be issued from the Secretary's Office to the several Officers of the Army, agreeable to the above Arrangement, appointing them to the Regiments, Battalions, and Corps in which they serve; but no Fees of Office to be required from such Officers as are already provided with Commissions.

Agreed to by the Board.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCII.

Book 433.

Consultation of the 2d of September 1779.

Fort William, the 2d September 1779.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 and
 Edward Wheler, }

Mr. Francis indisposed. Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent at Gyhretty.

Papers and
 Contract for
 Draught and
 Carriage Cat-
 tle circulated.

Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 31st ultimo.

The following Report from the Secretary, with the proposed Articles of Agreement between the Company and Mr. Croftes for providing and feeding Draught and Carriage Bullocks, and Camels, for the Service of the Army, and a Minute from the Governor General on the Subject, were sent in Circulation on the 31st ultimo.

26th August 1779.

Secretary's
 Report there-
 on.

The Secretary lays before the Board the Articles of Agreement which have been prepared by the Company's Attorney, between the Company and Mr. Charles Croftes, for providing and feeding Draught and Carriage Cattle for the Service of the Army. The Instructions of the Board being only to make Emendations to a former Contract held by the late Mr. Ernest Alexander Johnson, such Parts of that Contract as were not affected or taken away by them have been continued

tinued in the present one to Mr. Croftes : The following Covenants are therefore inserted on the Part of the Contractor; (vizt.)

To find and supply so many Camels as the Army may require, as also to feed and provide, with proper Attendants, all Camels in the Service of the Army which are the Property of the Company.

To keep proper Agents or Deputies with the different Brigades or Detachments of the Army, to perform the Exigences of the Contract.

The following Covenants are continued on the Part of the Company :

To discharge the Contractors Bills, either at the Presidency, or at the respective Stations where they may become due, at the Option of the Contractor.

To furnish the Contractor with sufficient Escorts for conveying his Bullocks and Camels to and from the Army.

The following Clause in the 18th Article of the Emendations has been omitted in the Contract :

‘ Or should they (the Governor General and Council) think proper to continue it on a reduced Number, suppose One-half, then Six Months previous Notice to be given.’

The Company's Attorney has informed the Secretary, That as no Proportion for the reduced Establishment is ascertained by the Instructions, it is impossible to frame a Covenant extending the present Articles on indefinite Terms : It has not therefore been noticed in the Contract : That the Company however have the full Effect intended by this Clause, of binding the Contractor to hold his Contract after the Five Years, or any reduced Scale they may think eligible, by giving him the Notice prescribed by the Deed, that the Contract shall not extend beyond the Five Years ; in which Case, finding that it will have a certain Period at the Expiration of that Term, he will willingly engage for the other or Sixth Year, on such Conditions as the Company please.

A small Variation has been made from the 3d Article of the Emendations, which stipulates, That ‘ in case the Persons who are appointed Inspectors of the Bullocks provided for the Contractor shall report any of them unfit to be received into the Service, they shall be examined by Three Persons, One on Behalf of the Commander in Chief, One on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and One on Behalf of the Contractor, by whom, if they are condemned, they shall be returned upon the Contractor's Hands.’ Had the Deed been drawn conformable to these Instructions, no such Rejection could have been made, unless all the Inspectors concurred in their Judgment of the Unfitness of the Bullocks ; and as One of these Persons being appointed by the Contractor would naturally incline strongly to his Interest, it may be reasonably expected that in most Cases no such Rejection would be assented to by him. That the Intention of this Clause might not therefore be rendered nugatory, it is declared by the Contract, That the Opinion of a Majority of the Inspectors shall, in case of Difference, be sufficient to warrant the Rejection.

Mr. Croftes has offered Mr. Richard Johnson and Mr. John Petrie, as his Securities for the Performance of his Engagements, for the Acceptance of the Board.

(Signed) J. Baugh, Secy.

31st August 1779.

Governor
General's
Minute on
the Subject.

[The Governor General, having carefully perused the Emendations for the Bullock Contract, proposes the following Alterations.

Instead of the 12th Article, he proposes that the Contractor shall be obliged to replace every Bullock discharged, dead, stolen, killed, or taken by the Enemy ; viz.

Any Number not exceeding 12 in 6 Hours,	} Under a Penalty of 16 Sicca Rupees for each deficient Bullock.
Do. — 24 in 12 Hours,	
Do. — 40 in 2 Days,	
Do. — 60 in 4 Days,	
Do. — 100 in 6 Days,	
Do. — 200 in 8 Days ;	

This is intended to proportion the Penalty more accurately to the Deficiency.

After Art. 18. to be added the following Clause.

And it shall be lawful for the Governor General and Council, at any Period after the Expiration of 18 Months from the Date of the Contract, to reduce any Part of the above Establishment, giving previous Notice of Six Months to the Contractor, at the Expiration of which Time the Reduction shall take place : And to indemnify the Contractor for the Loss which he shall sustain by the superfluous Stock which will lie on his Hands, and by the Deprivation of such Part of his Contract, he shall be allowed for each reduced Bullock at the Rate of 13 Sicca Rupers per Annum for the remaining Term of his Contract. For Example ; if, at the Expiration of 1½ Year, from the Date of his Contract, he shall have Orders to reduce the Establishment to 5700 Bullocks, he shall be allowed, at the Expiration of Two Years from the Date of his Contract, for the reduced Number, being 1000, an Indemnity of 39,000 Sicca Rupees.

This

This Clause is proposed as a Provision for any Reduction of the Establishment which may be thought necessary during any intermediate Term of the Contract, no such Provision being made in the Emendations.

The Rate proposed for the Indemnity is founded on the following Computation.

The Capital Stock of the Contractor is stated to be 2,50,000 Rupees, which, divided by 6700, the Number of Bullocks on the actual Establishment, is about 37 R^s 4 A^s for each Bullock; on which is proposed to be allowed, if discharged at the Expiration of 4 Years from the Date of the Contract, One Half of the Prime Cost, being 8 R^s Indemnity allowed for the superfluous Stock on Hand, and the Deprivation of the Profit for 1 Year, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on the assumed Capital for 1 Year, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on the assumed Capital of 37 4 0 — 9 8 0

Total Indemnity for 1 Year

17 8 0

By the same Computation the Indemnity for 2 Years will be — 27 0 0

3 Years — 36 8 0

4 Years — 46 0 0

By the proposed Indemnity the Contractor will receive, for each Bullock for the same respective Periods, as follows:

For 1 remaining Year, 13 0 0

For 2 remaining Years, 26 0 0

For 3 remaining Years, 39 0 0

For 4 remaining Years, 52 0 0

And this Mode, being the least intricate, is therefore preferred.

The Governor General proposes that the Securities offered by Mr. Croftes be accepted, and that the gross Penalty of the Contract be fixed at 4 Lacks of Sicca Rupees.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Mr. Francis. The foregoing Papers were returned by Mr. Francis without any Opinion, that Gentleman being too much indisposed to read them.

Mr. Wheler. Mr. Wheler made the following Remark.

Seen the 1st of September.

Mr. Barwell. Mr. Barwell now delivers his Opinion as follows:

I agree to the Governor General's Propositions.

Resolved in consequence. Resolved accordingly, That the Alterations, proposed by the Governor General, be made in the Contract for supplying the Army with Bullocks; that Messrs. Johnson and Petrie be accepted as Mr. Croftes' Securities, and that the gross Penalty of the Contract be fixed at Four Lacks of Sicca Rupees.

Mr. Francis's and Mr. Wheler's Minute on the proposed Bullock Contract. The following Minute from Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler, having been received by the Secretary on the Evening of the 31st ultimo, was circulated the next Day, and is now read with the Papers accompanying it.

31st August 1779.

Minute from Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler.

We have great Reason to complain of the uncommon Hurry and Precipitation, with which the proposed Contract, for supplying the Army with Draught and Carriage Bullocks for Five Years, has been engrossed and brought before the Board, to be executed on Thursday the 26th instant.

Considering the very extraordinary Charge which the Company is to incur by this Contract, and the Number of new and intricate Clauses and Provisions of which it consists, it was the Secretary's Duty to have prepared a Draft of the Contract, and to have submitted it to the Approbation of the Board before he gave Directions to the Attorney for having it ingrossed. This necessary Form not having been observed, we have not a sufficient Time allowed us to consider every Article of the Contract with the Attention it deserves; but this shall not prevent our laying before the Board such Remarks as immediately occur to us, in hopes that they may still be early enough to induce the other Members to weigh the Subject more deliberately, and not to put their Names to an Instrument, in which, as we think, the Company's Interest is intirely sacrificed, and their Orders flatly disobeyed. If nevertheless a Majority of the Board should persist in their Intentions to execute the Contract, we shall have done as much as depends upon us at present, by stating our Objections to it, and shewing the Consequences that must attend it, supposing the Contract to take Effect.

We have already referred to the Company's Instructions relative to Contracts in general; but as we find that in the Year 1770, the Court of Directors had entered into a very minute Enquiry concerning the particular Contract for furnishing Draught and Carriage Bullocks, we beg leave to

annex a Copy of the Orders they gave at that Time, from which we shall only quote the following Words in this Place, that the Members of the Board, who have it in Contemplation to give away the Contract for Five Years, may know at the same Time that they are setting the Company's Authority at Defiance.

• It is our express Order, and we hereby positively direct, that you do not fail every Year to advertize for, and receive such Proposals as may be offered for supplying the Troops with Provisions, and for furnishing Draught and Carriage Bullocks to be employed with our Army; and that you do in all Cases accept those Proposals, which may appear the most reasonable in point of Charge.

General Letter, 3d March 1770. P. 14.

The annexed Paper, N° 2, contains a Comparison of the Expence of the present Establishment of Bullocks, supposing it complete according to the Contract now existing, with that which is to be created by the proposed Contract. By this it appears, that the former is Sicca Rupees 13,786 3 per Month, and the latter Sicca Rupees 58,629, making the enormous Difference or Increase of Sicca Rupees 44,842 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Month. On this Footing the Bullock Contract will cost the Company no less than Current Rupees 8,16,120 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum, for Five Years certain, or Current R° 40,80,600; and this excessive Charge cannot, according to the Terms of the Contract, be reduced a single Rupee, during the Five Years, at the same Time that Openings are designedly left to increase it considerably.

We solemnly protest against every Attempt to load the Company with such an immoderate Expence, and particularly against the Intention to fix it irrevocably for any Term of Years.

In the Contract now existing, and in all the former Bullock Contracts, a Clause has been invariably inserted, by which the Company or the Government here, or even the Colonels of the Brigades, had a Power reserved to them, of discharging any Number of superfluous or unnecessary Bullocks, giving One Month's Notice to the Contractor; but no such Clause is inserted in the intended Contract, so that the Company must at all Events keep up the intire Number of Six thousand seven hundred Bullocks for Five Years, or at least pay for them, under every Change of Circumstances whatsoever, and even though they should find it necessary to reduce or new model their Army in the mean Time.

In the proposed Contract no Distinction is made between Draught and Carriage Bullocks, or whether within or without the Provinces. Every Bullock is to be paid for at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 8 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Month, or Sonat Rupees 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, including the Drivers.

By the present Contract, without the Provinces,

A Draught Bullock, employed or unemployed, is	—	Son' R°	5	0	0
Carriage Do. Do. Do.	—	—	3	10	0
Draught and Carriage unemployed within the Provinces,		Son' R°	2	9	6

—and for this he feeds them, and finds them in Drivers, Pads, Ropes, &c.

The Difference between the Two Rates is so extraordinary, that we imagine no Member of the Board, who gives his Attention to the Subject, will ever consent to it.

In the 3d Article of the Proposals it is stated, that condemned Bullocks shall be thrown on the Hands of the Contractor, but without any Penalty, which we think there ought to be, considering how much the Service may suffer, and that he is allowed Twelve Sicca Rupees per Annum, for every Bullock in the Army, to make good Losses that may happen by the Enemy, Death, Rejection, &c. besides a Bounty of Ten Sicca Rupees for every Extra Bullock found upon Notice given.

He is to incur a Penalty of Three Times the actual Bazar Price of the Grain, if the Bullocks are not victualled agreeable to the Terms of the Contract. This latter Part the Commanding Officer of Brigade, and Commanding Officer of Artillery, may certify on the Bills; but as the Commissary-general is to be the Check, how is he to know the actual Bazar Price of Grain at the several Stations? We think it would be much better to have the Penalty fixed at a certain Rate.

By the 5th Article, the Contractor is to be paid by Extra Bills for any Increase of Food given to the Bullocks by Order of the Commanding Officer. This we think highly unreasonable, as the Terms of the Contract are in themselves already much too liberal, and it is the Interest of the Contractor that his Bullocks should be properly fed.

The Expence of Drivers, Sirdar Drivers, Bridles, Picket Ropes, Pads, &c. was never before charged to the Company.

Losses by forced Marches or Overloading are to be made good to the Contractor. He is allowed a Sicca Rupee $\frac{1}{2}$ per Month for each Bullock, to make good Losses by the Enemy, Death, Rejection, &c. Every Bullock that dies will be drawn for on either of those Accounts. It is difficult to ascertain the Fact; but if the Clause is admitted, at what Rate is the Commissary-general to allow within and without the Provinces for Draught and for Carriage Bullocks which have died owing to those two Causes? and what Proof or Evidence is he to accept, that the Death of the Bullock was owing to one or other of the above Causes?

- 14th Article. Is it meant that the Bullocks loaded with Grain for feeding the other Bullocks are to be at the Expence of the Company? If not, there was no Occasion for this Article, as they always have been and must be allowed to attend the Army.
- 15th Article. The Bounty of Ten Sicca Rupees for every Extra Bullock found in a certain Time, as expressed in this Article, is unnecessary, at least the Sum proposed is a great deal too much. By the present Contract nothing is allowed for the Purchase of Bullocks, unless required within a Month's Notice; and if on such Emergency the usual Price of Bullocks should be thereby enhanced, he is allowed for any Extra Price that may have been actually paid more than Son' R^a 12 8 0 for each Draught Bullock, and 8 Son' Rupees for each Carriage Bullock; but if he does not pay more than these Prices he is to be allowed nothing. In the Bounty there is no Distinction made between Extra Draught and Extra Carriage Bullocks. The former ought surely to cost more than the latter, at least there has been always a Difference both in the Price and Charges of feeding hitherto. Considering the Time allowed in the 15th Article, no Bounty should be given: The Contractor is sufficiently rewarded by the Increase, without any other Emolument.
- 16th Article. If the Bills are not presented by the Contractor's Agent to the Officers, whose Duty it is to countersign them, within a certain Number of Days after the Muster, the Contractor should be liable to a Deduction of Ten per Cent. Many Irregularities are produced from Bills being drawn sometimes Ten and Twelve Months in Arrears. After the Words, "that the Bills shall not lay above Eight Days in the Commissary General's Office," it should be added, "unless he has Occasion to make Reference to the Officers who have countersigned the Bills;" as this will necessarily occasion some Delay.
- 19th Article. In order to enable the Contractor to execute this most lucrative Contract, he is to have the Value of Three Fourths of his Stock advanced to him out of the Public Treasuries when he may require it; and by the following Article, we are to provide him with a Piece of Ground for keeping his Cattle. As we know not in what Terms to express our Disapprobation of these extravagant Conditions, we shall content ourselves with stating them for the Company's Observation.
- 20th Article. The Penalty of 50 Sicca Rupees for every Bullock hired from Officers Civil or Military, seems to us a nugatory Clause, thrown in for no other Purpose but to give the Contract an Air of Rigour, which by no Means belongs to it; such a Penalty can never be enforced.
- To conclude: We suggest these cursory Remarks to the Board, as fatal to the proposed Contract on its own Principles, and exclusive of the Illegality of granting a Contract on any Conditions for the Term in question. Many other Objections, we doubt not, would occur to Persons better versed in the Subject than we are; but what has been said, we trust, will be sufficient to justify to the Company, and to the Public in general, the Part we have taken, or may hereafter take, in resisting so enormous and unprecedented a Waste of the Company's Property.

(Signed)

P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

No. I.

Company's General Letter, 23d March 1770.

- Parag. 134. It is our express Orders, and we hereby positively direct, that you do not fail every Year to advertise for and receive such Proposals as may be offered for supplying the Troops with Provisions, and for furnishing Draught and Carriage Bullocks to be employed with our Army; and that you do in all Cases accept those Proposals which may appear the most reasonable in point of Charge: and you are also to take care that, in all your Advertisements, a sufficient Time be allowed before the Expiration of the Contract which may then subsist, or the Time which you may limit for receiving Proposals for such Contract.
135. And in order to prevent Abuses in future, we direct, that the Commanding Officer of our Troops at your Presidency do require from every subordinate Officer in the several Departments, every Fourteen Days or oftener, a Report of the Number, Size, and Condition of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks furnished for and employed with the Army; and that he do report the same to the President and Council, monthly or oftener, as Occasion may require; and if the Bullocks should at any Time be deficient, he shall fully explain to what Cause such Deficiencies may be justly attributed, whether to Want of Size, Neglect of feeding, Mismanagement, or other Abuse, or to unavoidable Casualties or other Circumstances, such as Length of Time in Service, the Nature of such Service or otherwise; and he is also to inform himself, and signify to our President and Council at the same Time, in all Cases according to the best of his Judgement, how Defects of every Kind relative to Bullocks in the Service may be remedied.

No. II.

No. II,

COMPARISON between the Expence of the present and proposed Bullock Contracts.

Proposed Contract.

	Sonaut R ^s .	Sicca R ^s .	Current R ^s .
4,000 Draft } Bullocks, at 5 : 12 — — —	—	—	—
2,700 Carriage } A Driver to every Two Bullocks is 3350, at 5 — — —	—	38,525 —	—
A Sirdar Driver to every Six Pair of Bullocks is 559	—	16,750 —	—
Sirdar Drivers, at 6 — — —	—	3,354 —	—
Total Monthly Expences of the proposed Contract —	—	58,629 —	—

Present Contract Terms, and Number of Bullocks with the Army, supposing the same Number with the temporary as with the 1st Brigade in the Field, agreeable to the Establishment.

640 Draft Bullocks with the 1st Brigade in the Field
640 D^s with the temporary Brigade

1280 Draft Bullocks, at 5 — — — 6,400 —

1125 D^s with the Two Brigades at the Presidency and Burrampore
36 D^s with the Light Infantry

1161 Draft Bullocks, at 3 : 7 — — — 3,990 15

306 Carriage Bullocks with the 1st Brigade
306 D^s with the temporary Brigade

612 Carriage Bullocks, at 3 : 10 — — — 2,218 8

550 Carriage Bullocks with the Two Brigades at the Presidency and Burrampore
14 D^s with the Light Infantry

564 Carriage Bullocks, at 3 : 3 — — — 1,797 12

Total Monthly Expence of the Bullocks for the Army ~~of~~ the present Contract, supposing the Establishment complete — — —

14,407 3 13,786 3

Difference of Expence betwixt the present and proposed Contract, monthly, Sicca Rup^s —

44,842 13

Total Expence of the proposed Contract per Annum, according to the fixed Establishment, and exclusive of all additional Allowances provided for in the said Contract, C. R^s — — —

8,16,120 —

Ditto for Five Years, C. R^s — — —

40,80,600 — (a)

(a) Vide supra, from Page 1353 to Page 1357.

Governor General's Information.

The Governor General informs the Board that he shall deliver a Reply to the Minute of Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheeler above recorded, which he desires may have a Place in this Consultation.]

§
Secretary's Information.
• Sic in Orig.

(" The Secretary acquaints the Board, that he has prepared an Address on the Subject of that Part of that Part * of the foregoing Minutes respecting himself, which he begs Leave to lay before them; and it is accordingly read as follows.

L.R. No 309.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Board of Inspection.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" It is with much Concern I perceive in the Minute of Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheeler, of the 31st of August, a Disapprobation expressed of my Conduct, on the Occasion of my having brought before the Board on Thursday last, the proposed Contract for supplying the Army with Draught and Carriage Cattle, engrossed and ready for Execution. As such an Opinion standing on the publick Records, without some Explanation of the Circumstance from me, may imply a Conviction of Delinquency, I hope I shall be pardoned for troubling the Board with the following Representation on the Subject. I am sensible at the same Time, that I am guilty of some Irregularity in offering Remarks on the Minutes of any individual Members; but the Occasion, I hope, will justify the Irregularity, and that I shall have their Excuse for this Address.

" On the 16th of August I received from the Secretary of the Military Department, the Emendations for a new Contract for the Draught and Carriage Cattle of the Army, which had been proposed by the Commander in Chief, accompanied with an Extract of the Board's Proceedings in that Department approving the Plan, and directing that an Offer should be made to the present Contractor of engaging with him on the Terms therein prescribed, instead of the Contract at that Time in Force. In consequence of this Order, I immediately wrote to the Contractor in the Terms of it, and his Answer, accepting the Proposal, was laid before the Board on the 19th of last Month, and stands recorded in that Day's Consultation. In the same Letter, the Contractor requested that the new Contract might be drawn in the Name of Mr. Charles Croftes, to which the Board agreed;—Mr. Francis dissenting from the Resolution. Instructions were of Course given to the Company's Attorney to prepare the necessary Deeds; and when they were ready, I perused them with the greatest Attention, compared them with the Plan which had been resolved upon, and on the 26th of last Month I laid them before the Board, with a Report, containing such Observations as had occurred to me upon them. In that Report I specified the Variations which had been made from the Plan; the Clauses translated from the old to the new Contract, which had not been done away or affected by the Emendations; and I believe the Contract to be drawn in strict Conformity to the Resolutions and Intentions of the Board, the Variations above-mentioned excepted. I was asked by Mr. Francis, Whether the Clause in the former Contract, which empowered the Governor General and Council, or the Commanding Officer of any Brigade or Detachment, during the Term of it, to discharge whatever Number of Bullocks they might think superfluous or unnecessary for the Use of the Army, on giving One Month's Notice, in Writing, of such Intention to the Contractor, or his Agent, was introduced into the new one; or whether the Company were obliged to keep up the Whole of the proposed Establishment during the Period of Five Years? I replied, that it was not introduced in the new Contract, as that Clause had been annulled by the 15th Article of the Plan, which expressly stipulates, that ' the Number of 4000 Draught, and 2700 Carriage Bullocks, being the Establishment required, shall be kept in Pay during the Term of the Contract.' Upon this, the Governor General desired that the Consideration of the Subject might be deferred, and he would revise the proposed Articles of Agreement; and it was not the Intention of the Board, as I understood, that the Presentment of them on that Day should be minuted. I am sorry, therefore, it should have been thought necessary to take Notice of this Circumstance. The Governor General's proposed Alterations were sent in Circulation before the Delivery of Mr. Francis's and Mr. Wheeler's Minute to me, though both were received the same Day.

" If there was any Hurry or Precipitation in drawing the Contract, it was, I presume, rendered necessary by that Clause of it, which obliges the Contractor to provide the whole Establishment of Bullocks within a certain Time from the Day of its Execution; every Day's Delay protracted the Operation of the Contract, and the Publick Service might suffer from the Suspension. Could I have imagined, however, that there were any new Clauses or Provisions, which had not undergone the Consideration of the Board, and been finally settled previous to the Transmission of them to me to be communicated to the Contractor, and his Acceptance of them required, I should most certainly have thought it incumbent on me to have submitted a Draft of the Contract to the Board for their Approbation, before it was engrossed; but I conceived that nothing more remained, than for me to receive the Contractor's Answer, to give Instructions for drawing the Deeds, and, when drawn, to see that they were conformable to the Plan. I could have no Idea that any Part of it was to be revised at this Board. The Board were not

"however precluded, merely because the Contract was copied fair, from making ~~any~~ Alterations "in it they might have thought proper."§ (a) There is One more Circumstance which I hope I shall be excused mentioning in this Place. I have many Times laid before the Board Drafts of Contracts for their Approbation, and they have always, generally at least I may say, declined reading them, but trusted to my Examination that they were drawn conformable to their Resolution. It would therefore have been a Matter of mere Form to have submitted the Draft in Question to the Board before it was engrossed, and a Delay prejudicial to the public Service might have been occasioned by an Observance of it.

Fort William,
the 1st September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, with Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Baugh.

The following Letter from the Executor of the late Army Contractor, having been circulated by the Secretary since the last Meeting in this Department, is now entered, with the Minutes delivered thereon by the Governor General and Mr. Wheler.

Executor of
the late Army
Contractor.

Isaac Baugh Esquire, Secretary to the Honble. Board of Inspection.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Letter of 19th instant.

Having considered the Difference that will be occasioned, by supplying Mutton instead of Beef, I find it to be 1 Anna and 6 Pice Sonat $\frac{1}{2}$ Man $\frac{1}{2}$ Day. For the Delivery of Beef at the Presidency, I now receive 5 Annahs and 4 Pice. In lieu therefore of the Alteration you propose upon my Claim for the Delivery of Mutton, I beg leave to offer as a Medium for the whole Term of the new Contract, that the Contractor deliver at the Presidency Mutton for the Six hot Months (April to September inclusive), and during the remaining Six Months Mutton and Beef every other Day alternately; for which he shall be permitted to draw 6 Annahs and 10 Pice Sonat $\frac{1}{2}$ Day throughout the whole Year. This Proposal only to vary, under the Regulations of full and half Batta, whichever the Troops at the Presidency may be entitled to receive.

Fort William,
the 24th August 1779.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) R. Johnson,
Ex^t late Cont^r.

Governor General.—The Offer made by the Contractor approaches very nearly to the Resolution of the Board, the Proportions being since considerably varied by my Suggestion to the Contractor, as it appears to me necessary that the Allowance of Beef and Mutton to the Soldiers, even in the Winter Months, ought to be in equal Quantities. I understand the Price of Mutton in Calcutta to be just Double the Price of Beef, and the Rate now proposed will be found, on Examination, to make up the exact Difference between the Provision of Beef alone at the former Rate, and of Beef and Mutton in the Proportions of Three Fourths of the latter, and One Fourth of the former, at the common Rate proposed.

Governor Ge-
neral's Op-
inion thereon.

I therefore agree to it.

September 2d, 1779.

Mr. Wheler.—Almost every Argument used in Mr. Francis's and my Minute, of the 31st of August, on the Bullock Contract, applies with equal Force to the present Proposal for victualing the Troops.

Mr. Wheler's
Opinion.

The Court of Directors, in the 134th Paragraph of their General Letter by the Mansfield, dated the 23d March 1770, say,

'It is our express Orders, and we hereby positively direct, that you do not fail every Year to advertise for, and receive such Proposal as may be offered for supplying the Troops with Provisions, and for furnishing Draught and Carriage Bullocks to be employed with our Army; and that you do, in all Cases, accept those Proposals which may appear the most reasonable in point of Charge.'

Unless such Advertisements are made, and a fair Competition allowed, I do not see how the Board can judge whether the Contractor's Proposals are reasonable or not. It cannot be expected that the Members of this Board can be competent Judges of the comparative Prices between Beef and Mutton in all Parts of this Country, within and without the Provinces, where Troops may serve, or at what Rates the Contractor may be able to procure them, allowing for the Difference between wholesale and retail Purchases.

Such a Question is more fit to be decided by professional Men, than by Members of this Council. If left to make their Offers according to the Orders of the Court of Directors, some of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1359.

them would, Without Doubt, bring the most reasonable Proposals before the Board of which the Nature of the Service was capable, and it would then belong to the Board to judge which Offer was most advantageous.

I must however observe that the Contractor states the Difference that will arise by supplying Mutton instead of Beef, to be 1 Anna 6 Pice Sonaut $\frac{1}{4}$ Man $\frac{1}{4}$ Day; and in consequence of engaging to deliver Mutton only for the Six hot Months, and Mutton and Beef alternately for the Remainder of the Year, he, in Opposition to his own Principle, requires to be paid the Difference between the Two Articles throughout the whole Year.

I do not believe the Price of Mutton will exceed that of Beef, supposing the Quality to be equal, and each consumed in its proper Season; but granting that the former shall exceed the latter even to the Extent stated by the Contractor, under what Pretence does he claim the Addition of 1 Anna and 6 Pice $\frac{1}{4}$ Man $\frac{1}{4}$ Day for the whole Year, when he contracts only to change or vary the Diet for Three Quarters of the Year?

In other Respects I must consider myself as left entirely without the necessary Information on this Subject, and can therefore only lay before the Council, for the Information of the Court of Directors, an Estimate shewing the Difference and Excess of Expence between the late Contract and the present Proposal for victualling the European Soldiers stationed at the Presidency, together with the further Excess, provided the Contract be extended to the Supply of the whole European Establishment, both within and without the Provinces, which will be considerably increased when the Establishment is completed according to the Proposals of the Commander in Chief.

Estimate accompanying.

I have already objected to the Term, and I now object to the Conditions of this Contract.

Comparative View of the Expence of victualling the European Soldiers stationed at the Presidency, betwixt the present and proposed Contract.

Present Contract.			
1 Man for 12 Months, at 5 R ^s	—	—	R ^s 60 0 0
Proposed Contract.			
A. P.			
1 Man for 365 Days, at 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Day	—	—	R ^s 77 15 1
Difference, being a yearly Excess on the present Contract for each Man			
stationed at the Presidency	—	—	17 15 1
			<hr/>
			77 15 1 77 15 1

The Medium Number of Europeans returned at the Presidency for the last Six Months, including those attached to the 3d Brigade, to the Companies of the Artillery Brigade at the Presidency and Budge Budge, the Invalids Body Guards, and the European Women and Children, is 1645,

$\frac{R^s}{17} \frac{A^s}{15} \frac{P^s}{1}$ which, at 17 15 1, makes the yearly Excess on the present Contract for victualling the Europeans attached to the Presidency, — — — S^t R^s 29,515 12 1

753 Europeans returned upon a Medium of 3 M^{ns} with the 2d Brigade at Burrampore (but no Woman or Children are included as they are not returned) on Half Batta.

81 Europeans at Chunar and Buxar on d^o.
 $\frac{R^s}{834} \frac{A^s}{17} \frac{P^s}{15}$ 1, the yearly Excess for victualling One Man — — — 14,964 3 6

Excess on the present Contract — — — S^t R^s 44,479 15 7
197 Men returned, on an Average of Three Months, with the temporary Brigade, on full Batta.

871 Men returned, on an Average of 3 Months, with the 1st Brigade, on full Batta.

$\frac{R^s}{1068} \frac{A^s}{35} \frac{P^s}{14}$ 2, the yearly Excess on the present Contract for victualling One Man, when on full Batta, — — — is 38,325 10 0

Total Excess on the present Contract for victualling the Europeans of the Army, if the proposed Contract be extended to the whole European Establishment — — — S^t R^s 82,805 9 7

Other Members Opinions to be taken.
Mr. Barwell,
Sir Eyre Coote,
and
• Mr. Francis.

Agreed, That the Opinions of the other Members of the Board on this Subject be taken in Circulation, and here entered.

The Papers having been circulated accordingly, Mr. Barwell and Sir Eyre Coote subscribed to the Opinion of the Governor General.

Mr. Francis returned the Papers without perusing them.

P. F.

Resolved,

Resolved, that the Proposal of the Executor of the late Contractor, viz. to supply Mutton instead of Beef for the Provision of the Troops serving at the Presidency from April to September inclusive, and during the remaining Six Months Mutton and Beef every other Day alternately, for which he shall be allowed 6 Anna and 10 Pice Sonaut per Man per Day throughout the whole Year, only to vary under the Regulation of full and half Batta, whichever the Troops at the Presidency may be entitled to receive, be agreed to.

24th September
Resolution on
the Subject.

Read, the following Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Lyon.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. Council.

Contractor for
Carpenter,
&c. Works

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

On examining the Counterpart of my Contract, for performing the Carpenters, Smiths, &c. Works for the Fortifications of Fort William, I found it signed only by Two Members of the Honble. Board, which Circumstance alarmed me exceedingly; for having, on the Receipt of a Letter from Mr. Isaac Baugh, your Secretary, dated the 31st of December 1778, engaged for and purchased Materials to the Amount of One hundred and fifty thousand Rupees, which Consideration induced me to take the Opinion of the Counsellors at Law as to the Validity of the Contract, and most humbly to submit those Opinions, Honble. Sir, and Sirs, to your Perusal; and at the same Time most humbly to request you will be pleased to grant me such Relief as shall seem most meet and proper.

Calcutta,
1st September 1779.

I am, Honble. Sir and Sirs,
With the greatest Respect,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
(Signed) Tho' Lyon.

I am of Opinion that to make the Contract legally good, it should be signed by the Majority of those Members who formed the Council at the Time it was entered into, and not at the Time it was dated; for if, in order to establish it against the Company, it should be enquired of the subscribing Witnesses on any Examination, whether at the Time of the Execution Messrs. Hastings and Barwell formed a Majority of the Council, the Answer must be in the Negative; and I should then apprehend it might fail as a good legal Contract: But I think there is no Doubt that (under the Circumstances of this Case) it might be established in Equity, if Necessity should ever drive Mr. Lyon to seek that Relief; indeed the Contract as is now stands was not compleated (independent of the Execution) till after the Arrival of Sir Eyre Coote, for the Agreement for the Remission of Duties is Part of the same Contract concluded after Sir Eyre Coote was here; and is an additional Reason, in my Opinion, why Mr. Lyon should if he can procure an Alteration in the Date and Re-execution of the Contract by a Majority of the Council, or (as it is stated in the Second Query) if he can obtain a Bond for the Performance of Covenants (by a Majority of the now Council) it might answer the same Purpose; but this I do not expect he will obtain, as I believe it never hitherto has been usual for the Council to grant an Instrument of the Kind; nor would Mr. Lyon be particularly affected from the Want of it (if it was not from the particular Circumstance of his Case) from any Breach of the Articles on the Part of the Company, the Difference being no more than that of changing the Remedy, and throwing the Onus probandi on the defaulting Party.

(Signed) Ch^r Newman.
24th August 1779.

This Transaction may be considered as commencing in December 1778, when the Renewal of the Contract was first taken into Consideration, and concluding in April 1779, when the Terms of it were finally settled. The last Resolution of the Council, allowing the Remission of certain Duties in Favour of Mr. Lyon, is certainly as much a Part of it as the First. The Two first Resolutions however were formed by a Majority of the whole Council when it consisted only of Four; and the Third and last, I presume, was formed by a Majority of those present when it consisted of Five: The Three Resolutions therefore, by the Act of the 13th of His present Majesty, are all equally binding and conclusive upon the Governor General and Council. As then the Agreement in Question was made in pursuance and Execution of Resolutions, thus binding and conclusive, it is, I conceive, under all its Circumstances, so far valid, that a Court of Equity would decree a Performance of it.—But on the other Hand it must be considered that, if the Agreement should ever become the Object of a Suit at Law, it will appear to have been signed before the Terms of it were even settled. Every Deed must take Effect not from the Date but from the Delivery of it; and this, though dated in December, was not delivered till the August following, a Period when there were Five in Council only, Four of whom are even made Parties to it, and only Two of whom have signed it. For these Reasons I am of Opinion that in a Court of Law Mr. Lyon would not be able to recover Damages for a Breach of any of the Covenants contained in the Agreement in Question; and advise him therefore to procure, if possible, another Deed, dating it subsequent to the last Resolution, and adding Sir Eyre Coote to the Parties.

Mr. Thompson,
on, accompanying.

2d. When a Deed is regularly executed, a Bond for Performance of the Covenants contained in it is no otherwise to be desired than as it gives, instead of One Remedy, the Choice of Two, between which however there is no very essential Difference.

In the present Case, if Mr. Lyon means only to obtain a Bond from the same Gentleman who signed his Agreement, such a Bond, I apprehend, will be but of little Service to him, since it will have no greater Weight than the Deed it is meant to support. If the one is invalid, so will be the other likewise. But if he proposes to himself a Bond, signed by all or a Majority of the present Council, such an Instrument, I am of Opinion, would give full Effect to his Contract as it now stands; yet, as I imagine, he might, with equal Ease, procure another Set of Articles executed with the Alterations I have before pointed out, I cannot but recommend this to him as the Object best worth pursuing.

(Signed) Geo. Nesbitt Thompson.

Calcutta, August 25th 1779.

Board's Remark, and

As it appears that some of the Conditions entered in Mr. Lyon's Contract were subsequent to the Date, and of Course renders it liable to just Objection,

Resolution in consequence.

Resolved, That it be proposed to Mr. Lyon to deliver up the Deed he possesses, and to take a new One, subsequent to the Period in which all the Conditions of the Contract were finally determined; and the Secretary is ordered, on the Compliance of Mr. Lyon, to have the Deeds redrawn.

Mr. Wheler's Objection, and Motion.

Mr. Wheler.—I object to the Resolution; but as, in all Probability, my Objection will prove ineffectual, I move that either the present Contract, or the Counterpart of the present Contract, do remain with the Secretary as an official Record.

Opinions on the latter, and

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to Mr. Wheler's Proposition.
Governor General.—And I.

Resolution.

Resolved, That either the present Contract of Mr. Lyon, or the Counterpart of it, do remain with the Secretary as an official Record.

Secy General Department.

Read, the following Letter from the Secretary of the General Department.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

The only Out-houses which belonged to the late Government House, at present the Council House, having long since fallen down, I found it necessary to erect thatched Sheds for the Purposes of a Stable and Kitchen; but as the Ground which I had chosen for the former has been lately disposed of by the Committee of Revenue, and the Purchaser requires that it should be cleared, and as great Inconveniences will be suffered in the Want of Offices of every Kind, if the House should be made use of again for the Habitation of the Chief Member of the Government—I beg Leave to represent the Necessity of causing proper Out-houses to be erected.—Having consulted the Buxy, and obtained from him a Plan and Estimate of such as I think would be found indispensable in the Case above supposed, I take the Liberty to lay them before you.

I have the Honor to be, with Respect,

Fort William,
2d Sept^r 1779.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obed^t humble Servant,

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

Estimate accompanying.

Estimate of the Expence of building a Range of Offices near the Council House, 125 Feet in Length, 18 Feet in Breadth, and 14 Feet high, agreeable to the accompanying Plan.

Masonry, 8,875 solid Feet of the best Pucca, at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	—	2,281	8	0
Plastering 9,100 superficial Feet, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	—	273	0	0
54 Saul Beams, at 10 each	—	540	0	0
3,750 Superficial Feet of Terrassing, above and below, at $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	—	1,500	0	0
Burgers 1,875 Feet, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	—	131	4	0
13 Doors and Windows, at 40 each	—	520	0	0
		5,245	12	0
Add 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. for Coolies, Lascars, Sircars, transporting Materials and other Contingencies	—	786	13	9
		Arcot Rup ^t	6,032	9 9

Errors excepted.

(Signed) Sam^l Fouchet, Buxy.

Agreed,

Agreed, that the Plan and Estimate for erecting Offices to the Council House be approved, and that the Buxy be ordered to carry the same into Execution, but not to exceed the Sum specified in the latter.

Resolution thereon, and Order to the Buxy.

Read, the following Letter from Commodore Richardson.

Commodore Richardson.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Having experienced, at the late Arrival of the Honble. Company's Ship and Ketch of War, the Britannia and Nancy, that it is the constant Custom of the Lascars, particularly those from Surat, to visit their Native Home when they have performed a Voyage or Cruize, which can only be effected by Desertion, and thereby render the Ship, under such Predicament, unfit for immediate Service; or even should we be fortunate enough to replace such Vacancies by new-raised Men, which can hardly be expected on so sudden an Emergency, such Men being raw, and totally ignorant of every Kind of Discipline, must render their Attack or Defence, when opposed to an Enemy, extremely feeble indeed;—I therefore humbly propose that this Evil be remedied, by keeping up, at all Times, a small Body of Men, consisting of 2 Sarangs, 2 Tindals, and 100 Lascars, who might, on the Absence of a Cruizer, be borne as Supernumeraries on Board the Amazon, or even one of the Pilot Sloops, and there trained to the great Guns and small Arms, &c. by a Lieutenant appointed for the Purpose; and I am the further led to recommend this Measure, from the Number being so small as scarcely to exceed the Deficiency that must at all Times be in the Squadron, consequently the additional Expence to Government, so trifling as to be no Object of Consideration.

In the Course of my late Cruize, it appeared to me to be evidently essential to the Good of the Service, the Adoption of some Mode for forming a distinct Body of Men to be trained to small Arms, under the Denomination of Marines; also to devise some Means of attaching the Lascars to the Ship: In both which Cases I conceived it to be proper to cloath each Class in Uniform: I therefore formed the accompanying Plan, which I have the Honor herewith to submit to the Consideration of your Honble. Board, in Hopes of meeting your Approbation; and that no Time might be lost in its Completion, I forthwith put into public Orders throughout the Squadron, and procured, at my own Expence, while at Madras, a compleat Set of Uniform Cloathing for a Corps of Men, consisting of 2 Serjeants, 2 Fifes, 2 Drums, 12 European Grenadiers, and 50 Lascars; the Amount of which I did not reimburse myself at the late Payment of the Ship, as appears by Vouchers from the Captain, &c. not having had Time to obtain your Permission for so doing previous thereto. I therefore solicit that your Honble. Board will be pleased to issue Orders that I receive the Amount of the above Cloathing at the Ship's return, either by Stoppages at the Pay Table, or otherwise as you may judge proper:—But should your Honble. Board in future deem the Expence of cloathing an unnecessary one to Government, in such Case I think it my Duty to my Honble. Masters, to submit to your Consideration, that the Lascars who have now 7 Sicca Rupees per Menssem, be reduced to 6, being equal to the Wages established by the Merchants, and, in my Opinion, fully adequate to their Services.

I am also of Opinion, that after a Reduction of 5 Rupees per Menssem from each European, which leaves them in Receipt of a neat 20 Rupees per Month, their Services will then be amply rewarded; and as a Means of holding them to the Ship as long as possible, I would further propose, that their Arrears be withheld from them till such Time as the Ship has dropt down to Ingerlee, and be on the Point of sailing, when an Advance of 1 Month only to be tendered them; but on no Account whatever ought they to receive more than 2, it being obvious, that from the fickle Disposition of Seamen, as the Sum in Hand is increased, so is their Temptation and Inclination to abscond and change their Situation, even though it may prove to their Disadvantage.

I shall beg Leave to trespass a Moment longer, by observing to your Honble. Board, that as the Ships of the Bengal Marine are liable to fall in with those of Bombay, and perhaps may hereafter be destined on Service together, the Success of which may much depend on a proper Subordination; I therefore submit to your Consideration, Honble. Sirs, whether the Line should not be drawn between them, pointing out to what Extent the one Service is to obey the other, which will prevent Jealousy and Confusion on Occasion where Unanimity and Cordiality ought to take Place.

I hope the Nature of the Subject of this Letter will apologize for its Length.

I have the Honor to be, with due Respect,

Calcutta,
5th May 1779.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) John Richardson, Commodore.

The Commodore being sensible that the Want of a regular and distinct Body of Men, trained to small Arms, is attended with great Inconvenience and Prejudice to the Bengal Marine, at the present Time, and foreseeing, that whenever they may come to Action, the Consequences may be felt, and the Honor and Credit of the Service and the Officers belonging thereto materially injured,

Plan accompanying.

jured, he has thought proper to remedy this Evil, by adopting the following Plan for forming a Body of Men under the Denomination of Marines, which he orders may be forthwith put in Execution by the Captain and Officers of the Honble. Company's Ship of War, Britannia; as far as the Nature of our present Circumstances and Situation will admit of.

The Corps to consist of 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Serjeant, 1 Black Havildar, 2 Drums, 2 Fifes, 12 European Grenadiers, and 30 Lascars, who are to be cloathed in a Uniform of Blue, turned up with White; for the Provision of which, they are to be subject to Stoppages from their Monthly Pay, which is to be fixed at the following Rates; viz'.

	S ^r R ^s
1 Serjeant Major to be entered on the Volunteers List, subject to Stoppages	
¾ Month	5 0 0
1 Serjeant on d ^o , subject to d ^o	5 0 0
1 Black Havildar, rated on the Books in the Room of a Corporal, subject to d ^o	5 0 0
2 Drums, 1 of whom to be rated on the Books as Serjeant, whose Pay is R ^s 20	
¾ M ^h ; the other being allowed 15 R ^s , makes 35, out of which they are to be paid	
neat 15 R ^s , leaving from the Stoppages from the 2	5 0 0
2 Boys Fifes, from each 2 R ^s	4 0 0
12 European Grenadiers, 3 do. each	36 0 0
30 Lascars, to be entered as Marines, at 10 R ^s ¾ Mo. Stoppages 3 R ^s each	90 0 0
Total 49 Men.	S^r R^s 150 0 0

This Corps to be under the immediate Inspection of the Lieutenant at Arms, who will be particularly attentive to their being properly disciplined; also, that their Persons and Arms are constantly kept clean, and that they make as military an Appearance as possible, to which nothing can contribute more than putting their Turbans and Cloaths on smartly.

13. The Pay of the Lascars of this Corps can only commence at the Discharge of the Invalids, which will take Place on the Ships Returns to Calcutta, when their Imprefs will expire.

It being also extremely essential to the Service to fall on some Mode of securing our present Crew of Lascars, the Loss of whom would be severely felt by the Marine, after the great Pains and Trouble the Officers have taken to break them into the Exercise and Management of the great Guns, and the various other Parts of Discipline that is practised on Board of Ships of War, which the Commodore observes with Pleasure they are well versed in; he is therefore of Opinion, that in Order to attach them to their respective Ships, each Individual should be made sensible of the Pay he is entitled to, and the Serangs prevented from appropriating or holding any Part thereof to their own Use further than what is allotted to them, not as a Right, but as an Encouragement, which will be withheld from them whenever they cease to acquit themselves as become their Stations. And as a Military Appearance in the People will greatly contribute to the Credit of the Service to which they belong, and at the same Time excite a proper Emulation, and inspire them with a becoming Pride, to effect which desirable End, it is the Commodore's Intention that the Lascars be put in Uniform, which is to be a blue Jacket, with buff Facings, blue Turbans, &c. for the Provision of which, with the Concurrence and Approbation of the Honble. Board to this and the preceding Plan, the following Stoppages are to be made.—Each Lascar to be entitled to 7 S^r R^s ¾ M^h, from which they are to be subject to Stoppages of 2 R^s ¾ M^h, 1½ of which is to be appropriated to their Cloathing, and the other Half Rupee to be divided amongst the Serangs, as long as they continue to merit such Indulgence, leaving to each Lascar a neat 5 S^r R^s ¾ Month.

Ship Britannia,
at Sea, the 2d Febr 1779.

(Signed) Jn^o Richardson, Commodore.

By Order of the Commodore,

(Signed) Robert Sheriff, Secy.

(A true Copy.)

To Isaac Baugh Esq. Secretary to the Honble. Board of Inspection.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Letter under Date the 20th instant, previous to the Receipt of which, I had ordered the Purser of the Britannia to deliver in his victualling Accounts to the proper Office; and they are accordingly preparing for that Purpose.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta,
21st May 1779.

Your most obed^t very humble Serv^t,
(Signed) Jn^o Richardson, Commodore.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. &c. Members of the Board of Inspection.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Marine Paymaster having furnished me with a Copy of the Paragraph of the Order received by him from your Board, under Date the 22d instant, respecting the extra Charges incurred

curred by me, which appear in my Account Current, dated the 30th April last, and which you have not been pleased to allow, as they were not authorized by the Board, nor any Application made from them.

I beg Leave to represent to you, that I should most undoubtedly have applied to your Board for Authority to disburse the Sum in Question, had I thought it necessary to trouble you on the Occasion; but as these Expences were unavoidably incurred, and I had not only saved the Company the Bounty Money of 40 Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Man, which I was authorized, by your Honble. Board, to advance for the Encouragement of Europeans to enter into the Marine, and would have amounted to some Thousands of Sicca Rupees, but likewise a Batta of 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. in the Amount advanced the petty Officers and People, having paid them in Arcot instead of Sicca Rupees; I did not imagine these necessary and unavoidable Expences would have been objected to.

I beg Leave to remark, that at all the Rendezvous throughout England, that are opened for the Reception of Seamen for his Majesty's Ships, the Officers employed in such Service are allowed every Expence that is not unnecessarily incurred, besides the usual Bounty to each Volunteer.

I hope, upon weighing this Matter, you will be pleased to direct these extra Charges to be repaid me.

Calcutta,
24th July 1779.

I am, with due Respect,
Honble. Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) Jⁿ Richardson, Commodore.

Agreed, That Commodore Richardson be desired to furnish the Board with an Account of the Expence, and a Description of the Cloathing with which he provided the Men belonging to the Britannia, whom he trained to small Arms under the Denomination of Marines. Calculations thereupon.

The Board being satisfied with Commodore Richardson's Explanations of the extra Charges in his Account Current of the 30th of April;

Agreed, that they be passed; and ordered, that Notice thereof be given to the Marine Paymaster. Cost notified to the Marine Paymaster.

Read, the following Letter from the Agent Victualler of the Marine.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. Members of the Board of Inspection at Fort William.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

I have received your Secretary's Letter under Date the 20th instant, conveying to me your Remarks on my Bill for Provision supplied the Marine, from the 10th of November 1778 to 31st January 1779. In reply, I beg Leave to inform you, that the Differences between the Charges and Indents arise from no Indents having been furnished for the Supplies in Petty Warrant or River Victualling, which, from the Nature of them, could not be ascertained with Exactness, owing to the Change which almost daily happened, from Desertion or Entries. A general Receipt having been passed by the signing Officers of the Ships for the whole Quantity of Provisions furnished, (distinguishing the Supplies in Petty Warrant and Sea Victualling), I concluded, that they would be more ample Vouchers for my having supplied the Stores, than Indents which could be no actual Proof thereof, and transmitted them accordingly along with my Bill.

I shall however, in future, strictly adhere to the Regulations laid down, and on the Return of the Ships, obtain Indents for the Provisions already supplied.

I have deducted the Commission charged on the Articles pointed out by your Honble. Board. In Obedience to your Orders, under Date the 25th March, I sent Provisions on Board the Britannia to complete the Victualling for 6 Months, and beg Leave to represent to you, that no proper Receipt therefore has been returned to me, owing, I imagine, to the Hurry occasioned by their sudden Departure, on which Account I am obliged to defer making out my Bill until her Return.

I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the Purser of the Britannia has delivered the following Articles into Store, which, it seems, are Part of a Quantity ordered on Board at Madras, by the President and Council there, for the Use of French Recruits who did not come down from thence in the Ship.

1 Copper Pot.
Half Leager Arrack, gauging 63 Gallons.
16 Bags of Bread, damaged.

I beg the Favour of your Orders how they shall be disposed of.

Calcutta,
31st May 1779.

I am, with the utmost Respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) D. Cuming, Ag^t Victualler.

The Secretary having, agreeably to the Board's Order of the 20th of May, ascertained the Bazar Prices of such Stores provided by the Agent Victualler of the Marine, between the 10th of November Secretary Report on the Agent's Character

ges for Articles not included in the Book of Rates.

ber 1778 and the 31st of January 1779, as were not included in the Table of Rates delivered to the Agent for his Guidance, and compared them with the Charges made by him for the same Articles, he found the Difference, upon the whole Supply, so very inconsiderable, that he has not thought it necessary to make any Alteration in the Agent's Accounts for those Purchases.

Resolution on his Accounts.

Agreed, That the Accounts of the Agent Victualler of the Marine, from the 10th of November 1778 to the 31st of January 1779, be passed; after deducting the Commission drawn on the Articles pointed out in the Secretary's Report, recorded the 20th of May; and that the Balance of his Account Current, rectified accordingly, be paid to him by an Order on the Marine Paymaster.

Order for the Sale of Stores.

Ordered, That the Articles, mentioned in the Agent Victualler's Letter to have been returned into Store from the Britannia, be sold at public Auction.

Master Attendant.

The Secretary delivers in the following Letters from the Master Attendant.

To Isaac Baugh Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Inspection.

Sir,

Inclosed I send you an Indent for the Ship Swallow, also a Bill for the Batty Lafcars for August and September, Burrs, Long-boat and fitting her Rigging.—The Snow Amazon's Bill for Batty Lafcars, &c. and a Bill for Two Boats going with Mr. Ritchie, on a Survey to New Harbour, which you will please to get an Order to the Marine Paymaster for discharging the same.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta,
the 30th of May 1779.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. Sampson, Mr Attendant.

To Isaac Baugh Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Inspection.

Sir,

Enclosed I send you Two Indents for Monthly Stores, for the Swallow and Amazon, also One for Stores wanted for present Service, the Ship Swallow now having begun to get her Rigging over Head, which you will please to get signed.

I am, Sir,

Calcutta,
the 2d September 1779.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. Sampson, Mr Attendant.

Bills and Indents enclosed past.

Agreed, that the Bills and Indents accompanying the Master Attendant's Letter, the former amounting to Current Rupees 869 4, be passed,

Mr. Pace.

Read, the following Letter from Mr. Walter Pace.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Having applied to Mr. Keble (through my Attorney) for my Pay and Allowances as Chief Mate of the Britannia, which that Gentleman has refused Payment of, unless I could obtain the Orders of the Board, as, on inspecting into the Britannia's Accounts, he found me rated as Master and Lieutenant on her Books, at 200 Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Month. It is true I acted in both Capacities, but received the Pay of one only, in consideration of which I was to have my Allowances as Chief Mate of the Ship continued me.—As Mr. Keble has refused me this, I am under the Necessity of troubling your Honour, &c. requesting you will order the accompanying Account to be paid.

Calcutta,
12th August 1779.

I am, with the greatest Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Walter Pace.

Order in consequence to the Marine Paymaster.

Agreed, that Mr. Pace's Bill be referred to the Marine Paymaster, with Directions to pay him his Allowances as Chief Mate of the Britannia, upon the same Principles as the other Officers of that Ship.

Bill for Police Office Rent, delivered in by the Governor General.

The Governor General lays before the Board a Bill from the Superintendent of the Police, for the Rent of a House for the Use of his Office, for the Months of June, July and August, at 150 Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Month, which he recommends may be passed, and allowed in future as an established Charge.

Resolution thereon.

Agreed, That the Bill be passed, and that an Allowance of 150 Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Month be granted in future to the Superintendent of the Police for Office Rent.

The

The Chief Engineer sends in his Bills for Materials supplied, and extra People employed upon the new Works, constructing at Budge Budge and Mainicullee for the Month of July, the former amounting to Arcot Rupees 4,410 : 4 : 4, and the latter to 656.

Agreed, that they be passed.

The Chief Engineer, and the Contractor for the Carpenters Work in the Fort, send in their respective Bills, for making and tarring 1,440 Feet in Length of Teak Stands, for the Use of the Agent Victualler of the Garrison, ordered by the Board on the 25th of July 1778.

The Amount of these Bills (Arcot Rupees 3,700), corresponding with the Chief Engineer's Estimate of the Expence of the Work,

Agreed, that they be passed.

Chief Engineer's Bills on Account of Budge Budge and Mainicullee for July. Passed.

Chief Engineer's and Mr. Lyon's Bills for Teak Stands. Board's Remark, and Bills passed.

(Signed) Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
Edw^d Wheeler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCHII.

Book 433.

Extract of a Consultation of the 16th of September 1779.

Fort William, the 16th September 1779.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General;

Edward Wheeler Esquire,

and

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B.

Messrs. Barwell and Francis indisposed.

Read, and approved the Proceedings of the 2d instant.

The Secretary having received the following Letter from Mr. Croftes on the 3d instant, he gave Instructions to the Company's Attorney for making the Alterations directed by the Board in the intended Contract for the Supply of Draught and Carriage Cattle.

Mr. Croftes's Letter, and Order in consequence.

To Js. Baugh Esquire, Secretary to the Honble. the Governor General, and Board of Inspection. L. R. N° 130.

Sir,

I have received the Favour of your Letter of the 2d instant, with some Alterations in the Emendations for the Bullock Contract. I request you will be pleased to inform the Honble. Board that I acquiesce to their being inserted in the intended Articles of Agreement between the Company and me.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

Calcutta,
3d September 1779.

(Signed) Charles Croftes.

Further Extract.

" On the 8th instant the following Report from the Secretary, with the Contracts between the Company and Mr. Croftes, for supplying the Draught and Carriage Cattle, and victualling the Troops of this Establishment, drawn up according to the Board's Resolutions of the 2d of this Month, were sent in Circulation, accompanied by a Letter from the Company's Attorney on the Subject of the latter.

Papers regarding the Bullock and Victualling Contracts.

" 8th September 1779.

" The Secretary circulates, by the Directions of the Governor General, the intended Contract engrossed, for supplying the Army with Draught and Carriage Cattle, which has been rectified by the Company's Attorney agreeably to the Alterations ordered by the Board on the 2d of this Month: On perusing it, the Secretary perceives the Clause, beginning in the 24th Line, is not an exact Copy of that inserted in the Articles he laid before the Board with his former Report.—Its concluding Part is entirely new: ' And all and every such Bullocks, when and as often as the same shall be offered and tendered for Service by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at all Times within the said Space of Six Months so limited for the pro-

Secretary's Report on the Subject.

[12 A]

viding

viding the same, shall immediately be received and mustered, and examined whether fit and able for Service, and of the Standard Size and Age herein before for these Purposes particularly mentioned and expressed, in order that Payment may be made to the said Charles Croftes, &c. for all such Bullocks respectively, from the Day of their being so mustered and received into the Service.' The Emendations do not authorise it, though the 15th Article fully shews it was not inserted for the Benefit of the Contractor, as that would have justified his drawing Pay during the whole Term of the Contract, which now only commences after each separate Muster. On mentioning this Circumstance to the Contractor, he observed that the Army would consequently have an earlier Supply, which was obviously for the Advantage of the Service; that the Emendations were formed upon an Idea that the Contract with Mr. Johnson was to continue with these Alterations, and that then the Service would not have suffered from the Want of an immediate Supply; but a Period being put to that Contract, it became necessary some Provision should be made to obviate such Inconvenience.

Further Extract.

Contracts executed.

The Contracts were returned to the Secretary, executed by the Governor General, Mr. Barwell, and Sir Eyre Coote, with the following Minutes.

Governor General's Remark on the Secretary's Report.

Governor General.—I do not understand that the Clause extracted by the Secretary is any Addition to the Articles laid before the Board, unless every legal Provision and technical Term of the Indenture may be called such. Neither will the First Reason which he assigns for it, apply to it in any Sense.—The 15th Article expresses, that the Establishment of 6,700 Bullocks shall be kept in Pay during the whole Term of the Contract, to which the Company's Attorney has subjoined the obvious and necessary Provision, and implied of Course in the Article itself, that such Number do actually exist; if not, the existing Number, or the Number mentioned, shall only be paid for; therefore the Clause in Question was no Provision for the defective Part of this Article.

The Clause is inserted for the other Reasons mentioned by the Secretary, viz. as a Provision for the Admission and Payment of the Bullocks, which are at this Time in the Service, and for such as may be admitted before the Expiration of the Period of Six Months, to which the Commencement of the Contract is limited.

It is no Addition, but an implied Part of the Articles.—Approved.

Mr. Wheler's Minute.

Mr. Wheler.—I have already delivered my Objections to the Bullock and Victualling Contracts; should any further occur, the Board shall likewise be furnished with them.—The Articles of Agreement are in consequence returned without my Signature.

Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis also returned the Contracts, declining to sign them.

Ordered, that Copies of the Contracts be entered after this Day's Proceedings, that they be published in General Orders, and that Copies be transmitted to the Commandant of Artillery, Commanding Officers of Brigades, and Commissary General.

Securities for the Victualling

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that Mr. Croftes has offered the same Securities for the Performance of his Contract for Victualling the Troops, as those for his Engagement for supplying the Draught and Carriage Cattle.

accepted, and Penalty fixed.

Agreed, that they be accepted, and that the Penalty be fixed at 75,000 Sonaut Rupees, being the same as that to the Contract of the late Mr. Ernest Alexander Johnson.

Mr. Francis's Minute on the Two Contracts.

[On the 9th instant the Secretary received the following Minute and accompanying Papers from Mr. Francis, which he immediately circulated to the other Members of the Board.

Board of Inspection, 9th September 1779.

Mr. Francis.—In Addition to the Remarks contained in Mr. Wheler's Minute and mine of the 31st of August on the proposed Bullock Contract, I beg Leave to lay the annexed Papers before the Board, and to request the Attention of the Members to the Calculations contained therein, before any further Steps are taken in this Business. Calculations of this Nature ought to have accompanied the Plan in the first Instance, that the Board might know what they were doing, and not be hurried blindly into Engagements, of the Extent, Consequences, and Expence of which they could not possibly have formed an Idea.

The annexed Papers (Numbers 1 and 2.) shew the full Amount of all the Draft and Carriage Bullocks necessary for the compleat Service of the Three intire Brigades, supposing them all in the Field; by which it appears, that the Number of Bullocks proposed to be kept up for Five Years, exceeds what the whole Army on a compleat War Establishment would require by 2,769. These supernumerary Bullocks, therefore, if they are maintained, will have nothing to do; there are not Guns or Carriages for them to draw; there is literally nothing for them to carry. But before this Time, who ever heard of keeping up a compleat War Establishment of Bullocks without actual Service in any Part of the Provinces? What are the Bullocks to do at the Presidency?

What

What are they to do at the different Cantonments? In Truth, I might with great Reason ask (with the Exception of a very moderate Number), what Occasion have we for an Establishment of Bullocks any where? When they are wanted, they may be hired or pressed, as in Fact they have been hitherto, notwithstanding the Contracts. But, admitting that some Establishment ought to be maintained, it will be difficult to assign a good Reason why it should exceed the Complement necessary for the Troops in the Field. Supposing a Third of the Army to be maintained on a War Establishment, the Number of Draft and Carriage Bullocks, taken together, ought not to exceed 1,310.—On this Principle, which of itself would lead us into an exorbitant Expence, the proposed Contract is to maintain 5,390 Bullocks more than can be wanted, which, for Five Years, at the new Contract Rates, will be found to amount to the enormous Sum of Current Rupees 32,82,510, absolutely given out of the Company's Treasury, or squandered without any Necessity or Service whatsoever.

N^o. 3. contains a Calculation of the Difference of Expence between the proposed Establishment and that which would be necessary for the whole Army in the Field calculated at the new Contract Rates; even on this extravagant Principle, the Expence would fall short of the proposed Contract by near Seventeen Lack of Current Rupees in Five Years.

N^o. 4. shews what the Expence of a complete Establishment for the whole Army would amount to if calculated at the present Contract Rates.—The Difference between this and the proposed Rates and Numbers, amounts in Five Years to no less than C^r R^r 30,48,854, or very near 305,000 L. Sterling.

If a Majority of the Board, with such glaring Facts before them, can entertain a Thought of proceeding farther in the proposed Contract, I cannot hope that they will pay the least Regard to any Observations I can make upon it.—To acquit myself nevertheless of the Duty I owe to the Company on this important Occasion, I think it right to state the following general Considerations.—My present ill State of Health will not allow me to go so deep into the Subject as I should do at another Time.

Although no Evil is more severely felt, yet there is not apparently any less attended to than the Number of Followers of the Army; they consist of a Multitude of predatory Vagrants, and whatever tends to increase their Number, tends to embarrass and impede the Service. Provisions and Forage are not only rendered constantly dearer than they need be, but frequent Scarcity of both are occasioned by this Rabble, which thereby bring into imminent Danger the Safety and Existence of the Troops.

In this View, the Number of Bullock Drivers proposed appears to be highly detrimental to the Good of the Service.—It would not be credited in Europe, that Twelve Bullocks should require Seven Keepers—but this is not the Extent of the Evil—Some at least of those Seven carry along with them their Families; those have their Attendants, with Bullocks or Tattees to carry their Provisions, and those must have Drivers, who also must have Provisions.—Thus the Number of Followers encreases beyond Calculation. Measures tending to reduce their Numbers would be useful indeed, and deserving of the highest Applause; but what shall we say of Schemes which manifestly tend to increase them? What Effect can they have but to increase the Confusion of our Camps, to enhance the Difficulties of procuring Forage and Provisions, to extend and weaken the Line of March, and in the End to make your Army little better than a Convoy for your Baggage!

Having not had it in my Power to enter into a particular Consideration of the new victualling Contract, I take this Opportunity of declaring, that I entirely concur in Mr. Wheeler's Remarks upon it. I find it is formed upon the same exorbitant Principles with the Bullock Contract, and to be executed by the same Persons;—that is, a Variety of concealed Interests are to be provided for under the Name of Mr. Croftes. On this Part of the Subject I must observe, that the Two Contracts ought not on any Account to be in the same Hands. No One Person is equal to the Conduct of Two such extensive Concerns.—In the second Place, I must declare that the present Contractors, whoever they are, are the most improper Persons that could be chosen for the like Trust in future. The Contracts never were so ill executed as by the present Contractors. Their Bullocks have never been ready or fit for Service when called upon, and the Provisions to the Europeans, particularly the Beef, have been such as must have produced a Mortality among them if they had eaten it. The Contractors have never given an Ounce of Mutton to the Europeans in Fort William since February last; in Consequence of which they have usually taken Cowries in lieu of the Carrion Beef with which he would have supplied them.

On the Increase of the Rates in both Contracts, there is one general Observation to be made, which I think must strike every Man conversant in publick Business. In engaging for the Supply of any Article whatsoever, the Contractor proportions his Rate or Price to the Quantity of the Thing demanded. If he supplies a little, his Rate or Price must be proportionably higher; if he supplies a great deal, he can afford to reduce his Terms, since the Profit upon the Whole compensates for the Reduction on the Rate of the specific Articles. In the proposed Bullock Contract this universal Principle is manifestly reversed. The Number of Bullocks, on the Pay of which the Contractor's Profit is to arise, is increased in nearly the Proportion of Seventeen to Nine, and the Period during which the Contract is to endure is enlarged from One Year to Five. One would expect from this

his Increase of the Period and the Number that the Rates would have been proportionably diminished. On the contrary, however, the Company will find that the rated Pay of each individual Bullock, counting the Draft and Carriage Bullocks together, is double what it was. Upon the Whole, the Terms, voluntarily contrived and given by Government, are such as I presume no Man living would have presumed to have demanded, if the Contract had been advertised in the Manner prescribed in the Company's most peremptory and repeated Orders.

(Signed)

P. Francis.]

N^o. I.

§ (" Proportion of Ordnance for One Brigade, consisting of One Regiment of Europeans, 11 Battalions of Sepoys, and a Detachment of the Corps of Artillery, shewing the Number of Draught Bullocks necessary for dragging its Train, and for that of the whole Army.

" 4 12 Pounder Brass Guns, with Carriage, 10 Bullocks to each	—	—	—	40
" 28 6 Pounders Brass Guns, with Carriage, 8 Bullocks to each	—	—	—	224
" 4 5½ Inch Howitzer, — 6 Ditto	—	—	—	24
" 29 Tumbrils, Ammunition loaded, 10 Ditto	—	—	—	290
" 1 Ditto Treasure, — 10 Ditto	—	—	—	10
" 2 Carts, Artificers, — 10 Ditto	—	—	—	20
" 1 Waggon for Gin, — 16 Ditto	—	—	—	16

" Spare Carriages and Tumbrils.

" 1 for 12 Pounders, — 8 Ditto	—	—	—	8
" 7 for 6 Ditto, — 6 Ditto	—	—	—	42
" 1 for 5½ Inch Howitzer, — 6 Ditto	—	—	—	6
" 7 Tumbrils, — 6 Ditto	—	—	—	42

" Allow One Spare to every 6 Bullocks — 722
120

" Complement of Draught Bullocks for One Brigade on Service — — { 842
3

" Ditto for Three Brigades — — — — — 2,526

" 2 Six Pounder Guns } Independant Chittagong Battalion — — — 30
" 1 Tumbril

" 2 6 Pounder Guns } Battalion of Light Infantry — — — 30
" 1 Tumbril

" Total Draught Bullocks necessary for the Field Ordnance of the whole Army, sup- } 2,586
posing it in Motion on actual Service — — — — —

" According to the Establishment of 1777, the Complement of Ordnance for a Brigade on Service was 26 Pieces; since that Period 2 Twelve Pounders and 2 Howitzers have been added, which, with the 6 Guns of the Three Battalions of the temporary Brigade they are to be incorporated into each of the other Brigades, makes the present Proportion 36 Pieces.

N^o. II.

" Calculate of Carriage Bullocks, necessary for carrying the Musquet Ammunition and Military Stores attached to a Brigade on Service, supposing it to be of the Strength specified in N^o. 1. shewing the Number necessary for the whole Army, supposing it to be in Station.

" 196 Carriage Bullocks will carry 392 Barrels of Musquet Ball Ammunition, each
" Barrel containing 800 Rounds to * — — — 3,13,600
" Supposing a Brigade to consist of 9,580 Men, and that 8,500 of them are fit
" for Service, they will carry in their Pouches, at 24 Rounds per Man, 1,70,000

" Total Musquet Cartridges for a Brigade on Service — 4,83,600

" 50 Carriage Bullocks will carry 100 Sixty lb. Barrels of Powder, being the usual Proportion for the Service.

" 130 Carriage Bullocks (with 20 Haccaries, which are not provided by the Contractor) it is believed are sufficient for the Carriage of the other Stores in the Magazine. N. B.
" Exclusive of the above Haccaries, the Captains of Battalions and Quarter Masters are allowed 18, and the Surgeon Majors 10 Haccaries.

" 376
" 63 Spare Bullocks, in the Proportion of One to Six.

" 439

* Sic in Orig.

- " 433 Total Number of Carriage Bullocks necessary to be provided by the Contractor for One Brigade on Service.
 " 879 Add for Two other Brigades on Service.
 " 1317 Total Carriage Bullocks for Three Brigades.
 " 14 Allow for the Chittagong Independent Battalion.
 " 14 Allow for the Battalion of Light Infantry.
 " 1345 Grand Total Carriage Bullocks.

N^o. III.

" Calculate of the extra Expence that would be incurred by Excess in the Number of Bullocks and Drivers, supposing no Excess in the Rates proposed.

" 4000 Draught } Bullocks, at 8 12 or 9 2 3 ⁷ / ₁₁ , including Drivers Wages,	S. R ^s .	Son ^t . R ^s .	S ^a . R ^s .
" 2700 Carriage } as proposed, $\frac{7}{11}$ Month	—	—	58,629 0
6700			
" 2586 Draught } Bullocks necessary for the Train of the whole Army, at }			34,401 4
" 1345 Carriage } the above Rate $\frac{7}{11}$ Month	—	—	
" 3931		Monthly Difference Sicca R ^s .	24,227 12
		" Annual Difference	2,90,733 0

" Difference that would be occasioned in Five Years by mere Excess of Bullocks, at the Rates proposed, S^a. R^s. 14,53,665, or C. R^s. 16,86,251 6 5.

N^o. IV.

" Comparison between the Expence of the proposed Contract, and the necessary Number of Bullocks for the Army at the present Contract Rates, supposing Half the Troops to be without, and the other Half within the Provinces, and the Whole on actual Service.

" Proposed Contract Establishment, as before stated per Month	S ^a . R ^s .	58,629 0 0
" Present Establishment.		
" 1293 Draft Bullocks without the Provinces, at 5 R ^s .	6,465 0	
" 673 Carriage D ^o . D ^o . at 3 10	2,439 10	
" 1293 Draft } at 3 7	4,444 11	
" 672 Carriage } within the Provinces, at 3 3	2,142 0	
	Sonaut Rupees	15,491 5 or 14,823 10 0
" Monthly Difference,	S ^a . R ^s .	43,805 6 0
" Annual Difference,		5,25,664 8 0
" Difference in Five Years, S ^a . R ^s . 26,28,322 8, or C. R ^s .		30,48,854 1 7

" Proof of the Difference.

" Annual Expence of the proposed Contract, S ^a . R ^s . 7,03,548, or		
" C. R ^s . 8,16,115 10 11, which, for Five Years, is	C. R ^s .	40,80,578 6 7
" Annual Expence of the present Establishment, according to the present		
" Contract Rates, S ^a . R ^s . 1,77,883 8, or C. R ^s . 2,06,344,13 9 ⁷ / ₁₁ , which		
" for Five Years is		10,31,724 5 0
" Difference as above, Cur ^t . R ^s .		30,48,854 1 7") \$

✶ [Mr. Wheler delivered the following Minute in Addition to the foregoing in Circulation from Mr. Francis.

September 14th, 1779.

Mr. Wheler's
Minute on the
Bullock Con-
tract.

Mr. Wheler.—In Addition to Mr. Francis's Account, I beg leave to present the accompanying Calculate (N^o. 5.) in order to demonstrate, that even upon the extravagant Supposition of the Necessity of keeping up a constant Establishment of 6,700 Bullocks, an Excess of Expence will arise in Five Years,

Years, from the exorbitant Increase of the Contract Rates, of no less than Current Rupees 23,44,191 8 5, being above Two hundred and thirty-four thousand Pounds Sterling; and having established this Fact, which, with what Mr. Francis has said, sufficiently exposes the Complexion of this Transaction, and cuts off every possible Plea of Justification, I have at present only to add, that I join Mr. Francis in reprobating the projected Contract, as a Measure big with the most ruinous Consequences to the Company.

N^o V.

CALCULATE of Surplus Expence that would arise from the Increase of Rates, supposing the whole Number of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, specified in the proposed Contract, to be necessary, and One Half of that Number to be without, and the other Half within the Provinces.

	S ^t R ^t A.	S ^t R ^t A. P.	Cur ^t R ^t
4000 Draught } Bullocks, being the 2700 Carriage } proposed Contract Establishment, as specified in N ^o III. — — — —	—	58,629 — —	—
2000 Draught Bullocks out of the Pro- vinces, at the present Contract Rate, 5 Sonaut Rupees each — — —	10,000 —	—	—
2000 D ^o within the Provinces, at the present Contract Rate, at 3 7 each — — —	6,875 —	—	—
4000 Total Draught Bullocks proposed per Month, at the present Con- tract Rates — — —	16,875 —	—	—
1350 Carriage Bullocks without the Provinces, at the present Con- tract Rate, 3 10 each — — —	4,893 12	—	—
1350 D ^o within the Provinces, at the present Contract Rate, at 3 3 each — — —	4,303 2	—	—
2700 Total Carriage Bullocks pro- posed at the present Contract Rates per Month — — —	9,196 14	—	—
Monthly Expence of the pro- posed Contract Establishment of Draught and Carriage Bul- locks, at the present Contract Rates — — —	26,071 14 or	24,948 1 4 11 1/2	
Monthly Difference between the proposed and present Contract Rates — — —	—	33,680 14 7 11 1/2	
Yearly Difference — — —	—	4,04,170 15 2 11 1/2	
Total extraordinary Expence that would be occasioned in Five Years, by the mere Increase of Rates, supposing no Excess in the Number of Bullocks pro- posed — — —	—	20,20,854 12 2 or	23,44,191 8 5

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler. (a)]

Articles of Agreement, indented, had, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this First Day of September, in the Year of our Lord Christ One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the One Part, and Charles Croftes of Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, Gentleman, of the other Part, in Manner and Form following; (that is to say),

Contract of
Mr Croftes
for providing
and feeding
Draught and
Carriage Bul-
locks and Ca-
mels for the
Use of the
Army.

Whereas the said Charles Croftes hath proposed to and agreed with the Governor General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William, acting for and on the Part and Behalf of the said United Company, to furnish and provide for the Use of the Army and Troops in the Service of the said United Company, on the Bengal Establishment, such certain Number of Draught and Carriage Bullocks as herein-after is mentioned, and such a Number of Camels as shall or may be wanted for the Service of the same Army, during the Space of Five Years, commencing from the Day of the Date of these Presents; and also for the Feeding and Keeping such Bullocks and Camels in fit and good Order and Condition to perform such Work as they shall respectively happen to be wanted for, during such Space of Time as aforesaid, as well within the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, as in all other Parts and Places without the same Provinces, wherever such Army or Troops shall happen to be and require the same; as also to find Drivers and Attendants for the same Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels, and all such necessary Harnes and Accoutrements as shall or may be wanted for the same, as herein-after is particularly mentioned, he the said Charles Croftes being paid by the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, on the same several Occasions, the several Sums of Money herein after for that Purpose expressed, at such Times, and in such Manner, and subject to such Terms and Conditions as herein-after are particularly mentioned and set forth. Now these Presents witness, That he the said Charles Croftes, for the Considerations aforesaid, and for and in Consideration of the several Sums of Money so agreed to be paid to him by the said United Company as herein-after is mentioned, and of other the Covenants, Conditions, Articles, and Agreements, on the Part and Behalf of the said United Company, to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, for and during the full End and Term of Five Years now next ensuing, well and truly find, provide, and supply to and for the Use of such the Army aforesaid, in Manner herein-after mentioned, Four thousand Draught Bullocks, and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, of such respective Standards, Size, and Age as herein-after is mentioned; (that is to say), That every Bullock so to be provided, either for Draught or Carriage, shall be at least Twelve Hands and a Half, or Fifty Inches in Height, above the Age of Four Years, and under the Age of Six Years, and to be continued in the Service until the Age of Twelve Years, and no longer; and also shall and will find and provide to and for the Use of such the Troops and Army aforesaid, all such and so many Camels as they the said United Company shall want or stand in Need of during the Term of Five Years aforesaid, in Addition to the Number of Camels which the said United Company are now already possessed of: And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth further covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that every Carriage Bullock, so to be provided by him in pursuance of his Covenant herein-before for that Purpose contained, shall be of sufficient Strength, Power, and Ability to carry on his Back a Burthen of One hundred and sixty Pounds Weight, exclusive of his Pad; and that the Draught Bullocks so to be provided in Manner aforesaid, shall be of such Strength and capable of such Work as herein-after is mentioned; (that is to say), That Twenty-four of such Bullocks shall be able to draw and accompany the said Army on common Marches with a Twenty-four Pounder Gun, Eighteen Bullocks with an Eighteen Pounder Gun, Twelve Bullocks with a Twelve Pounder Gun, Six Bullocks with a Six Pounder, Four Bullocks with a Three Pounder, Fourteen Bullocks with an Eight Inch Howitzer, Ten Bullocks with a Five and Half Inch Howitzer, Six Bullocks with a Four Inch and Two Fifths of an Inch Howitzer, Fourteen Bullocks with the common Army Waggon, and Ten Bullocks with a Tumbril: And also that the said Four thousand Draught Bullocks, and the Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, so to be supplied and provided, shall within the Term of Six Months from the Date of these Presents, be all and every of them ready and provided, and at Hand, at such respective Places as the Train Bullocks are now stationed, or at such other Parts and Places as the Commander in Chief of such Army, for the Time being, shall direct and appoint by Notice in Writing for that Purpose to be given; and all and every such Bullocks, when and as often as the same shall be offered and tendered for Service by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at all Times within the said Space of Six Months, so limited for the providing the same, shall immediately be received and mustered, and examined whether fit and able for Service, and of the Standard Size and Age herein-before for those Purposes particularly mentioned and expressed, in order that Payment may be made to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for all such Bullocks respectively, from the Day of their being so mustered and received into the Service, and shall then and there be mustered and examined whether fit and able for Service, and of the Standard Size and Age herein-before

before for those Purposes particularly mentioned. And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth further promise and agree with the said United Company, that in case of any Failure or Default made by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in the providing and supplying and having ready the said respective Number of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, at the respective Places and Stations, and within the Term above stipulated and allowed for the providing the same, that then, and in that Case, he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said United Company, the Sum of Sicca Rupees Ten, by Way of Forfeiture, for every Bullock (whether Carriage or Draught) which shall be so wanting and deficient out of the same several and respective Complements of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, to be provided and supplied as aforesaid. And it is hereby declared, covenanted, and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that the Commanding Officers of Artillery, and the Commanding Officers of Trains, for the Time being, under the Commanders of the respective Brigades of the Army of the said United Company, shall be and are hereby constituted and appointed General Inspectors and Examiners of the same Bullocks, and of each and every of them, with full Power and Authority for them the said Officers respectively, under whose respective Charge the said Bullocks shall be placed, to inspect and examine the same Bullocks, and afterwards to report to the Commanding Officers of the respective Brigades, for the Time being, the full Particulars of the same Bullocks, and every of them, as to their and each of their Fitness and apparent Ability to perform the respective Services for which they were provided; and in case the said Inspectors, or any or either of them, shall report to such Commanding Officers or Officer as aforesaid, that such Bullocks so provided, or any or either of them, are or is unfit or incapable of the Service for which they the same Bullocks or Bullock have or hath been respectively designed and provided, that then and in that Case the same Bullocks or Bullock so objected to, shall be examined by Three other Persons; that is to say, By One Person to be appointed on the Part of the Commander in Chief, One on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and One on the Part of the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, which Persons so appointed shall have full Power and Authority, and are hereby declared to have full Power, Licence, Liberty, and Authority to try and examine all and every such Bullocks and Bullock objected to, and either to deem fit and approve, or to reject the same, as they, or any Two of them, shall see proper; and in case the same Bullocks, or any or either of them, shall be so rejected, then the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall, within the Space of Twenty Days after such Bullocks or Bullock shall have been so rejected and dismissed, find and provide, in the Lieu and Stead thereof, a like Number of fit and proper Bullocks, so as always to make up and complete the Numbers expressed in the Covenant of the said Charles Croftes herein-before for that Purpose contained; and the said Charles Croftes doth hereby further promise and agree with the said United Company, that in case any or either of such Bullocks shall be so rejected, to provide and find other fit and proper Bullocks in the Place or Stead of all such as shall or may be so rejected, within the respective Times herein-after for that Purpose mentioned, and according to the Number which may be wanted on such Occasion, under and subject to the Payment of the several Penalties herein-after for that Purpose expressed and agreed upon in Default of the same Bullocks, or any or either of them, being so found and provided; (that is to say), That he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will find and provide any Number of Bullocks, not exceeding Twelve, in the Space of Six Hours from the Time of such Rejection of any unfit and improper Bullocks; or shall and will find and provide Twenty-four Bullocks within the Space of Twelve Hours, and shall and will find and provide any Number of Bullocks, not exceeding Forty, in the Space of Two Days from the Time of such Rejection as aforesaid, Sixty Bullocks in Four Days, One hundred Bullocks in the Space of Six Days, and Two hundred Bullocks in the Space of Eight Days: And in case of any Failure or Default to be made by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, on the finding and providing other fit and proper Bullocks in the Place and Stead of all and every such Bullock which may be so rejected as aforesaid, he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay to the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, a Penalty or Forfeiture of Sixteen Sicca Rupees, for each and every Bullock which shall be wanting and deficient to complete and make up the Number of Bullocks to be required in the Place and Stead of those to be rejected, in Manner afore-mentioned: And it is hereby further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that all such Bullocks, when and as soon as the same shall have been provided and approved as herein-before is mentioned, shall be marked in the Presence of some Officer of the Artillery, whom the Commanding Officer for the Time being may think proper to appoint for that Purpose, with the Mark of the said United Company, and also with a Letter or further Mark, to denote the Year in which such Bullock shall have been received, together with some further Mark or Figure to denote his Age. And the said Charles Croftes doth further for himself, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, having so found and provided the said respective Numbers of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage

Carriage Bullocks as aforesaid, shall and will well, at his and their own proper Cost and Charges, feed, maintain, support, and keep the same Bullocks in good Health, and at all Times fit for the Use and Service of the said Army, during the said Space or Term of Five Years; and shall and will find and provide for and allow to each and every such Bullock, Food and Provender of the best Sorts, Kinds, and Qualities, which can be had or procured, and in the respective Quantities following; (that is to say,) to each Bullock Three Seers of Grain for each Day, when the Army shall not be on a March, together with a proper Quantity of Fodder, and when the Army shall be on March, the Quantity of Four Seers of Grain, and on halting Days Three Seers of Grain, and Five Seers of Straw or Grass: And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth further promise and agree, that in case the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall at any Time, during the Continuance of these Presents, neglect to supply and allow to each and every Bullock such respective Quantities and Allowances of Food and Provender as aforesaid, that then he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, for every such Neglect or Omission, well and truly pay to the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, a Sum of Money equal to Three Times the Bazar or Market Price of every Seer of Grain which shall have been deficient or wanting to complete the full Allowance which ought to have been given to each respective Bullock as above-mentioned. And in case the Officer, for the Time being, holding the Command of the said Army of the said United Company, or of any Detachment or Part thereof, with which such Bullocks or any of them shall be on Service, shall deem it expedient to order that an Increase of Food shall be allowed to the Bullocks on such Service, then the said Charles Croftes doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, on the Receipt of such Orders or Notice in Writing for that Purpose delivered to him, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or to any Deputy or Agent of the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, attendant on the same Business, well and truly provide for, and give and allow to, such Bullocks, all and every such further and additional Quantity of Food and Provender as such Commanding Officer shall think proper to direct and order for the same; which Order, so to be delivered as aforesaid, shall specify the additional Quantity of Food so to be provided, and shall be used and received by the said United Company, and their Agents, Successors, and Assigns, as a good and sufficient Voucher on the Part of the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for his or their drawing for the additional or extra Supply of Food, to be paid for by the said United Company, at the Rates herein-after mentioned: And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth further covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will furnish and keep a Driver or Keeper to every Pair of Bullocks, whether Draught or Carriage, for the Purpose of attending and keeping, and loading and unloading the same Bullocks, together with One other Person, as a Sirdar or Head Man, to every Six Drivers or Keepers, to oblige the same Drivers or Keepers respectively to a due Discharge of their Labour and Duty; which said Drivers and Keepers, and their Sirdars or Head Men, so to be employed as aforesaid, shall be mustered with the Bullocks, when and as often as the same Bullocks shall be mustered, and a Return be made of such Drivers or Keepers, and Sirdars, in like Manner as shall be made of the Bullocks, each of which Drivers or Keepers shall be found and supplied by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, once in every Three Months during the Continuance of these Presents, with a Pair of Shoes, a blue Turban, and blue Commerband, together with a driving Staff and Six Cubits of Rope, the same Articles of Dress and Accoutrements to be equal and agreeable to a Muster or Pattern for the same, to be approved by the Commanding Officer of the Artillery for the Time being, where the same Bullocks shall be used: And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth further promise and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will, during the Continuance of these Presents, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to each and every of the Sirdars or Head Men aforesaid, the Monthly Wages or Sum of Six Sicca Rupees, and to each Driver or Keeper Five Sicca Rupees, in Manner following; (that is to say) Four Sicca Rupees, Part of the said Five Sicca Rupees, so to be paid to each Driver, shall be paid to such Driver on the Field, in the Presence of any such Officer or Person as the Commanding Officer of Artillery, or the Officer of the Trains, shall think proper to appoint to see to such Payments, and the remaining One Rupee to be kept by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to enable him or them to purchase and supply each Driver, once in every Three Months, with One of each of the above Articles of Dress and Accoutrements; and also that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will find and provide for all and every such Draught Bullocks, when ready for Muster at the Times and Places herein-before covenanted and agreed on, good and sufficient Bridles and Picket Ropes, and for the Carriage Bullocks, a Pad, Bridle, and Picket Rope for each and every of them, agreeable to a certain Muster or Pattern for the same, which shall be approved of by the Commanding Officer of Artillery for the Time being: And the said Charles Croftes doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, further covenant, promise, and

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agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will, during such Term of Five Years as aforesaid, well and truly find and provide for all and every the Camels now kept, or to be hereafter kept, during the Continuance of these Presents, by the said United Company, or their Military Establishment within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, or without the said Provinces, whenever * the said Army or any Detachment therefrom may chance to be, with good, sufficient, and proper Food and Provender, and also with a proper Number of Servants to attend upon, and to take due Care of such Camels, and all and every of them, so that no further Expence shall arise or accrue to the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, on Account of the keeping and providing with Food such Camels, than what is agreed by the said United Company to be paid for the same, as herein-after is mentioned: And also that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will well and truly sustain, bear, and pay all Losses, Damages, and Expences whatsoever, which shall or may accrue or happen during the Continuance of these Presents, as well to the said Bullocks as to the said Camels, which shall be the Property or the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, whether the same shall happen and arise from the Attack of Enemies, or from the Death of any or either of the said Bullocks or Camels, or from any other Cause whatever, save and except as herein-after is excepted, so that the said United Company shall not suffer, sustain, or be put to any other Charge or Expence whatever for the feeding of Camels, and the supplying and feeding of Bullocks for the Use of their Army, in Manner afore-mentioned, other than the several Sums of Money herein-after agreed to be paid by them to the said Charles Croftes for the same: Provided always, that in case any Losses or Loss of the said Bullocks, or any or either of them, shall happen by Death, occasioned from forced and extraordinary Marches, (such forced March to be considered and taken to be any One March exceeding Eight Coss in the Space of Twenty-four Hours) or by the over-loading the same Bullocks, or any of them, or the compelling them, or any or either of them, to carry, at any One Time, any Weight or Burthen exceeding One hundred and sixty Pounds, then the same Bullocks or Bullock which may happen to be killed by such Means, shall be replaced at the proper Costs and Charges of the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns: And the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, on Notice in Writing given to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, requiring the same, well and truly find and provide other fit and proper Bullocks in the Place or Stead of all such as shall or may happen to be killed, or which may at any Time be stolen or taken away by the Enemy within the respective Times herein-after for that Purpose mentioned, and according to the Number which may be wanted on any such Occasions, under and subject to the Payment of the several Penalties herein-after for that Purpose expressed and agreed upon, in Default of the said Bullocks, or any or either of them, being so found or provided; (that is to say), that he the said Charles Croftes shall and will find and provide any Number of Bullocks, not exceeding Twelve, in the Space of Six Hours from the Time of such Notice being delivered to him the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, or his or their certain Deputy; and shall and will find and provide Twenty-four Bullocks within the Space of Twelve Hours; and shall and will find and provide any Number of Bullocks within Forty, in the Space of Two Days from the Time of the Delivery of such Notice, Sixty Bullocks in Four Days, One hundred Bullocks in the Space of Six Days, and Two hundred Bullocks in the Space of Eight Days; and in case of any Failure or Default to be made by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in the finding and providing other fit and proper Bullocks in the Place or Stead of all such as shall or may be killed, stolen, or taken away, and on such Requisitions as aforesaid, he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, a Penalty or Forfeiture of Sixteen Rupees for each and every Bullock which shall be wanting and deficient to complete and make up the Number of Bullocks so to be required in Manner afore-mentioned: And also, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will, during the Continuance of these Presents, furnish and provide, and keep in good and sufficient Repair, Six Breaking-in Carriages to each respective Brigade of the Troops of the said United Company, for the Purpose of training and maintaining in due Exercise, Order, and Readiness for Service, the Draught and Carriage Bullocks so to be provided as aforesaid: And also, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors or Administrators, shall not, nor will, at any Time during the Continuance of these Presents, for the Purpose of fulfilling the Conditions or Agreements in these Presents contained, or any or either of them, either directly or indirectly hire from, or employ any Bullocks or Camels whatsoever which shall or may be the Property of, or belonging to any Officer Civil or Military, in the Service of the said United Company; and that in case any Bullocks or Bullock, Camels or Camel, belonging to any such Officer, shall be so hired or employed, then that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall, on Proof thereof before the said Governor General and Council, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said United Company, for every Bullock or Camel so employed, a Penalty or Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees: And also, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the Purpose of properly fulfilling this Contract and the several Con-

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ditions and Agreements herein contained, shall and will, at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, at all Times during the Continuance of these Presents, keep a capable and sufficient Deputy, with every Detachment of the Troops of the said United Company, to answer the Demands, and obey the Directions and Orders of the Commanding Officer of such Detachments respectively, and to perform the Covenants and Conditions herein-before contained, on the Part and Behalf of the said Charles Croftes to be done and performed; which Deputy and Deputies are respectively to be first approved by the Governor General, for the Time being, of the said Presidency; and every such Deputy shall, before entering on the Service and Duty aforesaid, give such reasonable Security as shall be required by the said Governor General, not to engage in any other Trade or Business whatsoever than that of the said Charles Croftes respecting the Matters herein-before contained. And the said United Company, for the Considerations aforesaid, for themselves, their Successors and Assigns, do hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, that they the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, shall and will, for and during the said Space or Term of Five Years from the Day of the Date of these Presents, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for the said several Number or Complements of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, the Drivers and Sirdars to keep and attend the same, and for the Care, Management, and Feeding of the said Bullocks, and for the furnishing and providing the same with Pads, Picket, and Ropes, as aforesaid, at and after the several Rates and Prices herein-after mentioned and set forth; that is to say, for every Sirdar or Head Man, at and after the Rate of Six Sicca Rupees for each and every Month of the Term aforesaid, and for every common Driver, mustered with the Dress and Accoutrements as herein-before more particularly described, at and after the Rate of Five Sicca Rupees for each and every Calendar Month of the Term aforesaid; for an Allowance of Three Seer of Grain per Diem to each Bullock, whether Draught or Carriage, making the Amount of Two Maunds and Ten Seers for every Bullock per Month, at and after the Rate or Price of One Rupee for every Twenty-four Seer, making an Allowance for each Bullock per Menssem of Sicca Rupees Three and Twelve Annas; and for every Seer of Grain which shall be ordered and given on Marching Days, beyond the usual Allowance of Food, by Order of the Commanding Officer as herein-before set forth, at and after the same Rate of One Sicca Rupee for every Twenty-four Seer; and for Picket Ropes and Picket * Ropes and Pads, so to be provided to all and every such Draught and Carriage Bullocks in Manner aforesaid, at and after the Rate of One Sicca Rupee per Month for each respective Bullock, whether Draught or Carriage, during the Term aforesaid: And as a Compensation for the Use and Hire of the same Bullocks, and for all Damages which the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall or may be liable and subject to from the Death of the said Bullocks, otherwise than from any forced Marches or overloading as aforesaid, at and after the Rate of One Sicca Rupee per Month, making together in the Whole an Allowance of Five Sicca Rupees and Twelve Annas, to be paid for every Bullock so to be employed as herein-before mentioned, exclusive of the Wages allowed to the Drivers and Sirdars as above-mentioned: And also shall and will repay to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, all such Costs and Charges whatsoever as shall or may accrue from the Death of any Bullocks killed or dying either from overloading or from any forced Marches as herein-before mentioned; and also shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for his Care and Management, and for the keeping and providing with Servants, as herein-before is mentioned, the Camels to be employed in the Service of the Army of the said United Company, wherever the Army or Troops of the said United Company may be during such Time as aforesaid, the several Sums of Money following; that is to say, for all and every the Camel and Camels which shall be the Property of, and belonging to, the said United Company, the Sum of Sonaut Rupees Sixteen per Menssem; and for each and every such Camel and Camels which shall or may be the Property of, and belonging to, him the said Charles Croftes, his Executors or Administrators, and which shall or may at any Time, during such Space of Years aforesaid, be employed by the said United Company for the Service of the Army or Troops aforesaid, the Sum of Sonaut Rupees Thirty per Menssem: And the said United Company do also covenant, promise, and agree to pay to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, yearly, the Sum of Sicca Rupees Three hundred for each Breaking-in Carriage so to be furnished and provided by the said Charles Croftes as herein-before is for that Purpose mentioned: And further, that they the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, all such Sum and Sums of Money so to become due and owing as herein-before is mentioned, immediately on the Bill or Bills for the same being presented to the Military Paymaster of the said United Company, provided that such Bill or Bills be first signed by the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Troops or Station to which the Bullocks or Camels, for whom such Pay shall be drawn, shall be attached, if such last-mentioned Officer shall be of superior Rank to the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and not otherwise; and also be certified by such Officers passing and allowing the same Bills and Bill as justly due, according to the Term of these Presents, within Four Days after the Muster of such Bullocks and Camels, which Bills, when certified as aforesaid, shall pass as Vouchers through the Office of the

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Commissary General for the Time being, within the Space of Eight Days, and the Amount that shall be thereupon certified to be due shall be paid by the Military Paymaster of the said United Company for the Time being, or his Deputy, on the Presentment of the same as herein-before mentioned: And for the greater Convenience of the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, it is hereby declared and agreed, that all such Bills so certified in Manner aforesaid, shall be paid or discharged, either at the Place or Places respectively where the same shall become due, or at the Presidency of Fort William, at the Will and Option of him the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns: And further, that they the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall and will, from Time to Time, and at all Times during the Continuance of these Presents, immediately on Application being made for the same, well and truly furnish and provide the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, with all and every such and so many good and sufficient Escort and Escorts as may be necessary for conveying in Safety the said Bullocks and Camels to and from the Army, or to and from any Detachment thereof, as Occasions may require; and when at or with such Army or Detachment, shall and will find and provide for the same Bullocks and Camels such Safeguards as the Strength of such Army or Detachment will admit and allow of, the same to be judged of by the Commanding Officer of such Army or Detachment; and also shall and will find and provide all such sufficient Escort and Escorts as may be necessary to attend and safely to convey to the said Army, or any Detachment thereof, all Bullocks or Carriages loaded with Grain for the Use of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks, so to be employed in the Service of the Army as aforesaid, all which Carriage Bullocks, so to be loaded with Grain, shall be allowed and permitted to attend and accompany the said Army, or any Detachment thereof, and be furnished, in case of Danger, with sufficient Safeguards to take care of and defend them: And the said United Company, for themselves, their Successors and Assigns, do further covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, that they the said United Company, the better to enable the said Charles Croftes to purchase and provide proper and sufficient Stock for the Purpose of fully performing the Covenants and Agreements on his Part herein-before contained, shall and will well and truly lend and advance to the said Charles Croftes, from the Treasury of the said United Company (on his requiring the same), any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding in the Whole the Amount of Three Fourths of the Value of the Stock so to be provided by the said Charles Croftes as herein-before mentioned; he the said Charles Croftes previously giving good and sufficient Security to the said United Company, to the Satisfaction and good Liking of the Governor General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William for the Time being, faithfully to account for all and every such Sum or Sums of Money so to be advanced to him as aforesaid, and to permit and suffer the same Sums of Money to be deducted and retained by the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, out of such the Payments to be made by the said United Company in pursuance of the Covenant herein-before on their Part and Behalf contained: And that they the said United Company shall and will grant to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, a good and sufficient Spot or Piece of Ground, at some Place within the Distance of Fifteen Miles of the Presidency of Fort William aforesaid, (not exceeding in Quantity Two thousand Begahs), whereon to feed and keep or depasture such Cattle as Occasions shall require; and shall and will seal and execute to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, a Lease or Grant of the same Spot of Ground during the said Term of Five Years. And it is hereby further covenanted and agreed, by and between the Parties to these Presents, that if at any Time, during the Continuance of these Presents, the Urgency of Affairs should require a further or greater Number of Draught and Carriage Bullocks for the immediate Use of the Army, or any Detachment thereof, than those already engaged to be supplied as aforesaid, then that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will find and provide the same, within such Times as are herein-after for that Purpose mentioned, after Notice, in Writing, delivered to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, Deputy, or Assigns, of the Want thereof; that is to say, That he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will find and provide any such additional Number of Bullocks, good and sufficient and capable of the Duty aforesaid, not exceeding Two hundred, within the Space of Six Weeks; any Number not exceeding Five hundred, within the Space of Two Months; any Number not exceeding Eight hundred, within the Space of Three Months; and any Number not exceeding One thousand and six hundred, within the Space of Four Months: And in case of Default or Neglect in the Provision and Supply of each extra Number of Bullocks, or any or either of them, to be required as aforesaid, and within such Times as aforesaid, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and will forfeit and pay to the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, a Penalty at and after the Rate of Sixteen Sicca Rupees for each and every Bullock so to be required, and which shall not be found and provided: And for every extra Bullock so to be found and provided by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as last aforesaid, he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors and Assigns, on Approval thereof as herein-after mentioned, shall have and receive from the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, a Bounty or * Gratitude of Ten Sicca Rupees for every such extra Bullock; which extra Bullocks when provided are to be subject to the same Regulation, Inspection, and Power of Rejection, as the said Four thousand

* sic in Orig.

thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks herein-before covenanted to be found and provided, and examined and rejected or approved, as herein-before are for those respective Purposes set forth. And it is further covenanted, declared, and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that for the Purpose of keeping and preserving in good Order and Exercise, and fit for immediate Use, all such Bullocks as aforesaid, the same Draught and Carriage Bullocks to each Brigade belonging, and when not in Service (standing Camps not excepted) shall twice every Week perform the following Work; that is to say, The Draught Bullocks, with the Carriages loaded as in Service, attended by their Drivers and Sirdars, and the Carriage Bullocks, loaded with their stipulated Burthens, shall march or be worked the Distance of Six Coss, or Twelve English Miles; the same to be done within Eight Hours, in dry Season, from the Month of December to the First Day of June in each Year, and the like March within the Space of Ten Hours in the rainy Season; the same Work to be performed under the Inspection of some One Commissioned Officer of the Artillery, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer for the Time being, which Officer shall, from Time to Time, report to the Commanding Officer the Performance of the Bullocks in such aforesaid Marches, and who shall thereupon, in the Monthly Review Roll of the Army, insert such Report, with such Remark or Remarks as he shall judge necessary for the Information of the Commissary General for the Time being, the more effectually to enable him, such Commissary General, to controul the Bills and Charges to arise or be due and payable on Account of these Presents. And it is hereby further covenanted, declared, and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that in case any of the Bullocks so provided shall be found unable and insufficient to perform the March or Marches aforesaid, that only Half the Pay and Allowance shall be paid to the Contractor for such unable and insufficient Bullocks, although such Bullocks shall or may be of the Age, Size, and Standard herein-before stipulated and agreed on. And it is further declared, That in case of any Difference or Dispute, touching or in anywise concerning the Sufficiency and Ability of any Bullock or Bullocks to perform such March or Marches aforesaid, that the same shall be finally determined by the Judgement of the Majority of the Three several Persons herein-before mentioned to be appointed as Inspectors of the same Bullocks, by which each Party shall finally abide. Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein-before contained in anywise respecting such Marches so to be performed for the Work and Exercise of the Bullocks, shall take Place or be enforced till after the Expiration of Nine Months from the Day of the Date of these Presents; it being the full Intent and Meaning of these Presents, and the Parties to the same, that although the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be allowed the said Space of Nine Months to train and exercise the same Bullocks for their respective Labours aforesaid*: Provided also, and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that in case the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall, at the Expiration of Eighteen Months from the Date of these Presents, be minded or desirous to reduce the said Complement or Number of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks, to any reduced or inferior Number, that then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful to and for the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, so to reduce the same, giving Six Months Notice, in Writing, to him the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, of such Intention, specifying also in such Notice the Number of Bullocks to be dismissed and discharged; at the Expiration of which Six Months, such Reduction shall or may take Place, and not sooner: And in case the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall reduce such aforesaid Complement of Four thousand Draught and Two thousand and seven hundred Carriage Bullocks in Manner afore-mentioned, that then and in such Case the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for each and every Bullock which shall be so dismissed as aforesaid, a Compensation or Gratuity of Thirteen Sicca Rupees for each and every Year which shall remain unexpired of the Term of these Presents, and for which Period such Bullock or Bullocks would have been employed, and retained by virtue hereof, had no such Reduction as aforesaid been made, the Sum or Sums of Money so to become due and owing to be paid to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, when and as soon as such Reduction shall take Place in Manner afore-mentioned, the same to be considered and received by the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as a full and entire Compensation for all Losses which he or they may bear or suffer by the superfluous Stock which will remain on his or their Hands in Consequence of such Reduction, and as well as of all Damages which he or they shall or may sustain or suffer by Reason thereof in any Manner of + wife. Provided also, and it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, to lengthen and extend these Presents, and the Agreements herein contained, during the Term of One Year beyond the Term of Five Years herein-before mentioned and expressed for the Limitation hereof, in case the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, shall be minded or desirous so to do, on One Year's Notice, in Writing, being for that Purpose given by the said Governor General and Council, on the Part of the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; but it is hereby declared and agreed, that they the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, shall, on

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

or before the Expiration of Four Years from the Day of the Date of these Presents, give Notice or some Declaration in Writing, to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, whether they mean and intend to lengthen and extend the same Contract or not; and in case no such Notice, as last aforesaid, shall be given to the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, by or on the Part of the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, of their Intention not to lengthen and extend the Term of the said Contract, but that the same shall cease and determine at the Expiration of the Term herein-before limited, then, and in that Case, it is hereby declared and agreed, that these Presents, and all and singular the Covenants, Conditions, Articles and Agreements herein-before mentioned and contained, on the respective Parts and Behalves of the said United Company, their Successors and Assigns, and the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall and are hereby declared and agreed to be extended, lengthened, and continued for the Space of One Year beyond the Term of Five Years herein-before limited; (that is to say), From the Day of the Date of these Presents unto the First Day of September, which will be in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, subject to all and singular the Covenants, Provisions, Clauses, and Agreements herein contained, in like Manner as if these Presents had been originally made for the Space and Term of Six Years, instead of the Term of Five Years; and they the said Parties to these Presents do hereby promise and agree, with the others and other of them, in case no such Notice as last aforesaid shall be given, that they the said Parties shall and will, on their and each of their respective Parts and Behalves, well and truly observe, perform, and keep all and singular the Covenants, Clauses, Conditions, and Agreements herein-before contained on their respective Parts and Behalves to be observed, performed, and kept, during such further and extended Term of One Year, as fully and amply as if the same had been originally made for such Term of Six Years. And the said Charles Croftes, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth further covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, their Successors or Assigns, that he the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, at the Expiration of these Presents, well and truly deliver over to any succeeding Contractor, or to any other Person or Persons whom the said United Company, or the Governor General and Council of the Presidency aforesaid, for the Time being, shall appoint for receiving the same, all and every the Camel and Camels which shall be the Property of, or belonging to, the said United Company, and which at such Time as aforesaid happen to be in the Custody or Power of him the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

In Witness whereof the Honourable Warren Hastings, as Governor General; Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, Esquires, and Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Bath, as Counsellors of the Presidency of Fort William aforesaid, have signed their Names, and set the Common Seal of the said United Company to One Part of these Articles remaining with the said Charles Croftes, and to the other Part thereof, remaining with the said United Company, the said Charles Croftes has set his Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above written.

Scaled and delivered, where no Stamps
are in Use or to be had, in the
Presence of

(Signed)

Charles Croftes. (a)

(Signed) { Isaac Baugh,
Tho' Ivory.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCIV.

Book 25.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated the 14th January 1780.

[Par. 66. Your Orders contained in your Letter of the 23d December 1778, respecting the various Contracts which we had entered into for the Execution of the public Service, have been notified without Exception to the different Contractors they alluded to; and each of the Parties was required to transmit his Answer to that Department of our Council in which his Engagements were concluded. Most of these come before the Board of Inspection, who will advise you of their Proceedings upon them.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1371.

67. The 103d Paragraph of your Letter of the 23d December 1778, has been published in General and Brigade Orders, according to your Directions, with the former Order to which it alludes † Officers in examining and reporting to us the Condition of the Cattle and Viſtuals provided by Contract for the Army; but we apprehend that you meant, in your Reference, to ſpecify the 135th inſtead of the 134th Paragraph of your General Letter, dated 23d March 1770. We have therefore made this Correſtion accordingly. (a)]

† Sic in Orig.

✍

Further Extract.

Par. 114. On the Receipt of your Letter of the 23d of December 1778, we communicated the ſeveral Paragraphs reſpecting the Contracts for various Services concluded with Mr. Templer, Mr. Campbell, Captain Forde, Mr. Sampſon, the late Mr. Johnſon, and Mr. Vanderheyden, to the Perſons concerned, and required their Anſwer to the Commands contained therein. Their Replies have been lately received, and are recorded on our Proceedings for your Information; but we have not yet had an Opportunity of taking them into Conſideration.

Further Extract.

Par. 118. A Plan was laid before us in our Military Department, by the Commander in Chief, in the Month of Auguſt laſt, for a new Contract for ſupplying the Army with Draught and Carriage Cattle, which received our Approbation: And an Offer was made to Mr. Richard Johnſon, the Executor of his late Brother the Contractor, of engaging with him on the Terms preſcribed therein, inſtead of the Contract then in Force. Some Alterations being alſo deemed neceſſary in the Contract which then ſubſiſted for victualling the Troops, the Executor's Acceptance of them was alſo required.

19th Aug^r.

119. The Executor acquieſced in the Alterations propoſed for both Contracts, and at the ſame Time acquainted us, that he had, with a View to the Liquidation of his Brother's Eſtate, transferred his Concern in them to Mr. Charles Croſtes, who was before a Partner, and therefore requeſted the new Contract might be drawn in his Name. He further requeſted, that as they had hitherto been kept in the ſame Hands, the Contract for victually * the Troops might be granted for the ſame Term, (viz^t) Five Years, which you will find to be One of the Conditions of the new Plan for the Cattle Contract.

* Sic in Orig.

120. We ſhall only obſerve in this Place, that better Propoſitions were agreed to by a Majority of the Board, and the Contracts concluded with ſome Alterations which were afterwards propoſed and made in the Terms of them, begging Leave to refer you to our Conſultations noted in the Margin, for our Proceedings generally upon the Subject. Meſſ^{rs} Francis and Wheler, for the Reaſons aſſigned in their Minute, declined executing theſe Deeds, as well as thoſe diſſolving the Contracts with Mr. Johnſon. Copies of both are recorded for your Information.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1375.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCV.

Book 444. Page 272.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th of May 1783.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
 Edward Wheler,
 John M^c Pherson, } Esquires.
 John Stables,

The Honble. the Governor General indisposed.

Minute of the
 Board regard-
 ing a Reduc-
 tion of the
 Bullock Con-
 tract.

[The Board having taken into Consideration the Bullock Contract, find, that from the Month of November to the Month of February, 1384 extra Bullocks have been discharged; and that the Establishment was then left at 6,700; viz^t

In Bengal and its Dependencies	—	5,540
At Madras	—	1,160
In all	—	6,700

And as it was their Intention to make a further Retrenchment as soon as the Cattle could be spared, they think it now necessary to reduce the Number to 4004, the Number restricted by the Board of Directors to be employed; and, with respect to the 1160 which are now at Madras, as the Contractor draws for them agreeable to the Madras Regulation, the Board order that they be considered as separated from his Contract, in the same Manner as the Cattle that went with the Bengal Detachment to Bombay, and that they be given up to his Agents at Madras.

It must be observed, that the Contractor is, by his Contract, intitled to Six Months Notice before the Cattle can be dismissed; but the Board direct that the Reduction here before-mentioned shall take Place from the 1st of next Month, as the Governor General acquaints them that he signified to the Contractor their Intentions of reducing the Number of Cattle as soon as the Service would admit of such a Reduction, and that upon his informing him it was now to take Place, the Contractor agreed to waive * his Right to the Six Months official Notice, and has acquiesced to the Reduction taking Place on the 1st of May next.

* Sic in Orig.

April 17th.

Agreed, that the necessary Orders be issued to the Bullock Contractor, Commander in Chief, Commissary and Paymaster General, and published in General Orders accordingly. (a)]

Read, the following Letter from Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

P. 284.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c.
 Members of the Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

You have been pleased to direct, through your Secretary, that the Establishment of Bullocks be reduced to 4074, the Number ordered to be retained, for the Service of Bengal and its Dependencies, by the Court of Directors; which Instructions I shall cause to be carried into Execution with as little Delay as possible.

But previous thereto, I must request to be informed if it be your Intention that this Number shall be the Establishment of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, exclusive of the Beastie Bullocks attached to the several Corps, which, till the Commencement of the present Contract, were entirely distinct from, and not included in the Establishment of Bullocks for the Army; and must take the Liberty of offering it as my Opinion, that the Bullocks employed in that Department of the Service should again be kept separate, as the present reduced Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle will not, during the War, allow of their being furnished out of the fixed Complement, without subjecting some Parts of the Service to probable Inconveniences.

I have the Honour to be,

Fort William,
 10th May 1783.

Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t hum^{ble} Servant,
 (Signed) G. Stibbert.

May 14th.

Resolved, that the Commander in Chief be informed that the 4074 Bullocks, the Number restricted by the Court of Directors, is meant, by the Board, to include Bullocks of every Denomination, and that he be desired to make no Distinction tending to increase this Number in the Company's Employ.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

(a) Vide supra, P. 1376.

APPENDIX,

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXCVI.

Book 432. Page 211.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 11th March 1784.

Fort William, the 11th March 1784.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
 Edward Wheler, }
 and } Esquires.
 John Stables, }

The Honble. the Governor General on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
 Mr. Macpherfon absent at Sea, for the Recovery of his Health.

Read, and approved, our Proceedings of the 22d January last.

The Secretary informs the Board that the several Letters and Orders entered in this Consultation since the Date of their last Proceedings, were decided upon in Circulation, in the Order in which they appear.

[This Day the Secretary circulated, at the Desire of the Honble. the Governor General, Mr. John Ferguson's Letter of the 26th January last, with the Governor General's Minute thereon of this Day's Date, for the Opinion of the other Members of the Board. Page 211.
Feb^y 2d.
Mr. Ferguson.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In my Contract with the Honble. Company for supplying the Army with Bullocks and Camels, there is the following Clause. ' Provided also, that in case the Company shall, at the Expiration of 18 Months from the Commencement of the Contract, be desirous to reduce the Establishment, that the Company shall be empowered so to do, on giving Six Months Notice to the Contractor of such Intention; which Notice is to specify the Number of Bullocks to be dismissed or discharged; that in case the Company shall reduce such Establishment, that the Contractor shall be paid for every Bullock which shall be dismissed a Gratuity of 13 Sicca Rupees for every Year which shall remain unexpired of the original Term of the Contract, and for which the Bullocks could have been retained had no such Reduction been made: That the Payment of this Gratuity shall be made on the Reduction's taking place. Provided also, that it shall be lawful to the Company to extend the Contract for the Term of One additional Year, on One Year's Notice being given to the Contractor before the Expiration of Four Years, whether they intend to lengthen and extend the Contract; and in case no Notice shall be given, that the Contract shall be continued for the Term of One additional Year beyond the original Term of Five Years.' No Notice having been given me, I am ready to go on with the Contract for another Year; that is, from September 1784 to August 1785: But should it be more agreeable to your Honble. Board to close the Contract in September 1784, I will relinquish my Right of holding it for the Year 1784-5, on the following Conditions.

1st, That the Difference between the Price of Rum and Arrack be paid to me, agreeable to the Board's Resolution of the 23d August 1781, communicated to me, by the Secretary, in the following Words:

" The Board are perfectly satisfied, that the Price of Rum must be greatly enhanced, and much dearer since Hostilities were commenced against the Dutch, and that it will cost you, perhaps, considerably more than Batavia Arrack used to do; but as it will be made in larger Quantities now than formerly, the Board are hopeful the Difference may not be very great at the End. However, whatever it may be, upon your certifying the same properly to the Board, they will allow you the Difference that may arise on that Account." The Difference amounts as per Certificate inclosed, to R^y 45,410.

2^d, That my Stock be taken off my Hands by the Company, at the following Valuation.

4,074 Bullocks,	at 30 S ^r R ^y per Bullock.
142 Camels,	at 250 S ^r R ^y per Camel.
18 Breaking-in Carriages, 6 for each Brig ^o ,	at 800 S ^r R ^y each.
Buildings for Cattle near Calcutta and the other Stations,	at 15,000.

These Prices will, I hope, appear reasonable to your Honble. Board, when I can, with Propriety, assure you, that I have frequently paid for Bullocks at the Rate of 40 or 50 Rupees each, and 3 to 500 for Camels. Those I offer to deliver to the Company are all good, well trained Bullocks, and such as I am convinced cannot be procured elsewhere.]

[12 E]

" (When

“ When the last Reduction of Cattle was made, I gave up the Premium upon those which were discharged, which was my Right. It would have amounted to 40,000 S^r R^s. I gave it up, as I found it was not the Pleasure of the Board to allow it. But I must now beg Leave to state to you, that upon making up my Accounts, I find that my total Loss upon discharged Cattle comes to nearly One Lac of Rupees, which I am ready to testify, and is too heavy a Loss for me to bear : I hope therefore, that for this, as well as for the Relinquishment of my Contract, you will allow me an additional 10 Rupees a Head for the Bullocks which I offer to deliver over to the Company.

“ I have the Honor to be, with the profoundest Respect,

“ Calcutta,

“ Honble, Sir, and Sirs,

“ the 26 January 1784.

“ Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) “ John Fergusson, Cont^r.

“ Governor General.—The First Article of the Proposal in the Contractor's Letter, being the Difference between the Cost of Rum and Arrack, is founded upon a Resolution of this Board, and from that Circumstance will of Course meet with the Concurrence of the Board.

“ The other Articles regard the Rate at which he proposes to deliver his Stock to the Company. In stating this, his Arguments appear reasonable, and the Calculations at medium Rates. Independent of this, some Return is due to the Readiness with which he relinquishes his Rights to all Gratuity upon the last Reduction. In Consideration of this, and the very heavy Loss (near One Lac) certified to have been incurred upon discharged Cattle, I propose that his present Tender be accepted of as stated in the Letter before us. I am still further induced to this, as our present Situation makes me wish to make him a Proposal of a Surrender of his Rights, to which we may the more readily hope for and claim his Concurrence, after we shall have yielded to such of his Claims as have appeared reasonable to us. The Proposal I would recommend to the Board, if they concur in the above, is this :

“ That War being now at an End with our National Enemies, as well as with all the Powers of Hindostan, it becomes our first Object to reduce our Military Establishment, and every Thing connected with it, to its former State, or even lower, if the general Peace, and Probability of its Duration, will admit of it. The Contract offers one of the most considerable Objects in this Line. I therefore propose, that we explain the Grounds of our Views to the Contractor, and recommend to him to join in the general Welfare, by a Surrender of his Rights on the First of next Month, making a Statement of the Profits he may thereby relinquish, and leaving it to the Candour of the Board to make a final and equitable Conclusion.—I feel some Satisfaction in making this Proposal, because the Grant of this Contract has more than once drawn disagreeable and undeserved Reflections upon my Person in particular, founded upon my known Regard for the First Contractor, Mr. Croftes. The Urgency and Dispatch of War will not suit with the cold and slow Proceedings resulting from strict Economy ; I therefore agreed to the apparent high Terms, that I might be assured of good Service.—I must do him the Justice to say, that I have not been disappointed, either in him or his Successor, Mr. Fergusson. But now that a Change of Situation stimulates me to attend more to economical than any other Plans, I am glad to shew that no Consideration of private Friendship or Regard can stand between me and what I conceive my public Duty.

“ If the Contractor's Reply shall appear reasonable to the Board, it is my Intention to recommend, that an Agreement conformable thereto be immediately made with him for the Surrender of his Contract, and that the Charge of supplying and feeding Bullocks and Camels for the Use of the Army, and victualling the Europeans on this Establishment, be managed by Agency instead of Contract, not doubting that I shall be able to make it appear that great Savings may be made by this Change of the Mode.” (a) §

P. 234.

February 11th.

This Day the Honble. Governor General's Minute upon Mr. Fergusson's Letter of the 26th January last, was returned with the following Minutes.

Mr. Stables.—I am sorry that I cannot agree either to the Governor General's Propositions, or to the Contractor's.

The Contractor's Demands expressed in his Letter, if I understand them, amount to above 2,60,000 Rupees for his Stock, for relinquishing his Contract, and the Advantage which he conceives he has obtained by the Omission of Government in not having given him Notice in August last, that his Contract would not be continued beyond the stipulated Period of Five Years.—For my own Part, I did not know there was such a Clause in it, and I hope and trust no Advantage will be taken of it ; but if the Contract must go on for the 6th Year, (which is a Point of Law whereon the Opinion of the Company's Advocate General should be taken), I conceive it is our Duty to give the Contractor immediate Notice, not only that the Contract must expire on

(a) Vide supra, Page 1380.

the 31st August 1785, but also that we will reduce, Six Months from this Date, the Number of Bullocks in the following Manner. The Brigade and Troops serving to the Westward of the Caramnassa, should be continued to be supplied with Bullocks on the War Establishment, as at present; the Bullocks for the Troops serving in the Provinces, and at the Presidency, should be reduced to Peace Establishment, or at least One Half from the present Number.

The Propositions to purchase from the Contractor his Stock, and to pay him now the Amount of the Profits which he may state as likely to result to him at the End of 19 Months from this Date, and of carrying on the Business by Agency, appears to me to lead to an Increase, instead of Decrease of Expence.

The Orders of the Court of Directors on this Subject, the 11th April 1781, when I had the Honor to be a Member of the Court, a Copy of which is here annexed, are clear and distinct, and ought to be obeyed.

• We therefore direct that, in future, no greater Number of Draught or Carriage Bullocks be entertained to be paid for by the Company, than shall be necessary for the Service; that the Terms of the Contract be always advertised One Year, at least, before the Expiration of the subsisting Contract; that the lowest Terms, with good Security for Performance, be accepted; and, that no Contract for Bullocks be, on any Account, concluded for a longer Term than Three Years.

5th Feb^y 1784.

(Signed) J. Stables.

Feb^y 11th 1784.

Mr. Wheler.—To the First Article.

As the Article has already been allowed by the Board, the Difference of Price between Rum and Arrack must be carried to the Credit Side of the Contractor's Account, whether his Contract be closed in August 1784, or permitted to run on till August 1785; and therefore the Payment of Rup^y 45,410, being the Sum specified in the Contractor's Certificate, as the Loss sustained by the Delivery of one Article in the Place of another, cannot be considered as making any Part of the Conditions on which the Contractor offers to surrender his Contract.

To the Second Article.

As the present Contractor received that Part of his Stock which was comprised in a former Contract from his Predecessor, and, as I understand, it has ever been customary to transfer the Stock at the Expiration of the Contract to the succeeding Contractor, I see no Reason why this Article should not be complied with; and as the Contractor, upon a former Reduction of Cattle, appears to have given up an Advantage to which he was justly entitled by the Terms of his Contract, and now offers to deliver to the Company a Stock of valuable well seasoned trained Bullocks, such as I understand cannot be procured but at very great Risk, and in a great Length of Time; and as it is absolutely necessary that the Company should have a Stock of Cattle, and as it likewise appears much more for their Interest to purchase those that are well trained and fit for Use, than to buy others and be at the Expence of breaking them in, I think the Addition of 10 Rupees on the Price of each Bullock no more than reasonable, and shall therefore accede to the Contractor's Demand, as well as to the Rates specified for the Remainder of his Stock.

* Sic in Orig.

With respect to the Orders of the Court of Directors, quoted by Mr. Stables, I must observe, they have already been complied with, and the Number of Bullocks reduced in Conformity thereto; since which, the Commander in Chief, (Vide his Letter 10th May 1783), not deeming the Number of Cattle remaining, after the Reduction had taken Place, sufficient for the Service, applied for an additional Quantity; but the Board, wishing to confine the Cattle to the Number prescribed by the Court of Directors, rejected his Request.

Should a Reduction of the Army hereafter take Place, some future Reduction of Bullocks will likewise be necessary, which can be much more easily effected under an Agency, than it can possibly be when under the restricted Limits of a Contract; but as 4074 Bullocks do not much exceed the Number kept in Service when the Army was not One Third of its present Strength, I do not conceive that the Establishment of Cattle can be much reduced.

For these Reasons, therefore, I agree to the Governor General's Proposal of obtaining a Surrender of the Contract in August 1784, on the Conditions offered by the Contractors; and for similar Reasons, I have no Scruple to give my Consent to the obtaining a Relinquishment of it at this Time, instead of August 1784, in case the Contractor will agree to give it up upon such Terms as shall appear advantageous, and enable the Board to effect a Saving in this Article of Military Expence, by the Mode recommended by the Governor General.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

You have been pleased to direct, through your Secretary, that the Establishment of Bullocks be reduced to 4074, the Number ordered to be retained, for the Service of Bengal and its Dependencies, by the Court of Directors; which Instructions I shall cause to be carried into Execution, with as little Delay as possible.

But

But previous thereto, I must request to be informed, if it be your Intention that this Number shall be the Establishment of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, exclusive of the Beasty Bullocks attached to the several Corps, which, till the Commencement of the present Contract, were entirely distinct from, and not included in, the Establishment of Bullocks for the Army. And I must take the Liberty of offering it as my Opinion, that the Bullocks employed in that Department of the Service, should again be kept separate, as the present reduced Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle will not, during the War, allow of their being furnished out of the fixed Complement, without subjecting some Parts of the Service to probable Inconveniencies.

I have the Honor to be,

Fort William,
10th May 1783.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G^o Stibbert.

Page 246. [February 13th. Yesterday the Secretary wrote a Letter to Mr. Fergusson, in Conformity to the Sentiments of the Majority of the Board, and this Day received the following Answer from the Contractor.

To William Bushby Esq. Secretary to the Board of Inspection.

Sir,

I have received the Favor of your Letter of the 12th instant, acquainting me, that the Honble. the Governor General and Council have been pleased to accede to my Proposals for surrendering my Contract on the 31st August 1784, as stated in my Address to them, dated 26th January; and informing me further of their Wish to retain a Relinquishment of it on the 1st of next Month, instead of 31st August 1784.] § (" and desiring me to inform them what my Profits would be " for the ensuing Six Months, that is, from 1st March 1784, to 31st August 1784. In Answer " to this Requisition, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that I calculate my Profits at the Rate of " 15,000 S^r R^r p^r Month, and which I hope the Board will be pleased to allow me for the Six " Months next ensuing. This, however, I submit to their Candour and Justice, being ever ready " to accommodate myself to their Views; but I hope they will not make the Compensation for " the Surrender less than the Sum I have here stated, as I can prove, that I have now upwards of " One Lack of Rupees of bad Debts on the Contract Books, which have been indispensably " occasioned by my being compelled to give my Agents an unlimited Credit during the War; " and to wipe off which, I have no Resource whatever, but my expected Profits from this to " August.

" For the Amount of my Stock and other Articles, stated in my Letter of the 26th, as well as " for the Compensation above-mentioned, I hope the Honble. Board will be pleased to issue Orders " on the Treasury in my Favour; as I have borrowed large Sums on Account of the Contract, " which is liable for them, and the only Fund from which they can be paid. The Surrender of " the Contract and of the Stock, as stated in my Letter of the 26th January, will of course be " made by me to you in the last Day of this Month, and I request the Board will issue the necessary " Orders for their being received, and for victualling the Europeans.

" Calcutta,
" the 13th February 1784.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) " John Fergusson Contr." (a) §

This Day the Secretary circulated the foregoing Letter, for the Sentiments of the Board upon it.

Page 249.
Feb. 17th.

The Papers respecting the Adjustment of the Bullock and Victualling Contracts circulated on the 13th instant, were returned this Day with the following Minutes.

§ (" Governor General.—The Contractor having computed his Profits at 15,000 Rupees p^r Month, " as gained upon an Average with all the Hazards of a perilous Campaign, and high Rate of " Grain attending that Part of his Stock which was in the Carnatic on Service; and as the In- " demnification for the Time to come, whatever shall be allowed, will be a clear Gain, without " either Risk or Trouble attending it, I am of Opinion, that an Allowance of 10,000 Rupees " p^r Month, for the ensuing Six Months, will be an equitable Accommodation, and recommend " that it be granted him in full for the Consideration of his yielding this Interval of the Period of " his Contract.

" I also agree and recommend, that, for the Amount of the Stock and other Articles specified " in Mr. Fergusson's Letter of the 26th ultimo, as well as for the Compensation above-mentioned, " an Account thereof be made out by the Secretary of this Department, and Orders upon the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1381.

“ Treasury issued to the Amount in Favour of the Contractor to be delivered by the Secretary
“ to Mr. Fergusson, on his final Surrender of the Contract; and the Secretary will consider the
“ last Monthly Returns as a Voucher of the Number of Cattle employed by the Contractor; and
“ in case any should be found deficient of the Establishment at the Expiration of this Month, when
“ the Whole are to be delivered over, the Contractor to be bound either to complete the Establish-
“ ment, or to make the necessary Deductions accordingly.

“ It is with great Satisfaction that I lay before the Board the accompanying Letter from the
“ Contractor, who has stated, with much Candour and Exactness, what his real Profits have been
“ during the War. This Letter will, I hope, fully contradict the various injurious Reports which
“ have been raised against the Terms of this Contract, the Profits of which have been greatly
“ exaggerated in private Letters from hence, and which have served to prejudice the Minds of
“ the People in England, and of the Court of Directors against it, as particularly appears from
“ their Letter of *
* Sic in Orig.

“ It is now made evident, that the Terms of this Contract were by no means too high; and I
“ am satisfied that every Man of Candour, and conversant in Business, will admit that a Profit of
“ 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. as stated by the Contractor, certified by his Book-keeper, and which can, if neces-
“ sary, be verified on Oath, was by no Means adequate to the great Risk to which he has been
“ exposed.

(Signed) “ W^a Hastings.

“ To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire.

“ Honble. Sir,

“ On a Supposition that the Terms I have submitted for surrendering the Bullock Contract
“ in August next, will be thought reasonable and agreed to, I beg Leave to make such Observa-
“ tions as may be useful regarding it in future.

“ During the War, 6,700 Bullocks were not always sufficient, extra ones having been required
“ at Times; but it now appears that on a Peace Establishment 4,074 will do, and as these will
“ belong to the Company, and fewer Sirdars and Drivers will be wanted, I conceive that the
“ Expence may be considerably reduced. The present Allowances to the Contractor,

	R ^a . A.		R ^a . A. P.
“ In Time of War, are $\frac{3}{4}$ Bullock,		“ In Time of Peace, when Bullocks	
“ 3 Seer of Grain, or, on March,		“ are not wanted for actual Ser-	
“ 4 Seer — — — — — 3 12		“ vice, it may be done, and by	
“ Allowance for Use, Hire, and		“ Agency, as follows:	
“ Casualties — — — — — 1 —		“ 2 Seer of Grain $\frac{3}{4}$ Bullock 2 8 —	
“ Picket Ropes, Bridles, Pads, &c. 1 —		“ Picket Ropes, &c. — — — 8 —	
“ $\frac{1}{2}$ a Driver — — — — — 2 8		“ $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Driver — — — — — 12 —	
“ $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Sirdar — — — — — 8		“ $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Sirdar — — — — — 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
R ^a — 8 12			3 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		“ Straw, Contingencies, &c. — — — — —	— 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		R ^a — 4 6 —	

“ 6,700 Bullocks, &c. at 8 12 — — — — —	7,03,500 — —
“ Which have been reduced to 4,074, at 8 12 — — — — —	4,27,770 — —
“ Saving already made by the Reduction of the Number — — — — —	2,75,730 — —
“ Further Saving that will be made by reducing the Expence of feeding “ as above, and by obtaining a Surrender of the Contract, and transact- “ ing the Business by Agency, viz.	
“ 4,074 on a War Establishment by Contract, S ^a R ^a A. P.	
“ at 8 12 — — — — —	4,31,251 9 6
“ 4,074 at 4 6 — — — — —	2,15,625 12 9
“ Saving — — — — —	2,15,625 12 9.
“ Total Saving — — — — —	R ^a 4,91,355 12 9

“ The Bullocks are now well seasoned and trained, and the Number of Sirdars and Drivers
“ can readily be augmented on an Emergency.

“ Tirroot and Dunbanga are the only Places where such Bullocks can be had; they cost there
“ from 20 to 30 Rupees each, and about as much more before they are trained and fit for
“ Service.

" My Profits during the War have only been 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent. on the Amount disbursed for vic-
 " tualling the Europeans, and furnishing Camels and Bullocks, which was not adequate to the
 " Risk; for, if the Marattas had entered the Provinces, I must have been ruined. These Profits
 " are also liable to a Reduction on Account of bad Debts, of which I now have Rupees
 " 1,00,213.

" I was under the Necessity of giving my Agents unlimited Credit, and as their Accounts could
 " not be furnished regularly, I often had no Check upon them until it was too late; such Incon-
 " veniences do not arise in Time of Peace.

" I shall with Pleasure attend when called, to give any Explanation that may be desired.

" My Reasons for taking the Liberty of stating these Facts to you, are on Account of the very
 " unjust Clamour which has been raised against the Bullock Contract, the Profits of which have
 " been exaggerated in a most incredible Manner.

" In order to be certain that my Calculations were right, I have desired my Book-keeper to
 " compare them with the Contract Books, and he will certify hereunder that they are exact.

" I have the Honor to be, most respectfully,

" Honble. Sir,

" Calcutta,

" the 3d February 1784.

" Your most obedient and most

" humble Servant,

(Signed)

" John Fergusson.

" P. S. The Calculation of R^s 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Bullock, is made on a Supposition that they remain at
 " fixed Stations; when on March, one Seer more Grain should be allowed, and a Driver to every
 " Two Bullocks; this will be a temporary Charge, which cannot now be estimated, and will
 " seldom be incurred in Peace.

(Signed)

" John Fergusson.

" I do hereby certify, that I have examined the Contract Books, and find that the afore-men-
 " tioned Calculations, regarding Profits and bad and doubtful Debts, are just.

(Signed)

" W^m Fairlie." (a) §

Mr. Wheler.—As there appears by the Account and Estimates before the Board, that a very
 considerable Saving will be effected in Favor of the Company, by procuring a Surrender of the
 Contract at this Time, upon the Conditions recommended by the Governor General, I am of
 Opinion that they should be proposed to the Contractor, and upon his acquiescing thereto, that
 the Contract should cease from the 1st Day of next Month, and the Business be finally closed.

16th February 1784.

Mr. Stables.—I have already expressed my Sense of the Obedience due to the Orders of the
 C^d Dⁿ, relative to the Bullock Contract, shall be very glad if any Diminution of Expence be
 effected by the Mode proposed by the Governor General.

It is not yet obvious to me that there will; but I cannot venture to give any further Opinion on
 this Point, until the Statement of all that is to be paid to the Contractor, as well as the Terms of
 the intended Agency, be explicitly laid before us.

(Signed)

J. Stables.

Page 259.

[The Secretary circulated the following Statement of Mr. Fergusson's Claim in Consequence of
 the Adjustment proposed; and on the same Day received the Governor General's Minute, propos-
 ing a Plan to conduct the Business, in future, by Agency, and recommending Sir Charles Blunt
 to be appointed to that Office.

STATEMENT of Mr. Fergusson's Claims, as admitted by the Board of Inspection.

	S ^a R ^s .	Cur ^t R ^s .
1st, Difference 'twixt the Price of Rum and Arrack, as already allowed by the Board's Resolution of the 23d August 1781,	—	45,410
2d, 4,074 Bullocks, at 40 S ^a R ^s each, is	1,62,960	1,89,033
3d, 142 Camels, at 250 S ^a R ^s D ^o	35,500	41,180
4th, 18 Breaking-in Carriages, at 800 S ^a R ^s D ^o	14,400	16,704
5th, Estimated Value of the Buildings	15,000	17,400
6th, Compensation for Surrender of the Contracts at the Expiration of the present Month	60,000	69,600
Total	S ^a R ^s 2,87,860	C ^t R ^s 3,79,327

18th Feb^r 1784.

E. E.

(Signed)

Will. Bushby, Secy.

17th February 1784.

Governor General.—The Governor General begs Leave to deliver in the Plan mentioned in his Minute of the * for conducting, by Agency, the Business of the late Army * Sic in Orig. Contract; and for this Purpose recommends, that a Company's covenanted Servant be appointed Agent for supplying and feeding Bullocks, &c. and for victualling the Europeans on the Bengal Establishment, under the following Regulations:

1st, That he shall receive the Stock of the late Contractor, as stated in his Letter dated the 26th January.

2^d, That his Expences for feeding, &c. be limited not to exceed the following Rate:

2 Seer of Grain $\frac{7}{8}$ Bullock	—	—	R ^s	2	8	—
Picket Ropes, &c.	—	—	—	—	8	—
$\frac{1}{8}$ of a Driver	—	—	—	—	12	—
$\frac{1}{16}$ of a Sirdar	—	—	—	—	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Straw, Contingencies, &c.	—	—	—	—	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

R^s 4 6 —

N. B. On March, One Driver to be allowed to every Two Bullocks, and Three Seers of Grain instead of Two Seer, which is taken from the Peace Establishment, as stated in the Contractor's Letter to the Governor General, dated 3d February 1784; but to be reduced as much as possible below this Rate, to effect which, a Reliance must be placed on the Fidelity and Activity of the Agent.

As to the Camels it is proposed, that they still be reduced as soon as it can conveniently be done, and till the Reduction takes place, the Agent to be allowed 16 Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Month for feeding them and for all other Charges attending them.

That the conducting of the Agency be subject to all the Controls and Checks, regarding Muster and Feeding, established in the late Contract, with this Addition, that the Commanding Officer at each Station shall grant a Certificate monthly of the Market Price, in his Camp or Cantonment, of such Articles as regard the Agency, and that this accompany the Monthly Account of the Agent: And whenever it shall appear from this Certificate, that the Price of Grain shall exceed Twenty-four Seer for One Rupee Sicca, in that Case alone shall a proportionable Excess above the limited Rate for Bullocks be allowed in the Accounts of the Agent. And in order to prevent the Swelling of Office Charges for Management, &c. at the Presidency and subordinate Stations, it is proposed, that the Agent be allowed a Commission of 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. for himself, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. upon the actual Disbursement for all Charges of Agents and Office whatever throughout the whole Army, which, according to the foregoing limited Rate, will amount to R^s 21,388 8 for himself, and 16,041 for all his Charges. And in order to encourage him to procure every Article at the cheapest Rate possible, the Governor General further proposes, that a Premium of $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted to the Agent out of the Saving that may be effected upon the limited Rate; for Example, if the Expences can be reduced to 4 R^s instead of 4 6 each Bullock, the Premium to be paid out of the Saving to the Agent will be as follows:

4,074 at R ^s 4 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ M ^o is $\frac{7}{8}$ Ann.	—	R ^s 2,13,885
4,074 at R ^s 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ M ^o is $\frac{7}{8}$ Ann.	—	1,95,552
Saving	R ^s	18,333
$\frac{1}{4}$ of which is to go to the Agent, being	R ^s	6,111

With Regard to the Agency for the Victualling Contract, it no further regards the Company, than to see that Justice be done to the Men. The Payment of this Agency, is a Stoppage of the Batta allowed to the Men; that is to say, the Agent shall receive the Batta, being 10 Sonaut Rupees on full, and 5 Sonaut Rupees on Half Batta, and furnish the Europeans with the same Articles as were supplied by the late Contractor; and in lieu of all contingent Charges for Office Sircars, Writers, or Transportation of Provisions and Liquor, the Agent shall be allowed a Commission of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. on the Amount of the Batta Rolls, which will come to about R^s 18,000 $\frac{7}{8}$ Annum.

With respect to the passing and Payment of the Bills of the Army Agent, it is proposed to be as follows: The Agent shall procure Muster Returns of the Cattle at all the different Stations of the Army monthly, which specify the Number of Bullocks and Drivers at each Station, and be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, and the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, under whose Directions the Cattle shall be mustered. The Price of Grain to be also certified in the Return. From the Returns so procured, the Agent shall form his Monthly Bill, which will of Course comprize the Whole of the Disbursements for Bullocks, and which shall be paid by the Military Paymaster General, provided he finds it to correspond with the Returns, and which, with the Agent's Receipt for the Amount of his Bill, shall be sufficient Vouchers to the Commissary General for passing the Charge in the Military Paymaster General's Accounts.—As to the

the Bill for victualling the Europeans, Batta Rolls shall be made out at each Station of the Army for each Company, which shall specify the Number of Europeans, the Number on Full and the Number on Half Batta, with the Reasons for receiving full Batta. This Batta Roll to be signed by the Captain or Commanding Officer of each Company, who shall be answerable to the Paymaster for any Retrenchments that may be made from it. The Batta Roll shall be discharged by the Military Paymaster of each Station, and shall be sent with his Monthly Accounts to the Commissary General, and the Batta Roll, countersigned as above-mentioned, shall be sufficient Vouchers for admitting the Charge in the Paymaster's Accounts.

The Agent to be furnished with Copies of all Orders issued by the Board, regarding the Bullocks and victualling the Europeans.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

The Governor General proposes Sir Charles Blunt for the Agency.](a)

18th. Mr. Stables delivers in the following Minute respecting the Adjustment of the Bullock Contract.

Ditto respecting the Transfer of the Garrison Carriage Agency to Colonel Pat. Duff.

[18th February 1784.

Mr. Stables.—I wish to convince the Court of Directors, that there is a Disposition in this Government to shew Obedience to their Orders, and I am determined that their Orders shall be the only Rule and Guide of my Conduct.

With respect to the Proposition now sent in Circulation for supplying the Army in future by Agency, I positively object to it, and will agree only to such Measures as are ordered by the Court of Directors, I mean by Advertisement; which is the only Mode of ascertaining the actual Expence, and the most beneficial to the Company, and perhaps no other will ever satisfy our Superiors that our Measures are not Jobs, or the Effect of private and secret Influence.]

§ ("With Respect to the Contractor's Claim now before me, amounting to R¹ 3,79,317, and the Adjustment of his Account, as I have already disapproved of that Contract in a different Station, it cannot be expected that I will counteract that Opinion, or make myself answerable. I must therefore leave it to those Gentlemen who were Parties of the Contract to close it, and to be themselves responsible for the Consequences of this Deviation from the Court of Directors Orders.

(Signed) "John Stables." (b)

Page 169.
February 24.
Mr Fergusson.

The Secretary received the following Letter and Enclosure from Mr. Fergusson, in reply to the Board's Resolution intimated to him on the 17th February instant.

To William Bushby Esquire, Secy to the Board of Inspection.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 17th instant, and cheerfully submit to the surrendering of my Contract on or before the 15th Day of next Month, upon being allowed a Compensation, at the Rate of Ten thousand Sicca Rupees $\frac{1}{12}$ Month, from that Time until the 31st of August next, And I engage to deliver over to the Agents of the Company, the Number of Cattle belonging to the Establishment, as stated in my Letter of the 26th ult^o, having accordingly directed my Agents to be prepared for doing so, as $\frac{1}{12}$ accompanying a Copy of circular Letter:—But, if any Cattle should be wanting, I hereby engage to replace such, or to pay for them at the same Rates which the Company allows me.

I therefore beg that the Orders on the Treasury may be granted to me as soon as possible, when I will deliver up the Contracts.

I have the Honour to be,

Calcutta,

24th Feb^r 1784.

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) John Fergusson, Contr.

Copy of circular Letter from the Contractor to the Agents, dated the 19th February 1784.

Sir,

I have agreed with Government to give up my Contracts for victualling the Europeans, and for supplying Bullocks and Camels, on the 15th next Month, by which Time they will appoint some Person to take Charge. All the Stock will then become the Company's Property; I therefore request you will have it in as good Order as possible, I mean the Bullocks, Camels, and Breaking-in Carriages; and if any of the latter are too old for Repair, I beg you will order new ones to be made—Any Buildings, Bungalows, or Sheds, which may have formerly belonged to the Contracts, as have been erected at my Expence, together with the Measures for Liquor, and any

(a) Vide supra, Page 1384.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1385.

other Implements that are now in Use for the victualling Branch, also the Accoutrements belonging to the Drivers and Cattle, are to be delivered over at the same Time with the Cattle.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

John Fergusson.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute respecting the Adjustment of the Bullock Contract, and Appointment of Sir Charles Blunt to the Agency. Page 317.
March 3d.
1784.

Mr. Wheler.—I have said less upon the Subject of the Bullock Contract, because my Sentiments were so fully recorded upon its Institution. I am nevertheless under the Necessity of observing, that however improvident the original Engagement may have appeared to me, I have the Satisfaction of seeing it closed with an Advantage to the Company of, at least, One Lack and a Half of Rupees; which Advantage results from the Difference between the Sum paid as an Indemnification to the Contractor, and the Monies he would have received had the Contract been continued till its intended Period. In respect to the Orders of the Court of Directors of advertising for sealed Proposals, the Experiment has already been tried with much Inconvenience to the Company, and Loss to the Party contracting. This requires no further Elucidation, it being perfectly well known to the Members of Government at the Time the Contract so entered into expired, and whether the Reduction from the present Contract of Sicca Rupees 8 '12 to S' R' 4 6 1/2 Month, will justify the Board in their Deviation from the strict Orders of the Company, must be determined by our Superiors, and can be as easily ascertained by many Individuals now residing in England, as it is already proved to my Satisfaction; and for the above Reasons I should think I did an Act of great Injustice to the Company, were I to withhold my Consent to the Redemption of the present Contract whenever the War with the different Powers of Hindostan shall be determined, and the principal Detachments re-united to the Army; it will then be proper to consider whether to continue the Agency now established, or to enter into a more permanent Engagement, by supplying the Army with Bullocks upon Contract for the Period recommended by the Court of Directors; and I therefore agree to the Appointment of Sir Charles Blunt.

4th. Resolved, That Sir Charles Blunt be appointed Agent for the Supply of Bullocks, and for victualling the Europeans upon Establishment, agreeable to the Plan proposed by the Governor General; and the Secretary do deliver the Treasury Orders for the respective Sums due to the Contractor, upon his receiving, on the Part of the Company, a Surrender of the Contractor's Right to the Contract, and a Certificate that the Number of Cattle and other Articles, mentioned in Mr. Fergusson's Letter of the 26th January last, have been completely and fully delivered to the Agent, or others authorized by him to receive them at the different Stations of the Army.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCVII.

Book 219. Page 763.

Page 763.

Extract of a Consultation of the 31st of January 1785.

Fort William, the 31st January 1785.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire.
John Macpherson,
and
John Stables, } Esquires.

Gentlemen,

At the Request of Sir Charles Blunt, Agent for feeding Bullocks, &c. and victualling the Europeans, I do myself the Honour of submitting to your Consideration certain Proposals, in addition to the Regulations established, for carrying on the Business of his Department. Commander in Chief.

The 1st Article relates to the Supply of Cattle in the Room of such as may die or become unserviceable, on which Point I have Twice observed to the Board in my Letters of the 8th of April and 7th of June last, and urged the Necessity of their fixing upon some Mode for replacing Casualties. The Sum which Sir Charles Blunt proposes, viz' 25 Rupees for each Bullock, and 200 for each Camel, being in my Opinion equitable both on the Part of the Company and of the Agent, may, I think, with Propriety be allowed. The Cattle thus provided by the Agent should be received under the same Checks as prescribed by the late Contract, and the same Rules observed in casting aged and worn out Cattle.

[12 G]

Article

Article the 2d respects the Bheesty Bullocks; these, as I represented in my Letter of the 7th of June, ought at all Times to have their full Allowance of Grain, in order to enable them to perform the severe and constant Work required of them; when entirely worn out they should be replaced by new ones, but if disabled in such a Manner only as a few Weeks will recover them, they should in that Case be exchanged from the Stock under Charge of the Agent.

By the 3d Article an Allotment of 200 Begahs of Grazing Ground is required for the Cattle, which may I conceive be allowed without any great Loss to the Company.

Article 4th represents, that no Provision is made for the Rent of Ground, Repairs of Sheds, and other Buildings at the different Stations, and for Repairs of Breaking-in Carriages. Sheds and other Buildings are no doubt requisite, but whether it was intended that these should be provided out of the Commission allowed to the Agent, the Board can best determine. The Public Service requires that the Breaking-in Carriages should be kept in Repair; and as no Allowance is expressly fixed for this Purpose a certain Sum should be granted.

The 5th and 6th Articles regard the Batta on Rupees, and the Variation of Weights at the different Stations, which being Matters not so immediately relating to the Public Service, I shall not trouble the Board with any Opinions thereon.

The 7th Article relating to the Supplies of Cash, is a Matter also that does not come immediately under my Notice.

I shall conclude this Letter with reminding the Board of a Representation from Colonel Duff, which, with my Letter of the 8th of April, I laid before them, respecting the Number of Drivers allowed by the Terms of the present Agency for Draft Cattle, which being no more than one to every Six Bullocks, is very insufficient to drive and take care of them in the Field and when the Troops are on a March.

Fort William,
15th January 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Giles Stibbert.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I beg Leave to represent to the Board, that the Commanding Officer at the Futty Ghur Station having thought proper to order a Change in the Food of the Cattle, from that Sort of Grain hitherto always given, to another Species of Grain called Moot, which at this Time happens to be somewhat cheaper in the Bazar than the usual Food, though in general it is dearer, and in all Probability will again become so; the Inconvenience that must arise to the Agent, in complying with this Order, will be great.

1st. Because Moot, being a small and very hard Grain, will not soften in cold Water, but requires boiling, to become a proper Food for the Cattle. For this additional Labour, the Number of Drivers now allowed is insufficient, and the Expence of Fuel and Pots will counter-balance any Difference of Price, besides being totally unprovided.

2dly. If the Food of the Cattle is liable to be changed as often as one Species of Grain becomes cheaper than another in the Bazar, it will be impossible for the Agent to make his Purchases of Grain in large Quantities, but must depend on daily Supplies from the Bazar, from which great Inconvenience may follow.

I therefore hope the Honble. Board will be pleased to order, that the Grain directed by their Order of Council of the 4th March last, to be given to the Cattle, is to be understood to mean, that Species of Grain always given in the Time of the late Contractor, and not Moot.

Fort William,
17th January 1785.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs, &c.
Charles William Blunt, Army Agent.

Regulations
for the Agency.

Farther Regulations for Feeding and Victualling Agency.

The Minute of Council of 4th March 1784, not having provided for the Supply of Cattle, specified in the Monthly Returns to be dead or become unserviceable, the Agent has thought it his Duty to purchase Cattle to supply such Deficiencies, and hopes he shall be allowed for the same, as well as have a fixed Rate, in future, for the supplying of Cattle dead, over-aged, or otherwise unserviceable, producing always the Commanding Officer's Certificate for the same. The Agent supposes that 25 R^s each, will not be more than sufficient to provide Bullocks agreeable to the Standard of 50 Inches, and 200 Rupees each for Camels.

2d. The constant hard Service of the Bheesty Bullocks requires, that they should, at all Times, have the full Allowance of Grain, and the frequent Demands of Commanding Officers for an Exchange of such as become unserviceable, make some Regulation on this Head necessary. To maintain therefore the Number of Carriage Cattle in good Condition, it will be necessary to order, that the Bheesty Bullocks have their full Allowance of Food, and that, instead of being exchanged from the Carriage Cattle as they become unserviceable, that they be sold, and replaced with new ones: and that no Bheesty Bullocks be exchanged, or their Loss, by Death, supplied until they have been so employed a full Year.

3d. That an Allotment of 200 Begahs of grazing Ground, for the Use of the Cattle which were proposed to be allowed to the late Contractor, be now granted to the Agent. Near Oriopary is a proper Spot.

4th. The

4th. The Rent of Ground, Repairs of Sheds and other Buildings at the different Stations, and Repairs of the Breaking-in Carriages, being unprovided for, the Agent requests that a fixed Allowance be made him for these, ~~and supposes that 200 Rupees~~ for the annual Repair of each Breaking-in Carriage, and 3,000 Rupees ~~per~~ Annum for Rent and Repairs of the Godowns and Sheds of all the Stations, may be thought reasonable.

5th. The Variety of Rupees in which Purchases are made in the upper Part of the Country, is attended with much Trouble and Inconvenience in settling the Accounts of the Agency, from the Difference in their Value, and the Difficulty of fixing a Standard for it, on Account of the Fluctuation in Batta attending them in the Bazar, and which seldom agrees with the Company's Rates. The Agent therefore requests that he may be allowed to make up his Accounts for the Stations of Cawnpore and Futtu Ghurr, as he has hitherto done, in Furruckabad Rupees, at the Company's Rate of Batta, and at the other Stations, in Sicca Rupees. The Agent admits, that some small Advantage may arise to him in this Calculation, but not more than will compensate for the constant Loss he sustains by the Exchange on his Supplies of Money at the different Stations and Detachments. Should this Mode of settling the Accounts be denied him, it may be difficult to avoid Cavil and Dispute, and will also be the Cause of much Delay in the Business, and render it exceedingly voluminous, on account of the Certificates which must be required to ascertain the Monthly Batta of the different Rupees.

6th. The Weights at the different Stations also vary; some are under and some over the Calcutta Bazar Weight, which the Agent has hitherto generally used as an Average, and hopes he may be allowed to do so for the same Reason of avoiding Dispute, &c. especially as he sustains Loss upon the Grain by every Kind of Wastage, as well as by the Distribution of it in small Quantities.

7th. The Agent being greatly distressed for Want of a regular and certain Supply of Money, and from not having received the Advance which the Board were pleased to order him, he has been under the Necessity of borrowing Sums of Money at Interest for conducting the Business, which Interest he hopes he may be allowed to charge, and that, in future, he may receive a regular monthly Payment from the Treasury of 25,000 Current Rupees, on Account of the Feeding; and that the Treasurer be also directed to pay the Amount of his Batta Bills monthly, upon being furnished with Orders from the Paymaster.

[N. B. The Agent begs Leave to observe, that having had no Authority to dispose of the lean, old, diseased, and galled Cattle, and to supply their Places with fresh young Stock, it cannot be expected their general Appearance should be improved, or indeed so good as formerly, especially as the present State of Cattle consists mostly of such as have been at Work Five or Six Years, a very small Number of them being less than Ten or Twelve Years old. Cattle for the Use of the Army are usually bought in at Four or * Five Years old, and may continue serviceable till Ten or Twelve. Supposing them to last even Ten Years, One Tenth Part of the whole Stock must necessarily be renewed annually, and the Omission of such Renewal will, of Course, give to the Whole an Appearance of Age and Decline.]

* Sic in Orig.

As it may possibly be remarked, that the Expences of the Agency have much exceeded the Calculation, the Agent desires to point out that the Excess will be seen to arise from the uncommon high Price of Grain. At several of the Stations it does not exceed the Allowance of 4 R^s 10 Aⁿ ~~per~~ Bullock, and at some it is under, unless when on Service; and there can be no Doubt, when Grain becomes cheap, the Expences will be generally under the established Rate of Allowance.

(Signed) Charles W^m Blunt, Army Agent.] (a)

Ordered, That the Letter from the Commander in Chief, together with its Enclosure, do lie for Consideration.

Agreed, that it be published to the Army, that the Grain, directed in the Order of the 4th March last to be given to the Cattle attached to the Army, is to be understood to mean Boot Grain, not Moot.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1389.

APPENDIX,

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXCVIII.

Book 434. Page 377.

Consultation of the 12th April 1779.

Fort William, the 12th April 1779.

Monday.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, President;
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires,
 Philip Francis, }
 and
 Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B.
 Mr. Wheeler indisposed.

Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 8th instant.

[Read, the following Propositions of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, referred from the Council to this Department.

Sir Eyre
 Coote's Pro-
 positions on
 Allowances
 drawn by Ge-
 neral Stibbert.

Propositions from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, referred to the Board of Inspection.

4. That the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares of the Revenue do devolve upon Sir Eyre Coote as Commander in Chief, from his Arrival at Fort William on the 23d of March, and that General Stibbert do only share as eldest Colonel from that Time.

5. That the 3000 Rupees per Month, lately granted to General Stibbert for contingent Expences in the Field, do devolve on General Coote from the 31st of March as Commander in Chief.

6. That the 16,000 Rupees per Annum for secret Intelligence do devolve on General Sir Eyre Coote from the 31st of March.

(Signed) W. Bruere, Acting Secy.]

Sir Eyre
 Coote's Mi-
 nute on the
 Subject.

§ (" Sir Eyre Coote delivers in the following Minute.

" The Reference I made to the Board on the Subject of General Stibbert's Allowances, which exceed mine by 82,750 Rupees per Annum, proceeded from an Idea that they were granted to him as Commander in Chief under this Presidency; and as on my Arrival at Fort William he could be no longer considered in that Capacity, whatever he drew under such a Denomination, must necessarily be discontinued to him.

" An Examination of the Minutes of Council has rendered me Master of the several Reasons assigned for granting him those Allowances; and my Researches on this Occasion have led me also to a Knowledge of the Sentiments which have been expressed by the Members of the Board in general, respecting the Insufficiency of the Salary allowed by the Court of Directors to their Commander in Chief in India.

" From a long Experience of the Service, I am thoroughly convinced of the Justice of this Opinion, and I am equally certain, that the Court of Directors never meant I should suffer in my private Fortune by carrying on the Public Service.

" You will please therefore, Gentlemen, to adopt such Measures as may prevent any unnecessary Expence from falling upon the Company, and which will at the same Time enable me to execute the Duties incumbent upon me as their Commander in Chief, to visit the several Stations of the Troops, or to take the Field, if necessary, without involving myself in Expences which I should be unable to support.

(Signed) " E. Coote." §

✍ [Mr. Francis.—I have prepared my Opinion on the Commander in Chief's Propositions, and beg Leave to lay it before the Board.

Mr. Francis's
 Opinion on
 Sir Eyre
 Coote's Pro-
 positions.

My Opinion on the Amount of General Stibbert's Allowances is very fully stated in the Consultation of the 14th of May 1778, and I adhere to it in every Particular. I think they should now be reduced to the Establishment, at which they stood during General Clavering's Command. This Establishment was formally referred to the Company, and confirmed by them in their Letter of the 24th of December 1776, Paragraph 49. I cannot consent to any Variation from the Allowances fixed for and enjoyed by General Clavering, without the Company's Orders. The very last which they have given us, and which Sir Eyre Coote brought out with him, direct, ' that Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote do receive the same Pay as Commander in Chief of their Forces in India, as was received by Lieutenant General Sir John Clavering.' If all the Allowances stated in the Propositions

Propositions are agreed to, the present Commander in Chief will receive Eighty-two thousand two hundred Current Rupees per Annum, ~~more than was received~~ by his Predecessor.

(Signed) P. Francis.]

§ (" Mr. Barwell.—As I expect in a short Time the Orders of the Company on the additional Allowances drawn by Brigadier General Stibbert, there does not appear any urgent Necessity to proceed in the Regulation of such Allowances, until the Arrival of the Company's Instructions. The Court of Directors, in fixing the established Salary for a Commander of all their Forces in India, have expressed it as a Salary: They, therefore, certainly intended it to be drawn free and disburthened from all Disbursements to be incurred in the immediate Execution of their Military Service; they certainly did not intend to put the Commander in Chief of all their Military Forces upon a meaner Establishment than the Provincial Commander in Chief at the other Presidencies, or General Stibbert, whose Allowance (the 49th Paragraph of their Letter of the 24th December 1776) is reckoned at 82,000 Rupees. These Facts are so very striking, that I cannot doubt of our having full Authority to regulate an Establishment for Sir Eyre Coote, while in the Field, as may be suitable to his high Rank, and bear some Proportion to the Allowances made to the subordinate Field Officers of this Government. I am for the Question, that a Field Establishment be formed for Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces, while in the Field.

Mr. Barwell's Minute on the Subject.

4. " Governor General.—The Allowance of 5½ Shares of the Commission on the Revenues was not an Emolument annexed to his Station, but a Bounty specially and personally granted to General Stibbert, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, in the 31st Paragraph of their General Letter of the 16th April 1777. It cannot therefore be taken from him, but by the same Authority.

Governor General's Answer to Sir Eyre Coote's Propositions.

5. " The Allowance of 3,000 Rupees per Month for contingent Expences in the Field; was granted to General Stibbert by a separate Act of this Board. Though their Resolutions upon this Subject have been various, yet the Opinions of the different Members respecting the Necessity of such an Allowance, have been generally the same, as may be seen by the Proceedings of the Board of the 29th February 1776, when this Subject was first brought under the Consideration of the Board, and for other Reasons rejected. For the Truth of this, I appeal particularly to the Opinions of General Clavering and Colonel Monson.

" This was never meant as an Allowance annexed to the Station of Commander in Chief; for when it was first proposed, General Stibbert was not considered as invested with that Character, but to defray the unavoidable Expences attendant on the Command in the Field.

" As the Resolution of the Board upon this Subject has been long since referred to the Court of Directors, with another relative Circumstance which must force their Attention to it, and draw from them a clear Decision upon it; and as that Decision may be expected with the First Dispatch of the Season, I think it would be improper and irregular to make any Alteration in it at this Time.

" 6. I do not recollect any Order which authorises General Stibbert to draw a fixed Sum for Secret Service. This is an Expence in it's Nature variable; and the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 24th December 1776, have expressly directed that it shall not be fixed, but that ' Colonel Stibbert,' (that is the Commander in the Field) ' shall be paid such Expences as shall appear to us to have been necessarily incurred by him from Time to Time on that Account.'

" I apprehend that this is a Service which will properly and exclusively belonging * to the Commander in Chief, whenever his Situation will enable him to assume the Charge of it; and that General Stibbert should be accordingly directed to conform to his Orders respecting it.

* Sic in Orig.

" Governor General.—Respecting the incidental Charges of the Commander in Chief, when he is in the Field, or, which in this Point will be equivalent, when he is absent from the Presidency, I shall premise the following Observations.

Governor General's Minute, and Observations on the incidental Charges of the Commander in Chief,

" 1st. The present Allowances, drawn by Brigadier General Stibbert, are as follow:

" Pay, as Brigadier General, 750 l. per Annum, or	—	7,500
" Table Expences in the Field	—	60,000
" Contingent Expences in the Field	—	36,000
" Commission on the Revenue, C ^t R ^s 21,368, or	—	19,250

Sonant Rupees — 1,22,750

" I do not reckon the Allowance for Secret Service, because I regard it as a Public Charge, in which he has no Interest, or other Concern, than faithfully to disburse what he draws.

" 2d, Of the above Establishment, the following Sums have been allotted to General Stibbert, by the express Appointment of the Court of Directors :

" Pay, as Brigadier General	—	—	—	—	7,500
" Table Charges in the Field	—	—	—	—	60,000
" Commission on the Revenues at that Time, as I find it computed in Mr. Francis's Minute of the 14th May	—	—	—	—	
" 1778, C ^t R ^t 24,486, or	—	—	—	—	22,059
Sonaut R ^t					89,559

" 3d, The Salary allowed to the Commander in Chief, by the fundamental Regulations of this Government, is 6,000 l. per Annum, or Rupees 60,000.

" 4th, This Sum is expressed to be in lieu of all Charges and Contingencies in the Field; but the Court of Directors have since granted to their First Colonel on this Establishment, as I have remarked above, an annual Stipend of 89,559 Rupees, a Sum exceeding that of the Commander in Chief by nearly 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.

" But it cannot be supposed that the Court of Directors ever meant to invert the Order of the Service, and that in so great a Degree, as to make so partial and unjust a Distinction between an Officer, placed not by Selection, but by casual Succession, at the Head of a single Establishment, and the Commander in Chief of all the British Forces in India. Therefore, when they passed these Grants to Colonel, now General Stibbert, they virtually established a Precedent for a proportionate Augmentation of the Allowances of the Commander in Chief; for it cannot be disputed, that his unavoidable Expenses in the Discharge of the various Duties annexed to his Station, must greatly exceed those of General Stibbert in a limited Command; and I will presume, that had it been at the same Time proposed to ascertain the Allowances of the Commander in Chief, they would have augmented them proportionably." §

and Motions. [On the premised Grounds I move,
1st, That the Commander in Chief be allowed to draw for the Expenses of his Table, when he is in the Field, the Monthly Sum of 7,500 Sonaut Rupees, or 90,000 Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum.

2d, That the Commander in Chief be authorized to draw for the following Establishment, for himself and his Staff when he is in the Field, in lieu of travelling and all incidental Charges whatever when in the Field.

ESTABLISHMENT for General Coote and his Staff.

12 Budgerows	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	1,800
30 Boats	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	1,200
10 Elephants	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	750
200 Coolies	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1,000
28 Hircarrahs	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	196
1 Head ditto	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30
1 Nail	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
50 Lascars	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	400
1 Serang	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20
2 Tindals	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	30
4 Hackeries	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	120
2 Gurrymen	—	—	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	15
2 Writers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Stationary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
12 Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
St R ^t								6,326

The Sums which I have annexed to the Establishment, are added merely to shew the computed Amount of it, but are not taken from any correct Authority, nor meant to be a Part of the Proposition; if this Motion shall be agreed to, it will be the Province of the Commissary General to affix the Rates of Expence to each Article, and I shall propose that they be referred to him for that Purpose.

Mr Francis's
Opinion on
the Governor
General's
Motion.

Mr. Francis.—On the Principles on which the Opinion I have already given was founded, I have much more Reason to object to the Establishment now proposed, than to the Commander in Chief's first Propositions; all the Allowances granted to General Stibbert, as Commander in Chief or otherwise, and which I have constantly objected to as excessive, are to be continued, and at the same Time a totally new Establishment created, amounting to the Monthly Charge of Current Rupees 15,302 7 3, or 1,83,629 7 per Annum. I am against the Motion.]

§ (" Mr. Barwell.—I cannot concur in Opinion with Mr. Francis, that the proposed Establishment is a double one. I do not understand these Allowances are to be drawn upon any other Occasion than that for which it is expressed, for the General's Expences in the Field. There is no immediate Call, that I know of, upon the Commander in Chief to leave the Presidency, and before a Month is passed, we shall, in all Probability, receive the Orders of the Court of Directors, whether Brigadier General Stibbert is to draw the Allowances which he is now entitled to receive, or whether they are to cease. In either Case, the Necessity of the Establishment now proposed for the Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces is but a single Establishment; nor is this a Monthly Establishment, or if it was, is it of the Extent stated; it is an Establishment only to be drawn when the publick Service calls the Commander in Chief from the Presidency. That it will be drawn, I admit; but it is not probable it will be drawn through the whole Year; besides, it is a Charge limited to a specific Sum, but does not necessarily include the Expenditure of the whole Amount. I agree to the Proposition.

" Governor General.—I agree to the Proposition.")

Mr. Barwell's
Opinion
thereon.

§ [Resolved, That the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in India be allowed to draw, for the Expences of his Table when he is in the Field, the monthly Sum of Seven thousand five hundred Sonaut Rupees, or Ninety thousand Rupees per Annum.

Governor General's
Opinion.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in India be allowed to draw for the following Monthly Establishment for himself and his Staff, when he is in the Field, in lieu of travelling and all incidental Charges whatever when in the Field :

Resolutions
and

12 Budgerows.	1 Head Hircarra.	4 Hackeries.
30 Boats.	1 Naib.	2 Gurrymen.
10 Elephants.	50 Lascars.	2 Writers.
200 Coolies.	1 Serang.	Stationary.
28 Hircarrahs.	2 Tindals.	12 Horses.

Ordered, That this Establishment be referred to the Commissary General, with Directions to affix the Rates of Expence to each Article specified therein.] (a)

Order to the
Commissary
General.
10th April.

Mr. Wheler having delivered the following Minute, on the foregoing Proceedings being shewn to him by the Secretary, it is entered in this Place for the Sake of Connection.

16th April 1779.

Mr. Wheler.—The Arguments made use of by the Governor General, to evince the Necessity of an Augmentation of Allowances to the Commander in Chief, when in the Field, are by no Means sufficient to obviate those Objections which, from a perfect Knowledge of the Regulations alluded to, suggest themselves to my Mind.

Mr. Wheler's
Minute on the
Allowances
granted to the
Commander
in Chief.

In the First Place, the Allowance to the Commander in Chief, by the fundamental Regulations of this Government, was not an Act of the Court of Directors, but of the Proprietary at large convened together for that Purpose, and by their Orders communicated to their Servants in Bengal, by the executive Part of their Constitution, the Court of Directors; thence it appears to me neither optional in the Court of Directors to increase or diminish an Allowance voted to their Commander in Chief by a general Court of Proprietors. For if it was, with the same Degree of Propriety that the Court of Directors could revoke the Orders of their Constituents, by augmenting an Allowance fixed as above to their Commander in Chief, they might revoke any and every Act of the Proprietors at large.

It naturally follows, that the Court of Directors do not, in themselves, possess the Power of altering the Allowance fixed to the Office of the Commander in Chief; and it is equally conclusive with me, that no such Power can possibly be vested in our Board.

But, even admitting their Power, it is plain from the 5th Paragraph of their General Letter, dated 7th May 1778, by the Stafford, that it was not their Intention to deviate from the established Allowance granted to their late Commander in Chief.

Without entering therefore into the Detail of this Business, or expressing my Disapprobation of the Enormity of each particular Article of Increase, I shall content myself with objecting to any further Allowances being made to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, than the Court of Directors have, in the 6th Paragraph of their General Letter, dated 29th March 1774, directed to be paid to Lieutenant General Sir John Clavering, an Extract of which I shall here subjoin.

' And that there be paid to him the Sum of Six thousand Pounds Sterling p^{r} Annum, in full for his Services as Commander in Chief, and in lieu of Travelling Charges, and of all other Advantages and Emoluments whatever, except his Salary of Ten thousand Pounds p^{r} Annum, established by Law, and ordered to be paid him as One of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal.'

(Signed)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis,
Eyre Coote.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXCIX.

Book 25.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 14th January 1780.

29th Septem^r.

59. General Sir Eyre Coote deeming it necessary to visit the different Stations of the Army in order to form such Military Arrangements as the Service may require, and to attend to the Introduction of a new Plan of Regulations for the Improvement of your Forces on this Establishment, which has been recommended by him, revised by us in the Military Department, and proclaimed by our Authority, left the Presidency for that Purpose in September last, and is now at Allahabad or Lucknow.

✍

[60. As the Presence of the Commander in Chief will be mostly confined to the Grand Posts of the Army in the Dominions of the Vizir, we thought it but just to include the Field Allowances and travelling Charges which had been annexed to his Station by our Resolution in the Inspection Department, in our Demand upon the Vizir, from the Date of his passing the Carumnassa, as the Vizir, exclusive of the fixed Subsidy for one Brigade stationed for the Defence of his * guaratied Dominions, is bound to discharge the actual Expences of all the Troops employed for the Protection of the Countries lying beyond that Line; we therefore wrote to the Resident to this Effect, and he has acquainted us with the Vizir's ready Assent to his Proposal. (a)]

* Sic in Orig.

10th Decembr.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

✍

A P P E N D I X, N° CC.

Book 450. Page 323.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th March 1782.

Fort William, the 25th March 1782.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheler,

John M^c Pherfon,

} Esqu res.

Lieu^t Gen^l Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

The Company's Ships Queen and Fortitude being ready to sail,
Resolved, that the following Letter be written by these Ships to Fort St. George.

To Fort St.
George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Having laden the Ships Queen and Fortitude with Grain and Military Stores for the Service of your Presidency and the Army, we now dispatch them agreeably to the Sailing Orders, of which a Copy is enclosed. Bills of Lading for their Cargoes will be forwarded to you by the Person who dispatches them from the Barabella, and Invoices shall follow by another Opportunity.

P. 325.

Having received a Letter from the Agent for Supplies, enclosing one which he received in Answer to his Demand on the Owner of the Crespigny for the Deficiency of her Cargo at Madras, together with one written to him by Captain Lewis of the Valentine on a similar Subject, we think it necessary to transmit Copies of those Papers for your Information.

Fort William,
25th March 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)

We are, &c.

P. S. We enclose an Extract of a Letter which we received some Time since from the Agent for Supplies, explaining Accounts of Deficiency received from you, with the Papers therein referred to.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William,
25th March 1782.

We are, &c.

P. 325.
First Select
Committee,
Bombay.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1396.

[Read,

[Read, the following Letter from the Accomptant General.

P. 357.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

In Obedience of your Orders of the 12th November 1781, I have now the Honour to report to you, that, on an Examination of the Accounts of the Agent for the Supplies to the other Presidencies, I find them to be correct in their Additions and Calculations; that they correspond with those of the Treasury in the Sums charged in the latter as advanced to him; that the Sums charged in his Accounts correspond with the Invoices of Supplies sent to the other Presidencies; that the Commission charged at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. upon the Provisions supplied, upon the Charges of shipping them, and upon the Freight, is accurately computed.

The Agent being upon Honour with respect to the Sums charged in his Accounts, for the Cost of the Articles supplied, I did not think myself authorised to require any Voucher of the Sums charged for the Demurrage of Sloops, either as to the Time of Detention or the Rate of the Charge, or of those for the Articles lost in going down the River, and on that Ground I thought myself equally bound to admit the Sums acknowledged as received for the Sales of Goods returned, without requiring Vouchers of the Rates at which they were sold.] (a)

List of Accounts examined and herewith submitted to the Honble. Board.

Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Agent for Supplies to the other Presidencies, from the 18th December 1780 to the 31st of January 1781.

Do. Do. Do. from the 1st February to the 28th January 1781.

Do. Do. Do. from the 1st March to the 30th April 1781.

Do. Do. Do. from the 1st May to the 30th September 1781.

Do. Do. Do. from the 1st October to the 31st December 1781.

Account Sales of Rice, Tamarind, and One Cask of Salt Provisions returned from the Ship Freeman.

Account Sales of Oil and Ghee returned damaged from the Ship Crespigny.

Account Current of Rice and fundry Stores lost in the Snow George, belonging to Mr. Pugh, which broke from her Anchors off the Old Fort, and was overfet by a North Wester on the 27th March.

Account of Rice and Doll lost in going down to be laden on the Crespigny.

Account of Sloops Demurrage, going down to be laden on several Ships.

Account of fundry petty Charges for St. Helena Stores and Sloops Demurrage.

Account of 200 Bags of Rice lost in Bhur going down to be laden on the Ship Royal Charlotte.

Account of Sloops Demurrage going down to be laden on several Vessels.

Fort William, Accountant General's
Office, the 28th January 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W^m Larkins,

Accountant General.

[Ordered, that the Accounts inclosed in the above Letter be returned to the Accomptant General.

The Board observe that the Rates of the Purchases made by the Agent being in general low, and his Charges reasonable, excepting Freight, which has been raised by the excessive Demand for Grain at Madras, and Commission upon the same, which has consequently been enhanced in Proportion;

Agreed, that his Accounts be passed up to the 31st December 1781 in their present Form; but from that Period that he draw no more Commission on the Freight, Charges of Shipping, or any other Charges, than the Rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. being the customary Amount drawn by Merchants:

And, as an Equivalent for any Advances of Money which it may be necessary for the Agent to make for carrying on the Service, if there should not be Assets in the Treasury to answer the Drafts made upon it in his Favour, Resolved, That he be allowed the current Interest of Calcutta upon all such Drafts from the Day of their Dates, until they shall be completely liquidated.

Ordered, that Notice thereof be sent to the Accomptant General, and to the Sub-treasurer.] (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

Edw^d Wheler,

John Macpherson.

(a) Vide supra, P. 1404.

(b) Vide supra, P. 1405.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCI.

Book 427.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th of September 1781.

Fort William, 7th September 1781.

Pub. Dept.
Friday.At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheeler Esquire.The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read the following Letter and Enclosures from Fort St. George.

Fort St.
George,
29th July.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We have had the Honor to receive your Letter of the 22d ultimo.

A Consciousness of the Difficulty of your getting Tonnage for the Conveyance of Supplies to this Presidency, led no doubt to the Suggestions in the Letter of 21st May from the late Government here, concerning the free Importation of Coast Salt into Bengal as the Means of securing sufficient Tonnage. We are aware that such a Liberty could answer no good End, unless it were by proper Regulations confined to Vessels bound to make their Returns in Grain to this Presidency. Should Tonnage even then be not more easily procured, or Rate of Freight on the public Account diminished, the Measure might however operate to encourage the private Trade of Grain, by which we might be supplied, especially if it be true that the small Vessels called Donnys cannot on the likely Profits of returning Cargoes of Grain afford to go in Ballast in Search of it.

No Regulation to be made at this late Period can indeed serve to increase the Importation of Rice to this Coast during the present Season, and can have in View only to secure that Plenty for the next Year, which would prevent the Distresses and the Delay in our Military Operations, which from a Scarcity of Provisions we have hitherto experienced.

It was probable that the Presence of His Majesty's Squadron on this Coast would render the Intercourse perfectly safe, between the Ports in the Northern Circars and those of the Carnatic. The Fact is however otherwise. The Possibility of the Return of the French Fleet not only announced on its Departure from hence, but mentioned as a Certainty in some Letters lately intercepted by Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, has made it necessary for him to keep most of his Ships together to the Southward in the Neighbourhood of Negapatam, being the most likely Place from whence in the present Monsoon he may follow the Motions of the French Fleet, as soon as it shall appear on the Coast: In the mean Time several Vessels under English Colours have been taken to the Northward, as appears by the enclosed Papers. The Exportation of Grain is therefore almost entirely stopped from thence: it can be revived only by the Removal of all Danger, or the Possibility of great Gain: For in all commercial Undertakings the Prospect of Profit must at least be equal to the Chance of Loss: But we are conscious how much better Judges you are of the Regulations which in your Presidency would really tend to our Advantage, and shall therefore securely leave them to your Consideration.

On our Parts, we mean to encourage the Importation of Grain, by extending the Suspension of all Duties thereupon until the End of the next Season, as you are pleased to advise us to do, and we request you will make known our Intentions accordingly.

• Sic in Orig.

We are thankful to you for having honoured the Bills drawn on * from this Presidency, as well as for your Intention of sending us the Stores of which an Indent was transmitted to you from hence.

We have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Macartney
and Council.Fort St. George,
29th July 1781.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Read, another Letter, as follows, from Fort St. George.

Fort St.
George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Season for making a Passage to China is now so far advanced, and the great Risque the Fortitude and Valentine would be exposed to, of meeting the Enemy's Frigates or Privateers, which we have Accounts have been dispatched to cruize on our China Trade, have determined us to alter the Destination of those Ships, and to employ them in transporting Grain to us, of which, on Account of the great Demands of the Army, our Stock is reduced to a very low Ebb. We have therefore ordered them to be cleared with all possible Expedition, and mean to send them to you in Ballast,

Ballast. They will be in Readiness to sail by the 28th of this Month, and we understand that were you to have Cargoes of Grain lying prepared for them at Culpee, to be put on board them immediately on their Arrival in the River, they might be returned hither before the breaking up of the Monsoon. We beg Leave to recommend this Object to your particular Attention, as the Accomplishment of it would be the Means of affording us a Supply at a Time when we shall stand most in Need of Assistance; and by expediting the Delivery of their Cargoes on the Return of the Fortitude and Valentine, we might have the Benefit of their Tonnage a second Time on the same Service.

Herewith you will receive a Packet from the Honble. Court of Directors, addressed to your Presidency, received 7th Valentine.

We are, &c.

Fort St. George,
21st August 1781.

(Signed) Macartney
and Council.

Ordered, that the Attornies to the Agent for Supplies be directed to send down immediately to Kedgerie compleat Cargoes of Rice to wait the Arrival of the Fortitude and Valentine, and that Directions be given to the Commanders of these Ships to exert themselves to the utmost of their Power in having their Ships loaded as expeditiously as possible, that they may be able to return to the Coast before the Change of the Monsoon, and on no Account to leave their respective Ships, or suffer any of their Officers or Men to come up to Town, as the Season is so far advanced as not to admit of the least Delay.

Ordered, that the Agent for loading and unloading the Indiamen be instructed to attend particularly to the Execution of the above Resolutions, reporting to the Secretary the Progress he makes, and the Cause of any Obstacle that may be thrown in the Way.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We have received your Letters of the 29th July and 21st ultimo.

Port St.
George.

We now dispatch the Neptune with Grain, &c. for your Presidencies, agreeably to the Invoice and Bills of Lading, which will be forwarded by the Person who delivers Captain Scott his sailing Orders at Ingillee.

The Agents for Supplies having delivered in an aggregate Account of Grain, &c. dispatched from hence by him in the Course of last Season, we enclose a Copy of it for your Information.

He has also delivered in a Representation relative to the short Delivery of the Freight, shipped by him on the Free Mason, Captain Williams, in January last, Copy of which we enclose, and request you will be pleased to furnish the President and Council of Bombay with the Information necessary to enable them to adjust this Business, either with Captain Williams or his Owners.

Agreeably to your Desire we sent down to Kiajeree compleat Cargoes of Rice for the Valentine and Fortitude, and we hope that these Ships will arrive in Time to secure the Delivery of their Lading before the Change of the Monsoon.

Fort William,
7th September 1781.

(No Signature at the End of this Letter.)

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

[Read, the following Letter from Bombay.

Bombay.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Consignment of Rice by the Devonshire Grab.

The Charges of this Rice are so excessively high and unusual to us, particularly the Articles of Freight and Commission, that they could not but attract our Observation, and they engaged our Attention the more strongly, as we understand a large Quantity is provided for this Presidency upon the same Terms. The Rice, with the Addition of the Charges, stands the Company in upwards of Nine Rupees a Bag at Calcutta, and we have judged it incumbent on us to take Notice so far of this expensive Supply, as this Presidency will, of Course, stand charged with a heavy Debt on that Account; and our Wants were not so pressing as to require so expensive a Relief.] (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Bombay Castle,
26th April 1781.

W^m Hornby,
and Council.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Bombay.

In January last we shipped on the Free Mason, Captain Williams, a Quantity of Grain, for Bombay; but this Vessel having called at Fort St. George, it was, at the particular Desire of the

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1406.

President

President and Council, landed there. By a Report from the Agent of Supplies, (Copy of which we enclose for your Information), it appears that there has been a considerable Deficiency in the Delivery: We therefore refer this Matter to you, that you may either settle with Captain Williams or Mr. Sibbald, the Owner of this Ship. We have requested the Gentlemen at Madras to furnish you with such Papers as they may deem necessary for recovering the Company's Property.

Fort William,
the 6th Sept^r 1781.

(No Signature at the End of this Letter.)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCII.

Book 452. Page 423.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th of November 1783.

Fort William, the 24th November 1783.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires
John Stables,

Read a Letter, as follows, from the acting Accountant General.

Actg Accot
General, ad
Sept.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

1st. The Accountant General, prior to his Embarkation for Bombay, having reported on the Accounts of the Agent of Supplies to the other Presidencies, so far up as the 1st of Jan^y 1782, it has devolved on me to lay before your Honble. Board a Report, containing the Result of my Investigation of the Accounts of that Officer, from the said Date up to the 30th of June 1783, in the Course of which, I beg Leave to premise, that I have strictly adhered to the Rules which the Accountant General adopted for his Guidance in the Audit of the Agent's Accounts, to the Date at which it ceased, and which I must therefore consider as having received your Sanction.

2d. Due Credit appears to have been given by the Agent for the Sums charged to him by the Accounts of the Treasury, and, saving the Articles which on the above Ground I point out for the Determination of the Honble. Board, I find not any others which are Subjects of Remark, his Additions and Calculations being correct, and the Sums placed by him to the D^t of the Company, corresponding with the Invoices which he has furnished.

3d. The Sum credited in his Abstracts for March 1782, corresponds with the Account debited by him for the Cargo of the Royal Admiral, returned after deducting sundry petty Charges incidental to the packing up and shipping it.

4th. The Board will judge of the Propriety of the Charge made in June 1782, for cutting Eight Seals, Sicca Rupees 32, which the Agent informs me were for sealing the Bags according to the Order of the Board.

5th. The Remark on the 3d Article is applicable to the Sum credited by the Agent in July last, for the Cargo of the Diana, Henry, and Nancy, also to the Sum credited by him in August 1782, on Account of the Cargo of the Rumbold returned.

6th. The following Charges also from an Article for the Determination of the Honble. Board;
26 Bolts of English Canvas for Tarpaulings, to cover Rice, &c. at 55 S^r R^s

each	1430	0	0
Sail-makers Work.—Making 20 Tarpaulings	188	6	0
	Sicca R ^s	1,618	6 0

7th. The Sums credited by the Agent in his Abstract for September 1782, and throughout the subsequent Months, for the Freight of Mr. Touchett's Vessels, correspond with those included in the Invoices of Rice, &c. laden on them, and charged for by the Agent in his Accounts.

8th. The Remark on the 3d Article is applicable to the Sum credited by the Agent in September, on Account of the original Invoices of the Northumberland and Warren, and on Account of Freight received back from the Owners of the Diana, Henry, and Nancy, and Commission thereon, 5 p^{er} Cent.

9th. The

9th. The Sums credited by the Agent in his Abstract for November 1782, on Account of Commission erroneously charged on the Freight of the following Vessels belonging to Mr. Samuel Touchett, is accurately computed, viz^t on the Mary, Friendship, Betsey, Black Prince, and Charlotte; also the Sum credited for the same Reason, on Account of the Freight of the Warren; which Ship was taken up by the Board.

10th. The Remark on the 3d Article is applicable to the Credit given on Account of the Cargo of the Floyer returned.

11th. The Charge of Commission paid to William Hamilton at Coringo, on 16 Coast Vessels, procured by him at and under 3½ Sicca Rupees $\frac{7}{8}$ Bag. The Honble. Board can only determine whether this was authorized by them, or should be admitted, being at 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. S^r R^r 2,486 0 0
And Dunnage ————— 116 0 0

12th. The Agent, in May 1783, makes the following Charges; viz^t
For Rice laden on Mr. Touchett's Vessels, as $\frac{7}{8}$ Account Particular, No. 1 - 72,382 0 10
For D^o dispatched $\frac{7}{8}$ D^o, No. 2 ————— 19,486 13 11
For D^o D^o $\frac{7}{8}$ D^o, No. 3 ————— 1,955 3 2
93,824 1 11

The Agent never having sent to this Office any Invoices of the above Rice, nor Lifts containing the Names of the several Vessels on which it is stated to have been laden, these Particulars remain still to be explained; for, as it does not appear that any of those Vessels ever sailed out of the River, the Whole of the above Rice should be accounted for by the Agent.

13th. He charges for Rice at St. Helena, Stores dispatched to the Europe Ships, and not received by them.

As $\frac{7}{8}$ Account Particular, No. 4, C^r ————— 27,415 12 10
Also for Gunney Bags in Store, D^o No. 5 ————— 3,573 10 5
C^r ————— 30,989 7 3

As the Stores and Rice have been received back, the Agent is answerable for them, or what they may sell for.

[14th. I find, that during the Period for which the Agent's Accounts are now under Investigation, he includes the Costs of Bags, Matts, Jarrs, and Dupperts, with the Merchandize, and says, that he regards them as Purchases; the Board will therefore determine whether these Articles come within this Description, or should be considered as a Part of the Charges.] (a)

15th. List of Accounts examined, and herewith submitted to the Honble. Board.

Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Agent for Supplies to the other Presidencies, from the 1st January to the 28th February 1782.

D ^o	————	D ^o from 1st to the 31st March 1782.
D ^o	————	D ^o from 1st to the 30th April D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o from 1st to the 31st May D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for the Month of June 1782.
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— July D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— August D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— Sept ^r D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— October D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— Nov ^r D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— Dec ^r D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— Jan ^r 1783.
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— Febr ^r D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— March D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— April D ^o .
D ^o	————	D ^o for ————— June D ^o .

No. 1. Account Demurrage paid for Bhurs to Kedgerce, charged in the Agent's Abstract for January and February 1782.

No. 2. Account of Rice lost and damaged by stormy Weather, from the 23d January to the End of February 1782.—No. 3. Account Difference of Commission between 15 and 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ Cent. on his Disbursements, on Accounts of Charges Merchandize, from the 31st December 1781, to the 29th March 1782.—And No. 4. Account Interest due to the Agent for Supplies on the Orders of Treasury granted to him from the 31st December 1781, are charged for in March 1782.

No. 5. Charges lading and relanding Mr. Touchett's Vessels at Myapore.—No. 6. Account Charges building Two Gollahs at Harrah, for depositing Backargunge Rice, and 3 Gollahs for depositing Rice returned from Mr. Touchett's Vessels, are charged for in April 1782.

No. 7. Account of Disbursements for the Hire and Demurrage of Bhurs and Sloops employed to lade the Europe Ships at Kedjeree, and the Barrabulla, charged in May 1782.

No. 8. Account Charges of building Three Gollahs in the Cooley Bazar, ordered by the Honble. the Governor General and Council on the 25th April.—Charged in June 1782.

No. 9. Account Deficiency of Rice returned from the Snow Triumph, with Charges unlading the whole Cargo, and relading again: Also Account Deficiency of Rice and Ghee returned from the Sloop Peter, with Charges as above: Likewise, D^o and D^o from the Sloop Right, with Charges as above.—Charged in July 1782.

No. 10. Account Deficiency of Rice reladed by Order of the Governor General and Council, in March and April 1782, from Samuel Touchet's Vessels.

No. 11. D^o D^o D^o D^o charged in March 1783.

No. 12. Account of Deficiency of St. Helena Stores returned from the Europe Ships in July 1782, March and April 1783.—No. 13. Account of Rice lost on the Way to the Europe Ships at Kedjeree and Culpee.—Charged in April 1783.

No. 14. Account of Rice, &c. laden on Mr. Touchet's Vessels in January and February 1783.—No. 15. Account of D^o dispatched to D^o Vessels at Mayapore.

No. 16. Account of Rice, &c. received from D^o Vessels in March and April 1783.—No. 17. Account of Rice, &c. and St. Helena Stores dispatched to the Europe Ships at Kedjeree, in March and April 1783.—No. 18. Account Charges lading and weighing Rice, received from Rungpore.—And No. 19. Account Charges incurred for the Hire of Sloops and other Craft.—Charged in May 1783.

Fort William,
Accountant Gen^l Office,
the 2d Sept^r 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) James Miller,
Act^g Acco^t Gen^l.

[Read the following Remarks from Mr. Auriol on the preceding Letter.]

Mr. Auriol's
Remarks.

§ ("Remarks on the Accountant General's Audit, dated 2d September 1783.

"On Paragraph 4th. These Eight Seals are in Store, and ready to be delivered up.

"6th, These Tarpaulings were made to cover and preserve Rice, in the Way down to the Ships at Culpee and Kidjeree; Seven of them have been lost in this Service, and the Remainder sold at Outcry, for which Credit will be given.

"9th. Commission was charged as usual in my Office on the Invoices by these Vessels, but it occurred to me that the Engagements for freighting them had been concluded by the Board, and not immediately with me; for this Reason I thought I was not properly entitled to the Commission. I therefore struck out what had been already charged, carried the Amount of it to Credit, and desisted from charging any on Mr. Touchet's Vessels from that Time.")

[11th. This was incurred as the necessary Consequence of employing an Agent at Coringa to perform the Service; but I limited the Amount of Freight, under which only I would allow him to charge Commission, in order to stimulate the Endeavours of this Agent, Mr. Hamilton, to engage Vessels at as low a Freight as possible. The antecedent Season he charged the same Commission upon all the Vessels he had engaged for me, and I paid it out of my own Allowance, which before the Deduction was sufficient to afford it.]

§ (12th. "The Account required has been prepared in course and accompanies this; it shews the Produce of the Rice received back from Mr. Touchet's Vessels, and the Amount Sale at a public Outcry made by the Company's Auctioneer, with the Balance of other Articles remaining in Store; but N^o 3, C" 1,955:3:2, is improperly inserted, that being the Amount of an actual Deficiency on the Rice received back from Mr. Touchet the preceding Season, caused by Waste, not a Charge for Rice laden upon his Vessels, as the Accountant General expresses it.

"Parag. 13th. An Account of the Produce of these Stores sold at the same Time is likewise enclosed, and the Amount carried to Credit.")

[14. I can with the strictest Truth declare, that the Idea suggested by this Paragraph never once struck me until the Paragraph itself pointed it out. The Rule I had observed, in consequence of the Board's Resolution, when they reduced my Commission upon Charges, was to draw 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. upon all Purchases, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. upon all Charges; but I only drew this upon Invoices actually laden. I drew no Commission whatever upon more troublesome Services, such as building Golas, Expences incurred at them, Demurrage of Sloops and Boats, Charges of loading and unloading Mr. Touchet's Vessels, or even in the first Purchase of Grain, made for that Purpose in January 1782, which was not actually invoiced and dispatched; nor did I charge Commission on the other incidental Expences which appear in my Monthly Accounts; and I thought this a liberal Construction of the Board's Resolution, which admitted a Claim of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. upon all Charges. If I have erred in any Part of it, my Accounts are open to Correction, and I shall be satisfied with any Adjustment the Board may think fit to order.

Calcutta,
10th November 1783.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.] (a)

(a) Vide supra, P. 1407.

Ordered, that the Accounts enclosed be sent to the Accountant General with a Copy of Mr. Auriol's Remarks; and agreed that he be instructed to pass them as they now stand up to the 30th June last, the Period to which they were audited.

Read, the following Letter and Enclosure from Mr. Auriol.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, &c. Council.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

After the general Refutation of General Charges from the Garrison Storekeeper at Fort St. George upon the Quality of the Rice sent thither, which I had the Honour to deliver you on the 6th of February 1782, I must confess I did not expect that the Gentlemen at Madras would have repeated the same loose Mode of Accusation, which I then with so much Justice complained of. My Letter declared, that 'a general Charge of this Nature was too vague I conceived to be refused 'otherwise than by general Assertions,' and a Copy of it was transmitted to them. I therefore at least flattered myself, if any future Complaints should be made, that they would be specific, and applied to the particular Cases whence they originated, that my Defence might have a positive Object to guide it to the Point which requires Explanation or Refutation; and the Evidence I should think it necessary to offer might neither be negative or presumptive, as general Evidence must be, nor foreign to the Subject in Question.

In the present Instance, I must endeavour to fix the Allusion of the Charge myself, and reply to it; for my Conscience revolts at the Idea of an Imputation of Neglect or worse, when, so far from deservng it, I can and do solemnly declare, that I have actually taken great Pains to prevent any Cause of Complaint by uniformly procuring the best Grain which was to be purchased for the Supply of Madras. I can only suppose the Complaint to lie against some of the Rice dispatched upon Dhories or Country Vessels in December last, but chiefly against a Quantity sent down by the Collector of Rungpore, a Part of which was ordered by the Board to be rejected,* and the enclosed Letter N^o I. written to him in consequence on the 11th November 1782. But late in December, no Answer having been received, nor any Person appearing on his Part to take Charge of the rejected Rice, a Number of Dhories being partly laden for Madras, and all the Rice at that Time procureable in the wholesale Markets of Calcutta being insufficient to complete their Lading, as the new Rice of that Year's Crop was not yet come in, I was reduced to the Option of filling up these Vessels partly with the promiscuous Remains of Rice in the Calcutta Markets, some Musters of which, though not bad, I had before declined to buy, and partly with the bad Rice from Rungpore, if I wished to dispatch them early, or to keep them here upon Demurrage, and at a greater Hazard of falling in with the Enemy by sailing later, till the new Rice should come in. The Quantity which I had in Store, and the Difficulty of procuring more, will be seen by my Address to you of the 22d October 1783, in which I said, that 'all the Country Craft ought to be dispatched from hence to Madras by the 1st of December, or earlier if possible, since they would run less Risk of falling in with the Enemy's Cruizers by sailing early. I think it necessary to acquaint you that Rice in Calcutta has now risen in Price to 35 Seer $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, at which Rate I do not think it advisable to purchase any at present, or till I am at greater Certainty with respect to the Dispatches from Rungpore; yet the Necessities of the Presidency of Fort St. George are so great, that I cannot defer proceeding for a Moment in my Supplies without apprizing you of so important a Circumstance, lest it should be ascribed to a Relaxation of that Attention which I have constantly endeavoured to shew to this Branch of the Public Service.' I resisted the first Alternative above-mentioned, against the decided Opinions of my Brother and my Agents, for some Time, till convinced of the Expediency and Propriety of it, as the Settlement at Madras were then in extreme Distress for Grain, and had written to this Government, 'that they were little able to do any Thing otherwise than by soliciting you for a most plentiful Supply of Money, Provisions, and Gunpowder. They knew your Readiness to assist their Settlement, and had only to suggest to you, that it may be proper, in Default of Tonnage procured with the Consent of Individuals, to press such further Tonnage as may be within your Power;' which Suggestion could only relate to Rice, as Money and Gunpowder would require but little Tonnage to transport them. On considering these Points I no longer hesitated, but adopted the Measure of dispatching the Vessels with the Rice above-mentioned; and after they had all sailed I wrote a Letter, as per enclosed Copy N^o II. to the Secretary at Madras, with Intention to prevent any Imputation or Reproach upon me for the bad Quality of some of the Rice which they contained, but it certainly did not deserve the Epithet 'dear,' because no Price whatever was affixed to it; that was left to be settled with the Collector of Rungpore, and not specified in the Invoices. If I was wrong in sending the Rungpore Rice, I erred only from my Zeal to do right; for it was certainly contrary to my own Interest to send Rice not purchased by myself, and on which I drew no Commission, when, by waiting till I could purchase it, I might have drawn a Commission; but the Relief of the Famine, which was raging at Madras, was to me a more powerful Call than any other, and this was my Motive for sending it.

Fortunately another Advantage attended the early Dispatch of these Vessels, the Importance of which may be an Excuse for the * Digression. Our Fleet was gone to the Malabar Coast; the Enemies left undisturbed Masters of the Bay of Bengal; and the Settlement of Madras in the horrid Pangs of an actual Famine. The Company's Dhories, which sailed early in the Season, arrived

* It is proper to remark that this was the first Rice sent down by the Collector of Rungpore. The first Dispatch was rejected, and actually returned to his Agent in +

+ Sic in Orig.

Letter 11th Sept 1782.

* Sic in Orig.

arrived at Madras, and delivered their Cargoes, before the Enemy could beat up to the Northward to occupy the Stations where they premeditated the Cruise. Several Dhonies, laden by Individuals, and were freighted for the Company, which sailed later, fell into the Enemy's Hands, and were destroyed by them after having administered to their Support.

Having thus given such an Explanation of this Matter as I hope will satisfy you, and being confirmed in the Opinion, that my Construction and Application of the Charge is right, because the Badness of the Price is stated rather as a Fact for the Groundwork of other relative Proceedings, than as a Subject of Complaint, I crave your Permission to take this Occasion of offering to you my own, my Brother's, and sundry of my Agents Affidavits hereunto annexed, No. 3, relative to the Quantity of my Supplies; upon the Strength of which, I trust, that every possible Impression, which any general Assertions to the contrary might convey, will be totally effaced and defeated.

Fort William,
the 31st Oct' 1783.

I am, with Respect, &c.
(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

To Mr. Richard Goodlad, (No. 1) Collector of Rungpore.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble. the Governor General and Council, to acquaint you with the Arrival of Three Dispatches of Grain which you have sent to the Presidency; the Two First, dated the 11th and 17th September, have been landed, and are now receiving by the Agent for Supplies; but he has been directed to reject a Quantity as unfit for transporting to Madras, which, by Three several Musters, appears to consist chiefly of Paddy, or black and bad Rice.

Fort William,
11th Nov' 1782.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) J. P. Auriol, Secy.

N. B. Your Dispatch of 10 Boats, dated 13th September, is also arrived.

To Charles Freeman Esq. (No. 2) Secretary at Fort William:

Sir,

The Cargo of the Doney Stru Venalawarloo Caulah Veriasaha Syrang, dispatched some Time since, having, by Mistake, been invoiced as Rungpore Rice, I beg Leave to send you a corrected Invoice of the same.

Part of the Rungpore Rice alluded to, which has been sent on other Vessels, is of a very inferior Quality, and was rejected; but no Grain being procurable in the Markets at that Time, and the Exigencies of your Settlement pressing for a speedy for * a Supply, it was thought preferable to send it than to detain the Dhonies. All the Rungpore Rice has been sent down by the Collector of that District, in Consequence of Orders from Government.

* Sic in Orig.

Fort William,
the 17th January 1783.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) J. P. Auriol, Secy.

James Peter Auriol, of Calcutta, in Bengal, late Agent for Supplies to the other Presidencies, solemnly maketh Oath, and saith, That during the whole Course of his Continuance in the said Employment of Agent, he has made it his invariable Rule to procure the best Rice for Exportation, commonly known by the Name of Cargo Rice, which could be purchased by Wholesale on reasonable Terms, in the different Markets where such Purchases were occasionally made; that he did purchase and export such Rice to the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the Public Use; that in Consequence of the Rule above-mentioned, he did repeatedly, and often, give positive Orders to his Agents, Brokers, and Servants employed in the Purchase of Rice for this Purpose, to be particularly observant of the said Rule in looking out for the best Cargo Rice; and that in his Conscience, he believes they did observe it.

* Sic in Orig.

This Deponent further saith, That, except whilst he was ill, and obliged for his Health to be sent at* Madras, being from the Month of January 1781, to the End of September in the same Year, he did occasionally examine the Musters of Rice brought to him for Purchase; that he always declined taking any which appeared to him to be bad, or even of indifferent Quality, when he thought better was procurable; and that he never authorized his Agents, by a General Power, to purchase any but Cargo Rice, as good as the Market could furnish. However, this Deponent remarks, that in one Instance (and this is not an Exception to the Rule above-mentioned), about the Month of November or December 1782, the only Rice which could be purchased, by Wholesale, in the public Markets of Calcutta, was rather indifferent in Quality, and he rejected it on that Account; but that after several Days ineffectually spent in Endeavours to get better, he was obliged to agree to the Purchase of that Rice, called Country Rice, in order to complete the Loading and Dispatch for Madras of several small Vessels, which had been detained a considerable Time for Rice to fill up their Cargo; and that this Quantity of indifferent Rice was about 25,000 Maunds, which being insufficient, he added about 17,180 Maunds of Rungpore Rice, which had been sent down by the Collector, a great Part whereof was so bad that it had been rejected.

This Deponent further saith, upon his Oath, That he employed his Brother, John Lewis Auriol, to assist him in the Business of the Agency; that he was necessitated to leave the chief Management of the dependant Parts of its Execution to him, because he had full and sufficient Time to attend to them, which he himself, in his other public Avocation of Secretary, was unable to command; but that he nevertheless reserved to himself the general Superintendence and Direction, and was consulted by his said Brother, John Lewis Auriol, in Points of any Doubt or Difficulty; that he gave the said John Lewis Auriol Authority to make Purchases of Rice, for the more ready and effectual Accomplishment of the Duties expected from his Agency, and to prevent unnecessary Delays in the loading of Vessels; and that he repeatedly and frequently enjoined the said John Lewis Auriol, when the Musters were not shewn to this Deponent, to be particularly careful, that all the Purchases made by him should consist of Cargo Rice of the first Quality which was procurable; and this Deponent has no Reason to believe or suspect, that he, in any Instance, deviated from this Injunction.

This Deponent further declares, That Musters, which, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief, were true and impartial Musters of each Vessel's Cargo, unless, as sometimes happened, Accident prevented their reaching the Captain before he sailed, were sent with Letters and Invoices to the Secretary at Fort Saint George, in small Bags sealed up for that Purpose.

And this Deponent doth finally and solemnly declare, upon his Oath, throughout the Business of the Agency intrusted to him, he hath endeavoured to afford Satisfaction in the Execution of it, having ever had the Company's Interests in View, and as far as depended on him scrupulously attended to the Advantage of the Public.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

Sworn before me, at Fort William, }
this Fifth Day of Nov^r 1783. }
(Signed) J. Hyde.

John Lewis Auriol, of Calcutta in Bengal, maketh Oath, and saith, That his Brother Mr. James Peter Auriol, soon after he was appointed Agent for supplying the other Presidency *, being then very ill, and obliged to quit this Place on Account of his Health, committed the Trust of the Agency to his Charge, conjointly with Cudbert Thornhill Esq. of the same Place, by a regular and formal Power of Attorney; and that in pursuance of Instructions from the said James Peter Auriol, "to make it his constant Rule to attend to the Qualities of the sundry Articles "he might be required to send, and to let them be the best in their Kinds that the Markets would "afford," he, this Deponent, regularly had Musters brought to him of whatever he was ordered to purchase, and of Rice in particular, and seldom or never (to the best of his Recollection) closed a Bargain without the Concurrence of the said Cudbert Thornhill, or the Sanction of the Council, which, at the Commencement of the Agency, he made a Point of soliciting, and would invariably have continued so to do, but for the Inconvenience of troubling them on every Occasion, and the casual Alteration of Prices in the Case their * Approbation should not be signified on the same * Day. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That he thenceforward judged it best for the public Service to close Bargains conjointly with Captain Thornhill, when he had not sufficient Confidence in his own Judgment, or was incompetent to it, without troubling the Council. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That the then acting Secretary, Mr. Edward Hay, caused Musters of every Invoice of Rice to be sent under the Company's Seal, accompanying the said Invoice, Bill of Lading, and Letter of Advice, by the Commander of each Ship or Vessel, (excepting only such as could not wait till they could be prepared) to the Secretary at Fort Saint George. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That he was not a little flattered by the Accounts which he received from his Brother, when at Madras, of the Rice having been approved, and of the Testimony he procured of its good Quality, by a Certificate from the Garrison Storekeeper, which Certificate, he understands, has been laid before the Board. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That on his Brother's Return, and Resumption of his Office, he, this Deponent, was again authorized to continue the executive Charge of the Agency, for which he had endeavoured to qualify himself by an unremitting Application and faithful Attention to his Trust; and that his Brother, Mr. J. P. Auriol aforesaid, did, notwithstanding, reserve an entire Controul and general Superintendence over the Business to himself; in Consequence whereof, the said John Lewis Auriol ever required his Advice and Concurrence in all Cases of Moment; that the Quality has always been so much attended to in Purchases made, that out of the various Musters of Cargo Rice brought, the best in Quality have ever met with a Preference; and this Object has been so uniformly attended to, that this Deponent is firmly persuaded, that notwithstanding the Rice procurable in the Markets in such large Quantities, was not always of equal Goodness, and particularly in the Instance which will be mentioned in the Sequel, yet it was always of unexceptionable Quality, and such as the Storekeeper at Madras could have no Reason to complain of, if the same was not damaged in the Way there, or exchanged after it had been shipped. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That Musters of Rice were generally shewn to him for the † Approbation, and

* Sic in Orig.

J. H.

* Was once delayed a Day, and the Rice, according to the Muster's delivery, could not be purchased the next Day at the prices specified.

J. H.

† Sic in Orig.

and continued to be sent under the Company's Seal as before; that the Board's Orders of for sealing the Bags themselves, have, he verily believes, been carried into Execution with as little Deviation as the Case would admit upon English Vessels; that as a Check, from Time to Time, upon the Servants employed in the Business, he has generally obtained Musters of the Rice shipped from the Captains themselves, to compare with those from which he had purchased it, and has never had Reason to complain of any Delinquency on this Score. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That having upwards of One hundred Dhonies, or Coasting Vessels, to load towards the Close of the last Year, and Grain becoming extremely scarce, he was under the Necessity of representing to his Brother James Peter Auriol aforeaid, ' That if he did not Consent to the Shipping of a Quantity of ' Rice,' which had been sent down by the Collector at Rungpore, on an Engagement with Government, and which, though it had been rejected, he averred to be not inferior to a Quantity which had been shipped on the Tartar Indiaman at Ganjam, for the Presidency at Fort Saint George, but brought here by an Alteration in her Voyage, and transhipped by Order of the Board for that Presidency, to another Vessel, " it would be impossible to dispatch all the said Vessels in the proper Season, and few, in Time, to avoid the Danger of falling into the Enemy's Hands, should they proceed towards Bengal, as he, this Deponent, then apprehended, unless the said Vessels were laden and dispatched without Delay, urging also, " That the Necessities of the Presidency of Fort Saint George would be such as to make them prefer that Rice, bad as it was, to the Loss of so great a Portion as the Capture of a Part, or perhaps the Whole, of so many Vessels as must be delayed for Want of Cargoes, if the said Rice was not allowed to be shipped, and that if they were to be detained for the new Crop, or the Arrival of more Rice from Backergunge, they would be in Danger of meeting the Enemy," a Circumstance which he, this Deponent, then apprehended, and which, from the Return and Declarations of a Number of the latest dispatched Syrangs, viz. " That they had been taken by the French, their Vessels sunk, and themselves sent back, or landed on the nearest Shore," there is but too great Reason to think would have been the Case. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That he the said James Peter Auriol being persuaded by the Force of his Argument, *con-* *sen-* *se* *re* *l*, though reluctantly, that the said Rungpore Rice should be sent, that in * consequently was shipped and placed at the Bottom of each Cargo, that it might sustain the principal Damage that might accrue upon the Cargoes of the said Vessels, and all the Cargo Rice that could be got at the Market Price, to this Deponent's Knowledge, in or about the Town of Calcutta, in any wholesale Quantities of a mercantile Quality, was brought to fill up these Vessels and Mr. Touchet's Vessels. And the said John Lewis Auriol further maketh Oath, and saith, That the said Scarcity above alluded to (which, though not so alarming from a plentiful Corp * on the Ground, and approaching Harvest, but, as he verily believes, far greater in Fact than the present actual Deficiency) was the Occasion of Rice being sent, which in Times of greater Plenty no Consideration whatever would have induced either him to propose, or his Brother to have consented to.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

Sworn this 31st Day of October }
 1783, before me, }
 (Signed) J. Hyde.

(Signed) J. L. Auriol.

Kissenram Bose, of the Town of Calcutta, Banyan to James Peter Auriol Esq; of the same Place, maketh Oath and saith, That he has been employed by the said James Peter Auriol Esq; since the Month of December 1780, for the Purpose of purchasing Rice and other Articles, and sending them to Madras; that he occasionally received Orders and Directions from the said James Peter Auriol Esq; but, to avoid Delays from his other Business, was more especially placed by him under the Directions and Instructions of his Brother Mr. John Lewis Auriol, who was likewise employed in the Service of the Agency; that he, this Deponent, was repeatedly and particularly ordered and enjoined, by both his Principals, always to bring Musters of the best Cargo Rice which could be purchased in Calcutta, and never to permit the shipping of any which was bad; that he always did enquire for and bring the best Musters which were to be found, attending to the Size, Soundness, and Clearness of the Grain; that he always shewed them to Mr. John Lewis Auriol, for his Approbation of them, before any Bargain was made with the Owners, and occasionally to Mr. Auriol; and that all the Rice so purchased was weighed off in Presence of an Officer or Sircar belonging to the Captain of the Ship who was to receive it, and delivered according to the Musters; that it was then packed up in Bags, and the Company's Seal affixed to each Bag, since that was so ordered; that he, this Deponent, has good Grounds to believe, that the said Seal was of no Avail, for he frequently heard of the Bags being opened and started, notwithstanding they were so sealed; that after they were laden, he this Deponent constantly caused a Muster of the Rice to be put into a small Linen Bag, which was sealed up in the Secretary's Office with the Company's Seal, and delivered to the Captain of the Ship, with a Letter of Advice to the Secretary at Madras. This Deponent declares, That he firmly believes the Rice exported to Madras, on the Company's Account, was much better in general than the Rice commonly exported by the private Traders; that it was far the greatest Part of it fine Bachergunge Rice, which is the best Rice

Rice known by the Name of Cargo Rice, and that it was always of this Kind when it could be procured; but that in November and December last, there being a great Scarcity of all Sorts of Rice in Calcutta, and it being impossible to purchase a sufficient Quantity of Backergunge Rice to complete their Loading and Dispatch of all the first Fleet of Dhonies engaged on the Company's Account, he, this Deponent, did strongly recommend it to his principal James Peter Auriol Esq; to purchase such Rice as could be had, and to send away the Dhonies, for they had been detained a considerable Time, and the Syranghs were very troublesome to go; that he, this Deponent, did consequently procure Mustfers of the best Country Rice then to be had for this Purpose, but Mr. Auriol rejected them, and ordered him to enquire for better Rice, as he was determined always to send the best he could get; that this Deponent did send out from Place to Place for the soundest and fullest Rice which was to be had, but, from his Enquiries, was unable to procure any better than the Mustfers before produced, without waiting a Month for the Produce of the new Crop. Mr. Auriol did therefore, after some Time, agree to purchase the said Rice, and ordered him, this Deponent, to send it by Dhonies to Madras; but this being insufficient to complete the Loading of the first Fleet of these Vessels, he ordered him to send also on Board a Quantity of Rungpore Rice, which had been sent down by the Collector, and which was very bad and black, and, as this Deponent understands, had been rejected. This Deponent, in all this, obeyed the Orders he received strictly, and has no Reason to think that those who acted under him have changed the Rice, or admitted of bad Rice to be shipped. But this Deponent further declares, That a Quantity of good Rice was laden upon Mr. Touchet's Vessels, which were unable to sail in the fair Season before last, but returned, and that it got wet by Leakage, and was landed by Mr. Touchet's People, and dried in the Sun; and that the said Rice, with other more indifferent Rice, to make up the Quantity, was afterwards received from them, and shipped again on his Vessels which sailed for Madras in the Season after, which was in the last cold Weather.

(Signed) Kissenram Bose.

Sworn before me at Fort William, }
this First Day of November 1783. }
(Signed) J. Hyde.

We Bydenaut Bose, Ramchunder Bose, Cummul Lochun Bose, and Juggernaut Tagoor, Gomastahs who have been employed by Mr. Auriol immediately under Kissenram Bose, in delivering the Company's Rice for Exportation to Madras, to the Officers and Sircars of the Captains of the Ships on which it was loaded, do declare on our Oaths, That we believe that no other Persons but ourselves, or Persons under our Directions, were employed for that Purpose; that much the greatest Part of the said Rice delivered by us was good Backergunge Rice, and no Part of the Whole was bad, or really exceptionable in Quality, but some Rungpore Rice delivered from the Cooley Buzar.

(Signed by) Bydenaut Bose,
Ramchunder Bose,
Cammul Cochun Bose,
Jaggernaut Tagoor.

Sworn before me at Fort
William, this First Day
of November 1783.

J. Hyde.

We Rogoonaut Kyal, and Bhym Deputy of Bydmaut Kyal, or Weighman employed by Mr. Auriol, under the Orders of Kissenram Bose, for the Purpose of weighing of the Company's Rice for Exportation to Madras, do swear, That we believe that no other Persons but ourselves, or Persons under our Directions, were employed for that Purpose; that much the greatest Part of the said Rice weighed off by us was good Backergunge Rice, and no Part of the Whole was bad, or really exceptionable in Quality, but some Rungpore Rice delivered from the Cooley Buzar.

Signature of Rogoonaut Kyal.

Signature of Bym Rail of Bydmaut Kyal.

Sworn before me at Fort
William, this First Day
of November 1783.

J. Hyde.

Captain Thomas Ereth maketh Oath and faith, That towards the latter End of February 1783, he was deputed by Mr. J. Auriol, with written Instructions, Extract of which is hereunto annexed, to superintend the Lading of Rice dispatched by him to sundry Indiamen then laying at Culpee and Kidgeree; and being now called upon to report the Quantity of the said Rice, he declares, on his Oath, that the Bags coming down all sealed he had not an Opportunity of seeing the Whole; but that such as burst from the Bags on Removal from the Sloops, or as he saw from other Accidents which frequently happened, was good Cargo Rice, and rather of a superior Quality. And this Deponent further maketh Oath and faith, That he has frequently observed Mustfers of Rice which have been brought to the said Mr. Auriol, in Calcutta, when he has been with

with him, which this Deponent understood had been purchased for the Supply of the Madras Presidency, and that the same have ever appeared to him to be of a prime Quality for Exportation.

Sworn this 29th Day of October }
1783, before me, J. Hyde. (Signed) Thom^r Erith,

Extract of Instructions from Mr. J. Auriol of Calcutta to Captain Thomas Erith, dated the 26th February 1783.

Sir,
Having thought proper to depute you to superintend the Lading of the Honble. Company's Rice on Board of their Ships at Culpee and Kedgerce, I here give you a List of them, with the Quantity of Rice each is to take; viz.

Ships.	Station.	Where bound.	Cargoes in Bags of Rice of s each.	
Kent.	Kedgerree.	Madras.	{ Company -- 2770	3270
			{ Poor — 500	
Latham.	do.	do.	{ Company — 2400	2920
			{ Poor — 520	
Calcutta.	do.	do.	{ Company — 3000	3430
			{ Poor — 430	
Dutton.	do.	do.	{ Company — 3000	3300
			{ Poor — 300	
Chesterfield.	do.	do.	{ Company — 5500	6100
			{ Poor — 600	
			For Madras —	19020
Alfred.	Kedgerree.	Bombay.	3400	
Ganges.	Culpee.	do.	2200	is loaded all but 217.
Warren Hastings.	do.	do.	4000	Bags, 1 lost hoisting in.
Hawke.	do.	do.	4000	16 Wet in the Hold returned.
Bombay			—	14400

Great Part of the above Cargoe are already dispatched and received. The Purpose of your Deputation is to explain and prevent any Differences arising between the Officers or People of the Ships, and the Boats People or Peons under whose Charge the Rice may be sent, from their not understanding each other; and to see that the full Quantity which may be sent to each Ship is received on Board, and that the Receipts granted for the same are just, and without Exception against Weight or any Thing else. Should any Complaints of this Kind be made, you are to obviate them by filling up the Bags from others, if you shall admit their Deficiency on Weighing them, and acquaint me in Writing with the Amount on the whole Vessel by the Peon in Charge, that I may oblige him, or the Mangy or Syrang, to make it good on his or their Return.

A true Extract.

(Signed) Thomas Erith.

Read, another Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Auriol.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
I have been honoured with your Reference of Yesterday, respecting the Cargoes laden by me on the Calcutta, Kent, Major, and Southampton.
The great Deficiency remarked in the Cargo of the Calcutta arises, as the Purser has justly stated, from the Captain's taking out and returning to Town 413 Bags of her original Lading. As these Bags were brought up to me, and were the Company's, I could not decline receiving them. But this is not the only Instance of such an Irregularity, as I have already had the Honor to represent to you, and I think does not in the least invalidate the Company's Right to recover Freight, at least, for the whole Deficiency, from the Owners or Commanders.
Had the intire Lading of the Ships consisted only of the Company's Property, and the Ships been unable to sail without taking out a Part of it; the Loss or Inconvenience of leaving it behind must of Course have fallen upon the Company; but when it is well known that the Company's Property,

Property from Port to Port in India, being only the Charter Party Tonnage, does not form above Half the Amount of a full Cargo, and the Captains are indulged with the Surplus, I conceive that the Company's Property ought, in no Case, to be turned out of the Ship, which can hardly, in any Instance, require to be lightened by Half her Cargo.

With respect to the Keor, a Certificate of the Amount of her Cargo was forwarded by her for the Secretary at Madras; but the Bills of Lading (as will appear by one which I enclose) were signed by the Purser after the Departure of the Ship, on the Arrival of the Officers Receipts in Calcutta, for the Quantity of Rice which she had actually taken on Board.

The Letter of Captain Arthur, Commander of the Major, explains the Case of that Ship, by the proposed Arrangement of sending Horfes by her, and the Deduction allowed for them in the Charter Party Tonnage. He had obtained an additional Space for Surplus Tonnage, which they filled up with Rice on his own Account. When this Arrangement was altered, and he was obliged to relinquish that additional Space to make Room for the Company's Charter Tonnage, it was an Advantage, both to the Company and to him, to transfer the Purchase of his Rice already on Board, which saved the Company the Risk of transporting it to the Ship at a bad Season of the Year, and him the Expence and Risk of unlading and returning it to Calcutta. The Muster of the First Sort appears very fine; the Second is indifferent. But Captain Arthur had bought it for his own Use, not the Company's, which is the best Proof that no Want of Care for their Interest existed in this Transaction. • Sic in Orig.

On the Cargo of Southampton I am sorry to observe, that Captain Lennox's Letter, which implies the greatest Irregularities in my Agents, employed in loading his Ship, is loosely written, and appears not perfectly consistent in Terms; for in One Part it declares, 'Some (Rice was received) from the Warren Hastings, &c. A few Bags of this was marked Poor's Rice;' and not many Lines afterwards it contains the following Passage: 'The whole Quantity I received was 5065 Bags, which was on Account of the Honble. Company, and no Rice whatever was tendered to us for the Poor, notwithstanding they have sent an Invoice for 490 Bags.' To explain the only Irregularity in lading and dispatching this Ship, I am happy that your Records contain the Copy of a Letter which I wrote on the 12th of June last, to the Secretary at Madras, in the following Words.

To Charles Freeman Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honble. the President and Council at Fort St. George.

' Sir,

' The inclosed Bill of Lading for Rice shipped on the Southampton, not specifying the full Quantity which was laden on Board, appears by the Officers Receipts, brought up by the Serangs in Return for their Cargoes, I beg Leave to transmit you an Abstract of them, that the Quantity which has been shipped may be demanded agreeably to the accompanying. Corrected Invoice 490 Bags of Rice, as ~~the~~ inclosed Invoice, have also been laden on this Ship for Account of the Poor, and consigned to the Minister and Churchwardens; but whether due Attention has been paid to receiving the proper marked Bags amidst the unavoidable Irregularities which attend the lading of Ship * in such Situations, I cannot say. The Officers Receipts from all the Europe Ships were detained till the actual Quantity with which they might be able to sail should be ascertained; but it being impracticable to know this to the last Moment, the Calcutta and Latham having actually returned a Part of the Rice which they had taken on Board, and not One of the Ships having received the full Cargo prepared for them, on Account of the Shallowness of the River immediately below Culpee and Kedgerree, and the uncommon Violence of the Season, which rendered it impossible to send any Sloops lower down, they sailed, of Course, without giving regular Bills of Lading, checked by the Officers Receipts. • Sic in Orig.

' I am, Sir,

' Fort William,
' the 12th June 1783.

' Your most obedient, and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. P. Auriol, Secretary.

' P. S. The Dutton's Invoice corresponding with the Bills of Lading, is inclosed; the Calcutta's cannot be yet finished, because some Rice has been returned from that Ship.'

Irregularities and Disappointments are unavoidable in loading Ships at Culpee, Kedgerree, and Ingellee, in the blowing Month of April, especially with Rice, which is heavy, and brings the Sloops so deep into the Water, that they cannot be alongside of large Ships in a high Sea, without Damage, nor can they, where so many Ships together are to be laden with the same Kind of Goods, be governed by precise Destinations without Loss of Time, as the Strength of Wind, and Rapidity, may drive them past one Ship, or prevent their reaching another, while they might be able to fetch to a Third, and deliver their Cargo. To obviate all Inconveniences as much as possible, I employed, at my own Expence, an active and intelligent European, (Captain Erith), to superintend this Business, and he went backwards and forwards, from Ship to Ship, when the Weather permitted. I have questioned him about the Cargo of the Southampton, and beg Leave to enclose his Answers, which he is willing to confirm upon Oath.

[12 M]

I remember

I remember well that the Southampton arrived here late in the Season; and that Captain Lennox pressed much for a speedy Loading, that he might sail again before the Season closed. It was late in March, and impossible at that Time to procure River Craft for loading all the Ships without Delay. I was therefore obliged to contract with Mr. Barretto, who had Rice in his Golas at Kedgerree, to lade a Quantity directly from thence, otherwise the Ships could not all have got away. To this Rice it was impracticable to affix the Company's Seal; Mr. Barretto even remonstrated against the Delay of marking the Bags; but the Southampton had none of it. The Quantity of the Rice laden on the Southampton, as per the Officers Receipts in my Possession, a List of which I enclosed with the above Letter to Madras, was 5,755 Bags; but Captain Lennox only mentions to have received 5,065 Bags. By my Account his Cargo was composed as follows:

Transhipped from the Warren Hastings, which Ship was obliged to be lightened	—	Bags.
(N. B. I believe a Part of this was delivered on Board by the Two Ballalore Vessels, mentioned by Captain Ereth, which were originally destined for the Warren Hastings, and the Officers Receipts corroborate it.)	—	2,559
Transhipped from the Mermaid, a Dhoney, laden in the Month of December, but returned leaky, her Cargo having been originally 1,700 Bags	— — — —	1,500
Delivered by the Sloop Bulramperfaud, from Calcutta	— — — —	1,696
Total Bags	—	5,755

Fortunately I have found Musters of Rice transferred from the Warren Hastings, and of that sent down in the Bulramperfaud; which last consisted of Two Sorts. I have the Honour to lay them before you. The first was weighed off in Presence of Captain Larkin's Sircar; and the Weighmen, who weighed both that and the Cargo of the Bulramperfaud, are ready to be sworn to the Authenticity of the Musters, if you think proper to call on them.

I have no Muster of the Rice delivered from the Mermaid; must therefore rest the Goodness of its Quality on the Evidence of Captain Ereth; to which I beg Leave to add, that 200 Bags of it were Part of the Red Rice, or August Crop, which I had been obliged to purchase in December, when no other Rice could be procured; but this, I trust, I have accounted for and explained to your Satisfaction, in my Address of the 31st ult. and the Affidavits which accompanied it.

I come next to speak of the Musters received from Madras, which, I must suppose, have been impartially taken, though I can neither reconcile them with my Musters, nor with the Quantities of which the different Assortments of the Cargo consisted; but I feel a Satisfaction at seeing, in this Instance, a Specification of Complaint which enables me to reply to it with greater Certainty than to a general Charge.

The Muster, N^o 1, is said to be of 2,310 Bags, and certainly yet appears to be good Cargo Rice.

N^o 2, is a Muster of mixed Rice, which is Red, and very indifferent; of this Sort there are said to be 1,948.

N^o 3, is still worse, and said to consist of 679 Bags.

N^o 4, appears to have been the same Rice as N^o 1; but is totally damaged, and consists of only 134 Bags.

These Four Sorts make together 5,071 Bags; that is to say, 6 Bags more than Captain Lennox, in his Letter, acknowledges to have received.

The Ship sailed from Kedgerree before the Musters of her Cargo could with Certainty be put up, and the Bill of Lading, which in the common Course they would have accompanied, was dispatched by the Dawk. My Letter to the Secretary, above entered, will in some Measure account for this, and explain the Circumstance of the Poor's Rice, which was of the same Quality as the other.

Before I conclude, I beg Leave also to explain the Circumstance mentioned by Captain Lennox, of One Vessel's having brought her Cargo in Bulk, which was put into Bags at Kidgerree. This was the Mermaid, the Serangs of the Dhonies dispatched in December, while their Vessels were lading, represented, that in the preceding Season some of them had been stopped by the French Cruizers in the Bay, and that all the Rice which was discovered or alledged to belong to the Company had been seized and destroyed; but that many of the Dhonies, containing only private Property, had been allowed to escape, with the Loss only of such trifling Articles as were immediately wanted by the Enemy. The Serangs, therefore, requested that the Company's Seal and Mark might be dispensed with on this Occasion; and, for this Reason, were allowed, as they had no Rice on Board but the Company's, to start in the Hold over the Bags which had contained it.

I have the Honour to be, with Respect, &c.

Fort William,
11th November 1783.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

LIST of Receipts granted for Rice laden on the Southampton, Captain John Lennox; viz.

1783, April 1st.	1	Receipt, signed Richard Meriton	—	—	—	—	—	Bags.
6th.	1	Do. — Do.	—	—	—	—	—	300
13th.	1	Do. Do. Charles Lennox	—	—	—	—	—	530
23d.	1	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
25th.	1	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	393
26th.	1	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	406
	1	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	420
May 11th.	1	Do. Do. Do.	—	—	—	—	—	410
25th.		Certificate of William Bowey, Master Attendant, that no Receipt was granted for the Rice cleared from the Bubramperfaud Sloop, because included in the Bill of Lading, but that she had delivered to the Southampton	—	—	—	—	—	100
								1,696
							Bags	5,755

(Signed)

J. P. Auriol, Sec^y.

N. B. There is besides a Memorandum from Captain Ereth of 140 Bags shipped, for which no Receipt was given.

Questions put by Mr. Auriol to Captain Thomas Ereth; the Answers to which he is ready to attest upon Oath.

You were employed by me in March and April last to superintend the loading of Rice on Board the Europe Ships at Culpee and Kedgerree; do you remember having laden any on the Southampton?

Answer. I remember loading a Part of the Southampton's Rice in April last; but I was taken ill, and obliged to come up to Calcutta for my Health before it was completed.

Relate what you know of the Rice delivered on Board the Southampton, particularly of its Quality, and whence it came?

Answer. 1,500 Bags were delivered from the Mermaid, a Country Snow, which had returned leaky to Kedgerree; this Rice had been started a small Quantity at Top; about 300 Bags was red Rice, but the rest was all of a good Quality. The Officers of the Southampton attended on Board to receive it, and were desired only to take the good Rice. There was some of it damaged, rather more than 200 Bags, which they did not take; and there were Weights and Scales on Board the Mermaid to weigh it off to them. There were Two Ballasore Vessels laden with Rice, which arrived from Town at the Southampton, while I was there, and delivered their Cargoes on Board; I believe the Bags were sealed. I never saw any Bags sent from Calcutta by you which were not sealed; but I did not take Notice of the Quality of the Rice from the Balasore Vessels. I do not know what was received from the Warren Hastings, but I loaded her Cargo. I remember that the Bags were sealed, and all I saw of the Rice was very good. Mr. Bolts, Agent to Mr. Barretto at Kedgerree, was to have shipped a Quantity of Rice to complete the Southampton's Cargo; and told me, that my staying there was of no Use, for that he would see it done. Ill as I was I should not have come up, if he had not told me this; but the Day after I left Kedgerree, I understand he declined doing it; and I don't know any Thing further, or from whence the Southampton Cargo was completed.

Question. Look at these Samples; what do you think of them (shewing him the Samples received from Madras)?

Answer. The First Sort appears to have been very good Rice, and the damaged Rice seems to have been of the same Quality. The Second Sort is a mixed Rice, and may have been taken from the Top of the Mermaid's Cargo, which consisted of a small Quantity of the Red Rice thrown a-top of the good Rice. The Third is coarse Red Rice; I never remember to have seen any of this Sort among what you sent down.

Calcutta, 13th November 1783.

(Signed)

Thomas Ereth.

Shipped, by the Grace of God, in good Order and well-conditioned, by the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William, in and upon the good Ship called the Kent, whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, Captain Peter Stokas Commander, and now riding at Anchor at Kedgerree, and by God's Grace bound for Fort St. George; to say, One thousand one hundred and sixty Bags of Rice (1,160) containing Bazar Maunds Two thousand three hundred and twenty (2,320), being marked and numbered as $\frac{3}{4}$ Margin, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well-conditioned at the aforefaid Port of Fort St. George (the Danger of the Seas only excepted), unto the Right Honble. George Lord



Lord Macartney President, and Council, or to their Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, being paid with Primage and Average accustomed. In Witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to Three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, the One of which Three Bills being accomplished, the other Two to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in Safety. Amen. Dated in Calcutta, 19th June 1783.

(Signed) James Mitchell, Purser.

Printed for James Woodmason, Number 149, Leadenhall-street.

Read, Two Letters, as follows, from Captain Arthur and Lennox:

Sir,

In answer to your Letter of the 13th of November, requesting to be informed whether myself, or any of my Officers, were present at selecting the Musters of Rice, and how any Part of it came to be damaged, and what is my Opinion of the Quality of the Whole when it was landed; I am to acquaint you, I saw the Musters at Madras, though I was not present at the selecting of them. A considerable Part of the Rice was damaged by the bad Weather which we met with in our Passage, and which I protested against on my Arrival. But as to the Quality * But as to the Quality of the Whole, when it was landed. I can not speak, having only seen a small Part thereof, which was chiefly what had been damaged by the bad Weather.

November the 22d, 1783.

W^m Bruere, Esquire.

I am, with Respect,

(Signed)

David Arthur.

Sir,

In answer to your Letter, of the 13th instant, respecting the Rice landed at Madras from the Southampton, the Quality of which the Madras Council have complained of to your Honble Board; I have only to say, that I never was called upon to see the Musters of Rice selected; neither was my Purser, nor any other Person belonging to the Ship. And as to the Rice which they say was damaged, it must have received it after the Delivery from the Ship, as the Bags were then perfectly dry, and had no Appearance of Damage; but I beg leave to remark, that after it was landed a great Part of it lay, for a considerable Time, on the Beach, during which Time a great Deal of Rain fell, and from that Cause the Rice must have received the Damage complained of. I was so well convinced of this, that I would not admit of any Damage when he got up our Bill of Lading; and in regard to the Quality of the Rice in general, I am a total Stranger to it, for as the Bags were found and dry, I did not inspect into them; but any of it that I have accidentally seen was found Cargo Rice.

Calcutta,
14th November, 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

John Lennox.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCIII.

Book 457. Page 139.

Extract of a Consultation of the 10th of April 1783.

Fort William, the 10th April 1783.

Pub. Dep^t.
Thursday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables,

Opened the following Proposals for delivering Rice at Madras.

Mr. S. Clarke.

Honorable Sir, and Sirs

In consequence of an Advertisement you have occasioned to be published, for Proposals to supply the Garrison of Fort Saint George with Rice for the ensuing Season, I beg Leave to offer you mine, which, with an Estimate Account Current of Costs and Sale, I inclose for your better Guidance.

Mr. R^d Donald.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of your Advertisement, dated the 20th of last Month, I beg leave to lay before you the following Proposal for delivering Rice at Madras, and I hope the Terms I offer will appear so reasonable, as to induce you to grant me a Contract for the Quantity I propose to deliver.

I will engage to land, on the Beach at Madras, 25,000 Bags of good Cargo Rice, at different Periods, between the 1st of August 1783 and the 31st May 1784, on the Conditions mentioned in your said Advertisement, and at the Prices hereafter mentioned.

8,000 Bags, to be shipped off from Calcutta between the 20th July and the 20th September next, at 8 Sicca Rupees per Bag of Two Bazar Maunds each	Sic. Rup.
9,000 Bags, to be shipped from hence between the 1st December and 20th February next, at 7 Sicca Rupees per Bag,	64,000
8,000 Bags, to be dispatched between the 20th February and 15th April 1784, at the Rate of 8 Sicca Rupees per Bag,	63,000
	64,000
<u>25,000</u>	<u>Sicca Rupees 1,91,000</u>

And I will engage that each of the Vessels, on Board of which the said Rice is to be transported, shall be navigated by an European Commander and One Officer.

Should my Tender be accepted of, I will give such Security for the Advance of One Third of the Amount on the Part of the Honble. Company as in Reason can be required.

You will also please to observe, that in case the Vessels, in delivering their Cargoes, are detained at Madras longer than Fifteen Days, the customary Demurrage for such Detention is to be made good by the Company.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

Robert Donald.

* Sic in Orig.

Should my Proposal be rejected, I request the Board will be pleased to give me as early Information of the same as possible, because my Vessels are now here, and one of them intended for another Destination, if the present does not take place.

Mr. W^m Paxton.

To James Peter Auriol Esq.
Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to lay the following my Proposal before the Honble. the Governor General and Council, viz.

I will engage to deliver, on the Sea Beach at Fort Saint George, agreeably to the several Conditions specified in the public Notice of the 20th ultimo, Thirty thousand Bags of merchantable Cargo Rice, at the Rate of Nine and a Half Arcot Rupees per Bag of 160 lb. Weight.

Fort William,
10th April 1783.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W^m Paxton.

Mr. E. Morris.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Agreeable to the public Notice given for contracting to supply the Presidency of Fort Saint George with Rice, I beg to contract for a Quantity of merchantable Cargo Rice, not exceeding Twenty thousand Bags, at Ten Sicca Rupees ^{per} Bag (for Two Bazar Maunds of 160 lb. Weight) to be delivered on the Sea Beach at Fort Saint George.

Fort William,
the 10th April 1783.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. Morris.

Mr. A. Williams.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

A Publication having been made under your Authority, notifying that you receive sealed Proposals to be delivered in for contracting to supply the Presidency of Fort Saint George with Rice in the Course of the ensuing Season; that is to say, from the First of August 1783, to the 31st May 1784; I beg Leave to offer to your Honourable Board, in my own, and Captain Cuthbert Fenwick's Name, jointly to engage to supply the Presidency of Fort Saint George with Fifty thousand Bags of merchantable Cargo Rice, at Nine and a Half Sicca Rupees per Bag, on the Terms and Conditions specified in the Advertisement, to deliver the same accordingly on the Sea Beach at Fort Saint George.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

A. Williams.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of your Publication of the 20th ultimo, for the Receipt of Proposals for the Delivery of Rice at Fort St. George, I beg Leave to offer to deliver Fifty thousand Bags agreeable to the Terms of the Publication, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 8 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bag. I have no Doubt of your receiving lower Terms than this; but it will be for Doney's, and other Craft under Charge of Black Men; whereas it is my Intention to send all this Rice on good Ships, with European Commanders and Officers.

Mr. W.
Bruere.

Calcutta,
10th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W^m Bruere.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Your Publication of the 20th ultimo, for Proposals to deliver Rice at Madras, limiting the Receipt of them to the 10th instant, which is earlier than I can possibly ascertain what Tonnage I shall be able to procure in the ensuing Season, I shall be cautious of offering more than I may reasonably expect from the Measures I have taken, after allowing for Disappointments. But should they encroach on what I now tender before the Execution of the Deeds, I hope to be indulged with a Remission of Quantity; whilst on the other Hand I will agree to add any Surplus I may secure Tonnage for, on the same Terms, if your Honble. Board shall be pleased to admit it into the Contract. Thus circumstanced, I can only undertake to deliver 50,000 Bags of good merchantable Rice at Fort Saint George at 7 : 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bag, the same to be landed by the Company at my Expence within 14 Days after its Arrival at that Place, when my Insurance, according to the Usage of the Port, will expire, and Demurrage ought to commence; all Risk and Expence after that Period must therefore be sustained by the Company. If more eligible Offers should preclude the Acceptance of this altogether, I beg it may be considered in the following Proportions, viz.

Mr. J. L.
Auriol.

20,000 Bags at	—	—	R ^s 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bag
15,000	—	—	7 12
15,000	—	—	8 —

This is meant to include all Kinds of Craft I may be able to secure in the fair Seasons; but I will engage to transport as far as 30,000 Bags on Dhonies or Country Craft alone at S^r R^s 7 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bag.

As it would be a Hardship to be bound by these Terms, if your Honble. Board should accept of higher at the same Time, by Reason of the Advantage it would give to others in a Competition with me for Tonnage, I beg Leave to rely on your Justice and Impartiality, for being allowed the same as them upon a Medium.

I will further engage to deliver any Quantity of Rice, not exceeding 10,000 Bags, on or before the 15th November 1783, at S^r R^s 9 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bag, on the above-mentioned Conditions relative to the landing at Madras, as Vessels failing to arrive at that Time of the Year are lett at a higher Freight than in the fair Season.

Calcutta,
the 9th April 1783.

I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

(Signed) J. L. Auriol.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I will engage to deliver at Madras, according to the Terms of your Publication of the 20th of March, Fifty thousand Bags of Cargo Rice at Eight Sicca Rupees and Four Annas per Bag.

Mr. J. Petree.

I do not mean to employ any Country Craft upon this Occasion, but Vessels properly manned and commanded, which I am now building in the Town of Calcutta, and on that Account I hope entitled to some Encouragement from Government. During the Term of this Contract, these Vessels shall carry Freight free whatever Treasure you may think proper to * send upon them.

* Sic in Orig.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect, &c.

(Signed) John Petree.

N. B. If Security is required it shall be given.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

In consequence of an Advertisement of the 20th ultimo, published by the Authority of your Honble. Board, for receiving Proposals for contracting to supply the Presidency of Fort St. George with Rice in the Course of the ensuing Season, I take the Liberty of offering to contract for the Quantity of Fifty thousand (50,000) Bags of merchantable Rice at the Rate of Seven Rupees twelve Annas (7 R^s 12 A^s) Sicca per Bag of Two Bazar Maunds, on the Terms and Conditions specified in the above Advertisement, for the due Execution of which I offer to give unexceptionable Security.

Mr. Jn^o Farquhar.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Jn^o Farquhar.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

In consequence of your Publication of the 20th ultimo, I will engage to deliver on the Beach at Madras, and on the other Terms of the Publication, One hundred and twenty thousand Bags of good merchantable Cargo Rice, at the Rate of Seven Sicca Rupees and Twelve Annas (7 S^r R^s 12 A^s)

Mr. Page
Keble.

12 A) ₹ Bag of 160 lb. and I will give such Security for the Performance of my Engagements as may be required.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect, &c.
(Signed) Page Keble.

Mr. Jn^o
Beatson.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Having built Eighteen Vessels, from One hundred and twenty to Three hundred Tons burthen, purposely for the Madras Trade, I humbly offer to deliver with them at Madras, on or before the 31st May 1784, Fifty thousand Bags of merchantable Rice, at the Medium Price which your Honble Board may be pleased to give, and be accepted of by other Merchants; or at Seven and a Half Sicca Rupees ₹ Bag of Rice of One hundred and sixty Pounds Weight, on the Terms specified in the Advertisement, by Order of your Honble. Board, the 20th March last.

Calcutta,
10th April 1783.

I am, with Respect, &c.
(Signed) Jn^o Beatson.

Mr. R^o Lind-
say.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I take the Liberty of acquainting you, that I have built under the Mountains the following Vessels, which will be completely fitted and ready for Sea as soon as the Northerly Monsoon sets in.

The Sylket	—	—	—	—	400 Tons
The Highland Queen	—	—	—	—	260
The Beauty	—	—	—	—	160
The Tiger	—	—	—	—	150
The Buffalow	—	—	—	—	140
The Rhinoceros	—	—	—	—	140

As this is an Undertaking never before attempted from these Parts, I flatter myself it will meet with the Encouragement of the Honble. Board. Possessed with this Hope, I beg Leave to request that you will be pleased to allow me the established Freight for 15,000 Bags of Rice to Madras. The Rice of the best Cargo Kind I will undertake to purchase at Backergunge for the Honble. Company, and load free of all Charges for One Rupee ₹ Maund. On this Account I expect no Advances, nor that any Part of the Freight shall become due until the Vessels, which I proposed dispatching the Harringottach Passage in the Sunderbunds, are actually sailed. I further beg Leave to represent to the Honble. Board, that there is a very large Quantity of Couries lying unsaleable at Dacca. The reimporting of these Couries will be of infinite Service to the Province, already drained of its Currency by a continual Exportation without any visible Importation; and I will readily accept of them at the Bazar Price, in Payment for the Rice and Freight.

Sylhett,
29th March 1783.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R^o Lindsay.

Mr. Jn^o Fer-
guson.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

In consequence of a Publication dated 20th last Month, that sealed Proposals would be received on or before the 10th instant for delivering Rice at Madras in the Course of the ensuing Season, or between the 1st August 1783 and the 31st March 1784, I beg Leave to submit the following.

I will engage to deliver at Madras within the Time so stipulated 1,40,000 Bags (One Lack and forty thousand) of merchantable Cargo Rice, of Two Bazar Maunds or 160 lbs. each Bag, at Six Sicca Rupees and Twelve Annas ₹ Bag (the Risk of Capture by the Enemy excepted.)

One Third of the Amount of the Contract Quantity to be issued to me in Advance on the due Execution of the Deeds.

Another One Third of the Amount of each Invoice, at the Contract Rate, to be issued to me on Delivery of the Bills of Lading at the Accomptant General's Office.

The remaining One Third, or Balance of each Cargo, at the Contract Rate, to be paid to me on producing a Certificate of its Delivery at Fort Saint George, or such Proofs of any Cargo that may be captured, as Circumstances will admit of.

The Risk of Capture by the Enemy to be on Account of the Honble. Company, and the Danger of the Seas to be on my Account.

Should any short Delivery be occasioned by the Danger of the Seas, I shall replace that Deficiency at Madras, within such a limited Time as the Honble. Board may think proper.

I expect to procure Tonnage, in the Course of this Season, for transporting 60,000 Bags more Rice to Madras, and it shall be in the Option of your Honble. Board to cause that to be received there, at whatever may be the Average Rate ₹ Bag of the different Tenders now made or accepted. No Advances to be issued to me on Account of this further Quantity until it is ascertained, which shall be on or before the End of September next.

If these Proposals should require Explanation, I will at any Time attend to give it.

Calcutta,
9th April 1783.

I am, with great Respect, &c.
(Signed) Jno. Ferguson.

The

The Proposals, being abstracted, are as follow :

ABSTRACT of the Proposal delivered in by the 10th April 1783, for contracting for the Delivery of Rice at Fort Saint George.

	Quantity of Bags.	Rate $\frac{p}{p}$ Bag.	
1st. Sam ^l Clark	50,000	10 11 3	or Ar ^o 11 8.
2d. Robert Donald	8,000 25,000 9,000 8,000	at 8 7 8	mean 7 10 3, to be landed in 15 Days after the Arrival of each Vessel, or to pay De- murrage.
3d. W ^m Paxton	30,000	8 13 6	Ar ^o 9 8.
4th. E. Morris	20,000	10	
5th. A. Williams	50,000	9 8	
6th. W ^m Bruere	50,000	8 8	On Country Ships, command- ed and officered by Euro- peans.
7th. Jno. Lewis Auriol, 1st for	20,000 15,000 15,000	at 7 8 7 12 8	mean 7 11 7, to be land * * sic in. Orig. in 14 Days, or pay Demur- rage.
Three Proposals.			
2d. If limited to	30,000	7 8	
3d. If required to be land- ed before 15th Nov.	10,000	9 4	
8th. John Petrie	50,000	8 4	The Vessels to carry Treasure Freight free.
9th. John Farquhar	50,000	7 12	
10th. Page Keble	120,000	7 12	
11th. John Beaton	50,000	7 8	
12th. The Hon. R ^t . Lindsay	15,000		at 2 R ^o $\frac{p}{p}$ Bag, and the esta- blished Freight.
13th. John Fergusson Tonnage	140,000 60,000		at S ^o R ^o 6 12 $\frac{p}{p}$ Bag. more expected, and offered at the Average of the other Tenders, without Advances.

[Agreed to accept Mr. Fergusson's Proposals for One hundred and forty thousand Bags, at Six Sicca Rupees Twelve Annas per Bag.

Ordered, That the Company's Attorney be directed to prepare a Contract accordingly.

Agreed also to accept the Honble. Robert Lindsay's Proposals for Fifteen thousand Bags. This Proposal being of a different Nature, and very eligible in itself, the Board think it worthy of their Acceptance; but the Terms of Freight being left for the Board's Decision,

Agreed, That Six Rupees, Twelve Annas, the Rate at which Mr. Fergusson is to supply his Rice, be offered to Mr. Lindsay for his Acceptance.] (a)

Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCIV.

Book 453. Page 422.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th of November 1776.

Fort William, the 4th November 1776.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Lieutenant General John Clavering indisposed.

[The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.
The Governor General recommends the following Plan for supplying the Garrison of Fort William with a continual Store of Provisions, sufficient for a Siege. He supposes the probable

(a) Vide supra, Page 1409.

Number of Europeans to consist of 2500 Men; and of Sepoys and other Natives attendant on the Garrison, 13,000, as ~~the~~ Estimates, No. 1 and 2. On these Data the Estimates No. 3 and 4 of the Provisions required for Europeans and Natives respectively are formed. No. 5 is the Aggregate of these, and contains an Account of all the Articles and victualling Stores proposed to be kept up.

1st. That an Agent be appointed for Provision of victualling Stores for the Garrison of Fort William.

2d. That he do, without Delay, provide the Stores mentioned in the Indent No. 5, in the full Quantities of each therein specified, at the Current Bazar Rates, delivering Musters of each Article, with their Prices, for the previous Approbation of the Board.

3d. That proper Places in the Fort be allotted for their Reception, and that they be placed under the joint Charge of the Agent, and of the Fort Major, who shall each keep separate Keys of the same.

4th. That for the Purpose of keeping up a constant Supply of fresh and good Stores, the Agent shall be required to change them, and to supply their Places with new Stores so often as may be necessary, to prevent their Decay, and that he be permitted to dispose of the old Stores in any Manner which he shall think proper, at his own Risk.

5th. That the Agent be allowed an annual Commission of $\frac{7}{10}$ Cent. upon the Prime Cost of all the Stores so provided, which shall be paid him annually. The First Payment to commence on the 1st of May 1777, and which shall be a full Allowance for his Trouble, Risk of the Markets, Losses by Decay, and Wastage, Servants Wages, Cooley Hire, and all other Expences of what Nature soever.

6th. That as Madeira Wine is now at a lower Rate than it has ever yet been known, and as for the same Reason it may be expected to rise considerably in the Price of the future Importations, the Commission upon this Article be reckoned on the full Quantity to be kept in Store, at the current Price of each Year, to be ascertained by the Medium of the Sales at Outcry.

7th. That the Agent shall be allowed 25,000 Rupees in Advance for his First Purchases, and the same Sum for every Supply delivered by him to that Amount, until the whole Deliveries and Payments shall be completed.

8th. That if it shall be judged necessary at any Time to encrease the Quantity of any Article or Articles of the Stores, or to provide others not specified in the original Indent, he shall be allowed the advance Commission upon these as upon the former.

9th. That the Fort Major shall examine every Delivery of Stores, and shall reject such as shall be inferior to the Musters, which, for that Purpose, shall be delivered into his Charge, and shall be annually changed for others of equal Quality, and he shall certify the Quantity of each Delivery; and his Certificate shall be the Agent's Voucher for every such Delivery.

10th. That the Fort Major shall, in like Manner, certify every Quantity which shall be taken away by the Agent, and this Certificate also shall be a Voucher for the Quantity so taken away; but the Fort Major shall not suffer any Quantity to be removed until he shall have received a formal Notification from the Agent, that he has a like Quantity ready to replace it, which shall be done within Ten Days of such Notification.

11th. That the Fort Major shall be allowed, for his Service, the following fixed Establishment.

One English Writer	—————	R ^s per Month.
Sircars		
Weighmen's Office,	}	
Servants, Paper, &c.		

12th. That he shall keep an Account of all Victualling Stores, specifying the Dates of all the Receipts and Issues, for the occasional Inspection of the Board.

The Profit of the Agent is to consist only of a Commission or Percentage on the First Amount of the Stores. This I have left a Blank, wishing to fix it at a Sum which the other Members of the Board may think reasonable.

Many of the Articles, such as Ghee, salted Meat, and dried Fish, will be a total dead Loss; at least so I judge from former Experience. With good Management he may save himself in the Articles of Grain and Firewood.—The Waste in Oil, Madeira Wine, Arrack, and Vinegar, is certain.

The Proportion which these Losses may amount to, may be ascertained by consulting those who have had Dealings in these several Articles of the Contract.

The Commission should be made up of the following Heads:

1. Loss by Decay, Wastage, and Variations of the Markets.
2. Compensation for the Agent's Trouble.
3. Servants Wages, Cooley Hire, and other Expences.

I suppose that he will neither gain nor lose by the first Purchase, which I believe is exactly conformable to the Market Prices, of which I have taken some Trouble to inform myself.

An Advertisement for a Contract for such Stores would be improper; it would be to tell the World what Provision was made for the Defence of the Garrison.

The Benefit to result to the Company from this Plan is, First, to have a continual and certain Supply of a known Quantity of Provisions for the Garrison, good, and always fit for Use; and, Secondly, to have the Expence attending them fixed to One Sum for the first Purchase, and to One annual Sum ever after, free from all Hazard of Deficiencies, Decay, and contingent Expences.

If the Plan will answer these Ends, it will produce an Effect unknown, I believe, in any Garrison in Asia or in Europe.]

§ (" Ordered, That all the Papers referred to in the above Minute, be entered after the Consultation. ↗

" Mr. Francis desires to record the following Minute.

" I agree with the Governor General, that it is proper, in all Circumstances, and more particularly perhaps in the present Conjuncture, that a Store of Provisions should be collected and deposited in Fort William. The Existence of a Fort and Garrison implies the Possibility of a Siege, and, of Course, the Necessity of being prepared for it, or at least against an immediate Alarm, in which Multitudes would hurry into the Fort, without the Means of Subsistence. The Alarm itself would probably disperse the People who supply the Bazars, and make it difficult to collect a sufficient Quantity of Provisions, at the Time when they might be most wanted. But a Supply necessary to answer such an Emergency, need not, in my Opinion, be extended to the Expectation of a regular, continued Siege of Four Months. I am not convinced of the Possibility of any European Power landing such a Force in Bengal, as would be sufficient first to beat and disperse our Army in the Field, and then to invest and lock up the supposed Number of Fifteen thousand Men in the Fort for Four Months. Such a Force, I presume, could neither bring Provisions with them equal to the Time, nor find Subsistence in the Country. The latter could not be done, unless they were in peaceable Possession of the Provinces, and had no Military Object to attend to but the Siege of Fort William. This supposes the previous Conquest of Bengal, by an Army penetrating into the Heart of an Enemy's Country, and leaving the principal Fortress behind them. A Plan of that Nature might do temporary Mischief, but must end in the Ruin of the Invaders.

" It is possible, I confess, and this I think is an Object that demands the Attention of Government, that the Commandant of Chunar might be instructed to form Magazines of Stores, and that he might conduct his Measures for that Purpose with Secrecy: At all Events, the first Thing to be done, in case of an Invasion, would be to secure Chandernagore.

" The Object against which I think a Provision of Stores should be made, is the immediate Alarm, the first Effects of it, and the Necessity of subsisting a Multitude of People for a short Period. Three Months is the utmost I should provide for in any of the perishable Articles: A greater Supply of the other Articles, such as Rice, Oil, Sugar, Salt, and Firewood, might be deposited without Loss or Inconvenience.

" On these Principles, supposing the Quantity diminished in Proportion, I should not regard the Loss which Government might incur by Waste or Decay in the perishable Part of the Provisions; if any tolerable Care be taken by the Agent and Overseer, it could not be a considerable Object: The first should be a British Subject of established Character and Credit. The present Fort Major is undoubtedly a qualified Person in every Respect for the Duty assigned to him, and equal to any Trust: But I think that officially there should be some Check and Controul vested in the acting Commandant of the Fort, to inspect the State of the Stores for the Use of the Garrison under his Command, for the Safety of which he is immediately responsible.

" I see no material Objection to the proposed Regulations, and I would not cavil about Trifles. As to the Amount of the Agent's Commission, I confess myself unable to judge by what Principle it can be determined with Accuracy. The Opinions of Persons of Credit, conversant in the Inland Trade, and who may have dealt in the several Articles of Supply, and are acquainted with the State and ordinary Fluctuations of the Markets, should be taken on this Point. If the Service be necessary in any Degree, it is a Service of the first Necessity, and should not be stinted for the Sake of any inconsiderable Saving, which in the Event perhaps might only be apparent.

" While this Subject is before us, I wish to recommend to the Attention of the Board another Object of Supply, which, in the Case supposed, would not perhaps be less necessary than that of Provisions, I mean, a Deposit of Cash sufficient to answer the indispensable Demands of Government for a given Time. The Court of Directors, in the Year 1770, were of Opinion, that 30 Lacks in Specie should constantly be reserved in the Treasury; and they expressly gave the Precedence to this Object even before the Discharge of their bonded Debt. I beg Leave to annex a Copy of the Orders alluded to. Their Ideas were in Part the Foundation of that Opinion which was opposed to the total and immediate Liquidation of the Debt. Whenever an Invasion shall happen, it is not to be doubted, that every Rupee in the Hands of the Natives will disappear; the Tie, by which a Number of wealthy Persons were attached to the Interest of the Company, is dissolved; and to borrow Money, or even to collect the Rents in such a Country as Bengal, while the Alarm of an Invasion exists, is a Resource, I presume, not to be thought of. I would therefore advise, that if there be an unappropriated Surplus now in
" the

“ the Treasury, as far as Thirty Lacks of Sicca Rupees at the least, it should be immediately re-
 “ moved, and deposited in the New Fort.

“ If we are not in a Condition to make such a Deposit, I must attribute it to that Measure which
 “ threw into the Hands of Individuals a Sum of Money which they did not want; and under the
 “ Pretence of saving to the Company a Pension of Two Lacks, not likely to be felt either as a
 “ Saving or a Loss, annihilated a capital Fund of Forty Lacks, the only one perhaps on which we
 “ could depend for the Safety of the Territory.

“ 4th November.

(Signed)

“ P. Francis.”

“ Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Select Committee, 23d March 1770.

• Sic in Orig.

“ Par. * Having this apprized you, that every other Consideration is to give place to the essen-
 “ tial and primary Object of your Investments, we shall readily admit that the next Concern is, to
 “ have a large Balance remaining in your Treasury; to which End we do agree, that your present
 “ Debt at Interest may continue until you shall have in Calcutta to the Amount of upwards of
 “ Thirty Lacks of Rupees; and then the Sums only exceeding Thirty Lacks shall be applied to
 “ the Reduction of the Debt: This once discharged, or reduced to the Amount only of the Mili-
 “ tary Fund, we may reasonably hope for such an Accumulation of your Treasury as will ere long
 “ be sufficient for any Emergency.

“ The Governor General.—The Papers composing my Plan for the Supply of Garrison Provi-
 “ sions, were drawn up before the Minute in which I recommended Capt. Kyd to fill the Office of
 “ Secretary to a New Military Council. The Duties of this Office will employ as much of his
 “ Time as he can spare from his other Avocations. For this and the other Reasons urged by Mr.
 “ Francis, I adopt and recommend the Alterations proposed by him in the Check proposed to the
 “ Agent, namely, that the Officer commanding for the Time being in the Fort be entrusted with
 “ One of a Set of Keys of the Victualling Store Rooms, with the Charge and Powers proposed in
 “ the Plan to be vested in the Town Major. I also acquiesce in the Reduction proposed of the
 “ Quantities to be kept in Store, to a Quantity equal to Three Months Consumption instead of
 “ Four. I also agree to the Proposal of laying up 30 Lacks of Rupees, a Fund for Military Exi-
 “ gencies, in the Fort. In my Opinion, the gross Amount of the Public Treasure ought always to
 “ be deposited in the Fort. I think Mr. Francis's Proposal sufficient, and I will look out for a
 “ proper Place, in which the Money may be lodged. I beg leave to add a few other short Observa-
 “ tions on Mr. Francis's Minute. I do not think there is more Danger of an Invasion from the
 “ French at this Time, than there has been these Five Years past, and I am in my own Mind firmly
 “ persuaded that they never will attempt it by Sea. The Dangers and Difficulties attending it
 “ are, in my Comprehension of them, insurmountable; but I do not think this will acquit the Board
 “ of Blame in omitting to provide against even the Possibility of such an Event: If the Fortrefs
 “ itself is necessary, it is equally necessary it should have Men to defend it; that it should have
 “ Military Stores to enable them to sustain a Siege, and Provisions on which they may subsist. We
 “ have a full Treasury, and every Rupee of it which we can employ in useful Purposes will revert
 “ to us in Part by its Circulation. I think it necessary further to add, that almost all the Arti-
 “ cles, and every one of the most necessary Articles that I have proposed to lay in Store, might
 “ be collected from the Markets of Calcutta, in a Quantity far exceeding that now required, with
 “ a very few Days Notice: But though this may be the Case in a Time of Peace and Quiet, I
 “ doubt whether they could be procured amidst the first Hurry and Terror which would affect the
 “ Minds of the People in case of actual Invasion. Upon the Whole, I confess, that in the Plan
 “ proposed I wish rather to guard against Possibilities than Probabilities, and to accommodate my
 “ own Conduct, in an Instance of so public a Nature, to what I believe to be the Opinions and
 “ Expectations of others, yet more than my own. I wish to receive the further Sentiments of the
 “ other Members of the Board upon the Plan itself, before I propose what remains for the Con-
 “ clusion of it.

“ Mr. Barwell assents to the Governor General's Proposal, with the Alterations above-men-
 “ tioned.”)

[Ordered, That the Secretary request the Opinions of some of the Principal Merchants in
 Calcutta separately, on the Amount of Commission which ought to be allowed for providing the
 Articles proposed, and that the Blank in the Governor's Minute do remain until this Report be
 received.] (a)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.

ABSTRACT Computation of the Garrison which may be allotted for the Defence of Fort William, in case of an Invasion, as a Basis for regulating the Provision of a **Depôt of Military Stores.**

[illegible]

N. B. In 1960, the Militia, including the Marines, that were occasionally at the Presidency belonging to the Pilot Service, when arrayed, amounted to 650 Europeans.

ARTICLES.	For 1 Day.			For a Month of 30 Days.			For Six Months.			
	For 1 Man.	Augmentation of $\frac{1}{2}$ for Wallc.	Total 1 Man.	100 Men.	1000 Men.	12500 Men.	1 Man.	100 Men.	1000 Men.	12500 Men.
Rice	S. C. K. 1 0 0	S. C. K. 4 0 0	S. C. K. 1 4 0	M. S. C. K. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 390 25 0	M. S. C. 11718 30 0	M. S. C. K. 5 25 0	M. S. C. 562 20 0	M. S. C. 5625 0 0	M. S. C. 70312 20 0
Doll	0 6 0	0 1 2	0 7 2	0 6 14 0	0 11 28 12	0 11 28 12	0 2 4 6 0	0 210 37 8	0 2109 15 0	0 26367 7 8
Ghee	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 7 13 0	0 1 38 2	0 1 38 2	0 0 14 1 0	0 35 6 4	0 354 22 8	0 4394 21 4
Oil	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 7 13 0	0 1 38 2	0 1 38 2	0 0 14 1 0	0 35 6 4	0 351 22 8	0 4394 21 4
Salt	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 15 1	0 0 19 8 1	0 0 19 8 1	0 0 3 8 1	0 8 31 9	0 87 35 10	0 1098 25 5
Cayan Pepper	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 15 2 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 1 12 0 1	0 4 15 12 1	0 43 37 13	0 549 12 10 1
Black Pepper	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 15 1	0 0 19 8 1	0 0 19 8 1	0 0 3 8 1	0 8 31 9	0 87 35 10	0 1098 25 5
Turnerick	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 3 14 2	0 0 39 1	0 0 39 1	0 0 7 0 2	0 17 23 1 2	0 175 31 4	0 2197 10 10
Onions	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 15 2 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 1 12 0 1	0 4 15 12 1	0 43 37 13	0 549 12 10 1
Garlick	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 15 2 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 9 12 1	0 0 1 12 0 1	0 4 15 12 1	0 43 37 13	0 549 12 10 1

HINDQSTAN TROOPS, Continued.

[illegible]

Fort William, the 4th November 1776.

ESTIMATE, N° 3, of Articles necessary for forming a Depot of Provisions for European Troops, &c. in Garrison at Fort William, supposed to consist of 2,500 Men.

ARTICLES.					For Months.	Maunds.
Wheat, to make Flour	—	—	—	—	4	6,000
Rice	—	—	—	—	4	5,000
Ghee	—	—	—	—	4	1,000
Oil	—	—	—	—	4	1,000
Salt	—	—	—	—	4	300
Cayan Pepper	—	—	—	—	4	50
Black Do.	—	—	—	—	4	30
Turnerick	—	—	—	—	4	100
Sugar	—	—	—	—	4	1,200
Vinegar	—	—	—	—	4	600 Gallons.
Arrack	—	—	—	—	4	50,000 D.
Madeira Wine	—	—	—	—	4	50 Pipes.
Forage, { Straw	—	—	—	—	2	1,000
Grain 250, Cully 300	—	—	—	—		
Paddy	—	—	—	—	4	550
Salt Beef or Pork, each Cask containing 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—	1	2,000
per Cask	—	—	—	—		
Dried or Salt Fish	—	—	—	—	1	375 Casks.

Fort William, the 4th November 1776.

ESTIMATE, N° 4, of Articles necessary for forming a Depot of Provisions for Native Troop Servants, &c. in the Garrison of Fort William, computed at 13,000 Men.

ARTICLES.					For Months.	Maunds.
Rice	—	—	—	—	4	36,500
Wheat	—	—	—	—	4	15,000
Moong	—	—	—	—	4	6,000
Arar	—	—	—	—	4	6,000
Ghee	—	—	—	—	4	3,000
Oil	—	—	—	—	4	3,000
Salt	—	—	—	—	4	1,500
Cayan Pepper	—	—	—	—	4	375
Black Do.	—	—	—	—	4	375
Turnerick	—	—	—	—	4	750
Sugar	—	—	—	—	4	6,000
Ginger for Sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	4	100
Forage for the Troops { Straw	—	—	—	—	4	2,500
Grain	—	—	—	—		
Salt Fish	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Fire Wood	—	—	—	—	4	240,000

Fort William, the 4th November 1776.

AGGREGATE of Stores proposed to be kept up.

ARTICLES.				For Europeans.	For Natives.	Total Quantity.
				Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Wheat	—	—	—	6,000	15,000	21,000
Rice	—	—	—	5,000	36,500	41,500
Moong	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000
Arar	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000
Ghee	—	—	—	1,000	3,000	4,000
Oil	—	—	—	1,000	3,000	4,000
Salt	—	—	—	300	1,500	1,800
Kyan Pepper	—	—	—	50	375	425
Black Do.	—	—	—	50	375	425
Turnerick	—	—	—	100	750	850

[12 Q]

AGGREGATE

AGGREGATE of Stores proposed to be kept up, Continued.

ARTICLES.	For Europeans. (Maunds.)	For Natives. Maunds.	Total Quantity. Maunds.
Sugar	1,200	6,000	7,200
Vinegar, Wine	600 Gallons.	—	600 Gallons.
Do. Beer	50,000 Gallons	—	50,000 Gallons.
Arrack, Batavia	50 Pipes.	—	50 Pipes.
Madeira Wine	—	100	100
Ginger	—	—	—
Forage { Straw	1,000 Cawns.	2,500 Cawns.	3,500 Cawns.
Grain	250 Maunds.	1,500 Maunds.	1,750 Maunds.
Koloy	300	—	300
Paddy	2,000	—	2,000
Salt Beef or Salt Pork	120 Tierces.	—	120 Tierces.
Salt Fish	—	1,500	1,500
Fire Wood	240,000	—	240,000

Fort William, the 4th November 1776.

Rice	27	Seers	—	per Rupee.
Do.	30	Do.	—	Do.
Do.	32	Do.	—	Do.
Do.	36	Do.	—	Do.
	R ^d Ann ^d			
Wheat	1 7	—	—	per Maund.
Do.	1 5	—	—	Do.
Flour	3	—	—	Do.
Do.	12	—	—	Do.
Biscuit	6 4	—	—	Do.
	M ^d S ^o			
Paddy	1 20	—	—	per Rupee.
	M ^d Ann ^d			
Moong	1 13	—	—	per Maund.
Do.	1 5	—	—	Do.
Koloy	1 5	—	—	Do.
Arar	1 4	—	—	Do.
Ghee	14	—	—	Do.
Do.	10	—	—	Do.
Do.	9	—	—	Do.
Mustard Seed Oil	6 8	—	—	Do.
Salt	175	—	—	per 100 Maunds.
Do.	155	—	—	Do.
Kyan Pepper	7	—	—	per Maund.
Black Pepper	27	—	—	Do.
Turnerick	2	—	—	Do.
Sugar	8 4	—	—	Do.
Do.	7 12	—	—	Do.
Do.	5 12	—	—	Do.
Ginger	3 12	—	—	Do.
Anniseed	9	—	—	Do.
	M ^d S ^o			
Koil	1 20	—	—	per Rupee.
Fire Wood	23	—	—	per 100 Maunds.
	5 Puns	per Rupee, or	400 Bundles.	
Forage { Straw	R ^d Ann ^d			
Grain	1 8	—	—	per Maund.
Do.	1 4	—	—	Do.
Salt Beef	65	—	—	per Tierce.
Salt Pork	75	—	—	Do.
Dried Salt Fish	6 8	—	—	per Corge.
Arrack, Batavia, 1 Rupee & 7/8	140	—	—	per Leagur.
Vinegar, Wine	2 12	—	—	per Gallon.
Do. Beer	2 4	—	—	Do.
Madeira Wine	—	—	—	per Pipe.

APPENDIX,

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCV.

Book 453. Page 461.

Consultation of the 7th of November 1776.

Fort William, the 7th November 1776.

At a Council, Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esq; Governor General, President;
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }
 General Clavering indisposed.

The Proceedings of the 4th read, and approved.

[The Secretary having consulted Three of the principal Merchants of Calcutta, on the following Question, which he stated to them, begs Leave to report their Answer to the Board.

Question.—What Commission do you think will be adequate to an Agent for providing and laying in the Stores mentioned in the List which I now shew you, and engaging to keep the same constantly in good Order and fit for Use, he suffering any Loss which may accrue upon them by Wastage or Decay. The Commission to be rated as follows, upon the prime Cost of the Goods, and to be paid annually, in Compensation for the Risk and Expence of keeping them in good Order, by supplying fresh in the Room of any Part which shall decay; viz.

Loss by Decay, Wastage, and Variation of the Market.
 Compensation for the Agent's Trouble.
 Servants Wages, Cooley Hire, &c. &c.

Answer.—Having read and considered the above Questions, I am of Opinion that no Agent can undertake to supply the Stores required, and to keep up the specified Quantity in constant good Order, for less than the following Consideration:

For the 1st Article	—	12	½ Cent.
For the 2d	—	5	½ Cent.
For the 3d	—	3	½ Cent.

I am of the same Opinion.

(Signed) John Robinson.

I am of the same Opinion.

(Signed) Charles Croftes.

(Signed) David Killican.] (a)

Read the following Letter with its Inclosures from the Accountant.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of your Orders I have the Honour to lay before you the following Accounts.

N^o I. Storekeeper of the Garrison Provisions in Account with the Honble. Company.N^o II. Charges of Provisions for the Garrison of Fort William in Account with the Honble. Company.

The above two Accounts are taken from the General Books sent home by the preceding annual Ship: The Storekeeper not having sent in any Account in Time to be entered in those sent by the Talbot, his Account stood in them the same as in N^o I.

N^o III. Is an Account of Stores for the Provision of the Garrison of Fort William, as entered in the General Books per Talbot.

Accountant's Office,
 7th November 1776.

I have, &c.
 (Signed)

W^m Larkins,
 Sub-accountant.

Ordered, that these Accounts be kept for the Reference of the Board.

Ordered also, that this Subject lie for Consideration, and in the mean Time that the Commanding Officer in Garrison visit the Stores and Provisions which are now remaining of the Stock laid up by the Storekeeper of Garrison Provisions, and that he report the actual Quantity and State of the same, with an Estimation of their present Value, for the Information of the Board.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCVI.

Book 454

Extract of Consultation 16th January 1777.

Fort William, the 16th January 1777.

At a Council, Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires,
 Philip Francis, }

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 13th instant.

[The Secretary having referred to the Consultations for the Appointment of Mr. Johnson to the Office of Agent Victualler, according to the Orders of the Board last Council Day, sent round the following Report.

Having carefully referred to the Records in my Office for the Appointment of Mr. Johnson to the Post of Agent for the Supplies of victualling Stores to the Garrison, I beg leave to acquaint the Board, that no such Appointment appears on the Consultations. The only Proceedings of the Board respecting a Supply to the Fort, before the late Minutes on that Subject, I have extracted, and take the Liberty to circulate with this.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol, Secr.] (a) 1

Extract of a separate Consultation in the Secret Department, on Captain Lockhart Ruffel's Return from Madagascar with Intelligence, dated 22d November 1771.

The Board are of Opinion that the Military Committee should be desired to direct Colonel Campbell to commence these Works, proper Magazines for Stores and Provisions for a large Garrison, with all Expedition which the Materials and Stores in Hand will admit of; and furthermore, that the Governor be desired to take such Measures for securing a Supply of necessary Provisions for the Place, as may be calculated for the Subsistence of a Garrison of Ten thousand Men for Three Months; that every Article of Provisions, which may be esteemed soon perishable, should be sold every Six Months, and a fresh Supply laid in Store.

[It having been agreed to appoint Mr. John Belli to the Post of Agent for the Supply of victualling Stores to the Garrison of Fort William, his Appointment was accordingly signified to him, and issued in General Orders.] (b) 1

Read the following Letter from the Agent Victualler.

To J. P. Auriol Esq^r.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of this Day's Date, transmitting to me my Appointment of Agent for the Provision of victualling Stores for the Garrison of Fort William, together with a Copy of the Plan for the Execution of that Duty, and the Commands of the Honble. the Governor General and Council relating to it: In Obedience to which I shall deliver the Musters as soon as possible, and diligently and strictly execute the Trust with which the Board have been pleased to honour me.

Fort William,
13th January 1777.

I am, &c.

(Signed) John Belli.

Sir,

To J. P. Auriol Esq^r.

In Obedience to the Commands of the Honble. the Governor General and Council, communicated to me in your Favour of the 13th instant, I herewith send you Musters of the different Kinds of Grain specified in the Indent, with the Market Prices of each Sort marked on each particular Paper. Musters are also sent of Salt, Sugar, Madeira Wine, Arrack and Vinegar, and of Ghee and Oil.

If the Board approve of these Musters, and fix on the Qualities it is their Pleasure I should furnish; the Instant I am acquainted with their Determination, I shall begin my Purchases, for which Reason I should be glad, when I receive Intelligence of it, to be favoured with an Order for the Advance of Money.

(Signed) John Belli.

P. S. Enclosed is a List of the Articles accompanying this, with their Market Prices, I have not sent in Musters of Straw, Beef, Pork, Lard, and Firewood, because there is but one Standard

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1437.(b) Vide *supra*, Page *ibid*.

for these Articles, namely, the best that can be got; and I therefore thought it would be only giving the Honble. the Governor General and Council unnecessary Trouble to examine them.

Fort William,
15th January 1777.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

John Belli.

Ordered, That the Secretary inform himself from proper Authorities, of the Market Price of the Articles sent in according to Mr. Belli's Musters of Stores, and report the same to the Board.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCVII.

Book 55. Page 638:

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th of October 1779.

Fort William, 4th October 1779.

Pub. Dep^t
Mo. ly.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esq. Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }
Mr. Francis at Houghly.

Sir Eyre Coote gone to visit the different Stations of the Army.

[The Governor General having sent in the following Minute respecting the Contract entered into with Mr. Belli, it was circulated for the Perusal of the other Members of the Board.

The Governor General desires the following Minute may be recorded on the Proceedings, in Reply to Mr. Francis of the 17th August.

Governor General.—Mr. Barwell has already so fully answered every Objection urged by Mr. Francis against the Propriety of continuing to Mr. Belli the Agency for supplying the Garrison of Fort William with Provisions for Five Years, that any further Remarks from me appear to be unnecessary. But when I consider Mr. Belli's Situation in my Family, and the Acrimony of Style displayed in Mr. Francis's Protest, as well as the several Insinuations contained in it, I cannot help deeming the violent Opposition he has made to my Motion as personal; and viewing it in this Light, I shall trouble the Board with a few Remarks upon the Subject, after having thankfully acknowledged how much I think myself obliged to Mr. Barwell, whatever were his Motives, both for the Readiness and Ability with which he has refuted the Arguments offered by Mr. Francis against this Measure.

Mr. Francis begins by observing, that this Contract is in direct Opposition to the Company's Orders, and that the Business has hitherto been performed by Agency, &c.

To furnish a Depot of Provisions for the Garrison of Fort William is not a Business for Proclamation, nor to be disposed of to the lowest Bidder, for the Reasons which I before used, and which Mr. Francis, I know not why, has quoted against it.

An Agency with a fixed Rate and a fixed Commission is, to all Intents and Purposes, a Contract. All that I have now proposed is to fix the Term, and to bind the Contractor by Penalties.

I can by no Means agree with Mr. Francis, 'that the Agent Victualler enjoys the most profitable Employment that ever existed in this Government.'

Mr. Livius has an Agency with 15 per Cent. Commission on Articles rated by former Charges of Commissaries, of course greatly above the real Cost. Mr. Livius is professedly patronized by Mr. Francis, who passes his Bills; Nine or Ten Lacks thus paid to him are yet unaccounted for.

I answer to Mr. Francis's Insinuation, that it is natural enough for the Agent to wish to secure himself, before the Expiration of the present Government: I avow the Fact as to myself as well as the Agent.

When I see a systematic Opposition to every Measure proposed by me for the Service of the Public, by which an Individual may eventually benefit, I cannot hesitate a Moment to declare it to be my firm Belief, that should the Government of this Country be placed in the Hands of the present Minority; they would seek the Ruin of every Man connected with me. It is therefore only an Act of common Justice in me, to wish to secure them, as far as I legally can, from the Apprehension of future Oppression.]

§ (" Mr. Francis has grossly mis-stated my Minute, when he says, I affirm the Contractor had sustained heavy Losses by the indefinite Term of his Agency. I am sorry to add this to the many Instances upon Record, during the Course of our Debates, of the Inaccuracy of Mr. Francis's Quotations, and his subsequent Reasonings in consequence. " I said he was 'subjected' to many Losses, and some he has actually sustained, in the Purchase of Articles at 20 7/8 Cent. above the Table of Rates; on the Capital Article of Grain " he

" he has indeed been a Gainer, his Purchases having been luckily made at a Time of Plenty, and his Sales with the publick Apprehension of a Scarcity. His Success in this Instance has alarmed him for the Future, and with Reason.

" Suppose the Reverse had happened with his indefinite Agency, which may expire To-morrow, he can only venture to purchase what is immediately wanted, and that he is obliged to provide; he cannot venture to invest a large Capital in distant Commissions; of course his Purchases, by being made at hand, are from the dearest as well as the nearest Markets. He may buy his Rice at 20 Seers for the Rupee, he may be under the Necessity of selling it at 40, and this one Article prove his Ruin.

" With what Propriety can the Profits of this Agency be styled immoderate?

" The Rates were fixed by accurate and actual Rates of the Market, and the Agent was allowed the customary Commission of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on the Purchases. He was obliged to change the Stores, and allowed for Damages (which in many would be the Loss of the Whole, and in all of something) 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on the Prime Cost so sold. This Mr. Francis calls 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. and rates it as a clear Profit.

" Besides this Drawback, the Agent, as will appear from an Inspection of his Books, if called for, has frequently been obliged to purchase Stores at a Price far exceeding the Allowances made to him by the Company.

" In the Purchase of Ghee he has lost	—	—	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.
Moong	—	—	—	—	25 Do.
Turnerick	—	—	—	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.
Oil	—	—	—	—	52 Do.
Salt Beef	—	—	—	—	33 Do.

" He is likewise liable to Losses in the Transportation of Goods to Calcutta; and by an Adventure from Purnea, last Season, sustained a Loss of 10,000 Rupees.

" Mr. Francis stating the Sum of C^d 2,29,912 as clear gain to the Agent, makes no Deductions for the Losses I have specified, nor has he considered the Decay, Wastage, Servants Wages, Cooley Hire, and other unavoidable Expences attending the Agency for near Three Years. But in order to swell this Sum as much as possible, he has included in it about 70,000 Rupees as received by the Agent, though the Risk for which it was paid to him will not expire till May 1780.

" Mr. Francis once thought differently of my Plan. The Words of his Minute, delivered on the 4th November 1776, when it was first read at the Board, were, 'if the Service be necessary in any Degree, it is a Service of the first Necessity, and should not be flinted for the Sake of any inconsiderable Saving, which, in the Event, perhaps might only be apparent.'

" I am firmly of Opinion, and am happy to be confirmed in it by the Sentiments of the Commander in Chief, that the Service must continue of the first Necessity while we continue in Possession of Fort William. I also most heartily concur with the Commander in Chief in Opinion, that the Board could not confer a Contract of this Importance on a Gentleman of more Honour and Integrity than Mr. Belli, or who would more conscientiously discharge the Duties of it.

" In reply to Mr. Francis's Observations, that Mr. Belli enjoys the Favour and Protection of Government, I do most solemnly declare, that he has never applied to me for the most trifling Interference or Support in his Agency.

" I have One Remark to make on the Subject of this Agency, since Mr. Francis has thought proper to make so pointed an Attack upon it. He must remember how strenuously it was opposed by the late General Clavering in its several Stages. His Protest and Remarks were transmitted to the Court of Directors, and were received at a Time when our Proceedings were rigidly scrutinized; and when every Measure proposed by me, which could be deemed in the smallest Degree objectionable, underwent the severest Comment. My Plan for supplying Fort William with Provisions, passed without a Remark; and this is to me a convincing Proof that the Directors esteemed it to be highly beneficial to the Company.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings." (a) §

The following Minute from Mr. Francis, in Answer to the foregoing, having been sent to the Secretary Yesterday, he now lays it before the Board.

Mr. Francis.—I have not seen Mr. Barwell's Minute, in which the Governor General affirms, that 'every Objection urged by me against the Contract proposed to be given to Mr. Belli for Five Years, is fully answered.' I did not know that such a Minute existed; and unless Facts can be altered, I cannot, for my own Part, conceive it possible that mine can be refuted. The Governor General's Minute was transmitted to me this Morning.

If Recrimination does not imply an Admission of the Charge, it certainly is no Defence against it. I cannot allow that one Abuse is justified by another, nor am I bound to answer any Objections, whether valid or not, to the Agency for Stores held by Mr. Livius. The Governor General and Mr. Barwell had just as much Concern in giving it to him as I had. If it be liable to Abuse, why is it not corrected? If his Profits are too great, why have they not been reduced? Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell have had absolute Power in their Hands for above Three Years. It is not

my Fault if they have not employed it as they think the public Service requires. It is said, that Mr. Livius has an Agency, with Fifteen per Cent. Commission, on Articles rated by former Charges of Commissaries, of course greatly above the real Cost. If the Assertion were true in Terms, it remains to be explained, even on the Principle of Precedents, how the giving Fifteen per Cent. to one Agent, justifies giving Thirty per Cent. to another. Messrs. Robinson, Killican, and Croftes, reported, that Twenty per Cent. per Annum would be a reasonable Commission to Mr. Belli. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell nevertheless gave him Thirty. With respect to the Military Store Keeper's Book of Rates, the Fact is, that it was formed by the late Colonel Dow, with the Approbation of the Board of Ordnance; not by the former Charges of Commissaries, but by an Enquiry into the actual Bazar Prices of that Period. Whether Mr. Livius gains or loses by those Rates, is unknown to me; I believe, that occasionally he may do both. I have no Right to examine his Mercantile Books; nor it * does it concern the Service in question.

It is said, that Mr. Livius is professedly patronized by me. I recommended him to the Office of Military Store Keeper, and I would maintain him in the just Rights belonging to it, on the same Principle on which I would insist on his performing the Duties of it. Thus far my Patronage of Mr. Livius has extended.

But it is added, that I pass his Bills. The Assertion, as it stands expressed, may be supposed to be a Mistake. The Governor well knows, that I resigned the Employment of Comptroller of the Offices from the End of December 1778, and that I have repeatedly urged to him the Necessity of requesting some other Member of the Board to undertake it from that Period. Places of Influence or Profit are not often so easily relinquished. If the Accounts of the Public Offices have not since been examined, the Governor General, I presume, will assign his Reasons for it to the Company. Neither is it true, that I ever passed Mr. Livius's Bills in the Sense plainly implied by the Governor General. They were constantly examined, by Mr. Baugh and his Assistant, with the utmost Strictness, before they came to me for their final Confirmation; my Diary is before the Court of Directors. It was not possible therefore that I could favour Mr. Livius, or any Body else, unless Mr. Baugh and I acted in Collusion. I desire that he may be examined at the Board upon his Oath, and in my Absence, concerning the Manner in which I executed my Part of the Examination; and I most earnestly request of Mr. Wheeler, to make a Motion in my Behalf to this Effect at the next Board of Inspection. I leave it to the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, to put such Questions to him as they think proper. It would be much beneath me to make any other Reply to the Conclusion, evidently meant to be drawn from the supposed Fact of my passing Mr. Livius's Bills, but that I receive it as it deserves.

Again, it is asserted, that Nine or Ten Lacks, thus paid to Mr. Livius, are yet unaccounted for. I do not know what the Amount of the Military Storekeeper's Disbursements may be since December last, having no Concern in the Examination of his Accounts. The Secretary has the Monthly Accounts before him, and I desire he will state the Amount in this Place. The Military Storekeeper's Accounts of his Disbursements being given in to him every Month, and a Balance struck before he receives a further Advance for the ensuing Month, it cannot truly be said that the Sums he has received since December last are unaccounted for; if his Accounts are not examined, it is not his Fault.

Any Person unacquainted with the Transaction of Business in the Military Storekeeper's Office, and who saw only in what Circumstances, and with what apparent View it is asserted, that Nine or Ten Lacks thus paid to Mr. Livius since December last are yet unaccounted for, would naturally conclude, that this Money was all on Account of his Agency for the Provision of Military Stores; for if it was not so, the Comparison between his supposed Profits, and those of Mr. Belli, (to shelter which, Mr. Livius's Name and Office are manifestly introduced), proves nothing, and falls to the Ground. Now, the Fact is, that the greatest Part of the Monthly Sums issued to Mr. Livius, are advanced to him as Military Storekeeper, not as Agent: Out of these he pays his own Office Charges by a fixed Establishment; the Establishment of the Commissary General's Office, with the Price of all Articles furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Green by Contract; the Price of all the Powder furnished monthly by the Powder Contractor; and many other Contingencies. In the Management of all these Disbursements, the Military Storekeeper pays as fast as he receives, and has no Profit whatsoever, not even that of having a Sum of public Money for a short Time in his Hands. It is a Fact not unworthy of Notice in this Place, that all the other Heads of Officers receive their monthly Advances Twenty Days before he does, owing to some Difficulty of Adjustment between him and the Commissary, by which, in this Respect, they both suffer. The following Statement, which I have desired the Secretary to fill up, will shew what Proportion the foregoing Disbursements bear to the total Amount of the Military Storekeeper's Advances since December last.

1st. Total Amount of Advances from January 1779, inclusive,	—	442,105	7	6
2d. Amount of Office Charges, as per Establishment, for ditto,	—	6,899	8	0
3d. Amount paid to Lieutenant Colonel Green, for ditto	—	16,321	7	8
4th. Ditto, to the Powder Contractor	—	124,505	14	9
5th. Ditto, of all other contingent Expences	—	122,116	2	10
Total	—	269,943	1	3
Difference	—	172,162	6	3

* Sic in Orig.

To

To that Part of the Governor General's Minute which immediately follows, I shall make no Answer. He supposes his Facts, and draws his Conclusions from them. Perhaps we ought to deem it a Proof of his Moderation, that he has not endeavoured to secure his Friends in the Possession of all the lucrative Contracts, as well as Employments, for the next Twenty Years, and that he has confined the intended Operation of his Influence to so short a Period as Five Years after the Expiration of his Administration. He had just as good a Right to do one as the

I have quoted the Governor General's own Words at length; yet he says I have grossly misstated his Minute. At the worst I could only have been guilty of a Misconstruction, of which no Man who reads my Minute would be able to judge, having the Governor's Words literally before him. I did really conceive, that it was meant to be asserted, or understood at least, that Mr. Belli had suffered heavy Losses and Inconveniencies. It did not occur to me, that he could have made frequent Remonstrances concerning the heavy Losses and Inconveniencies to which he was subjected by the present indefinite Term of his Agency; if in fact, and after an Experience of near Two Years, he had suffered no such Losses and Inconveniencies; we are therefore to attribute these frequent Remonstrances of the Agent, not to any Losses and Inconveniencies he had actually sustained, but merely to the Quickness of his Apprehension. He finds himself subjected to Losses of which hitherto he has had no Experience; and nothing less than a Contract for Five Years can secure him against them.

Here one would think, we might be sure of our Facts, and that the Argument might be concluded. The Governor General however is pleased to take new Ground. After charging me with having grossly misstated his Minute in the Construction I gave to the Words, 'subjected to heavy Losses,' he himself now asserts that some he has actually sustained; the Word some, I presume, must refer to heavy Losses, and if that be true, my Construction of his original Words is no other than what he himself now gives to them and confirms. If not, he must be understood to have intended to weaken his own Argument by saying, that the Agent was only liable to heavy Losses, when he might have said, as he does now, that he had actually suffered them.

I have stated the whole Commission as a clear Gain to the Agent, from a Conviction that it was, or might have been so, or within a mere Trifle of it. In the Supply of Articles of Provision, the Bazar retail Rates of Calcutta are the highest that could be taken. A Contractor, who purchases in gross Quantities in the different Parts of the Country in which the Articles are produced, ought to gain at least enough (between the Purchase and the Company's Price) to defray all Charges of Merchandize, and other Expences whatsoever, considering always that he trades with the public Money and not with his own.

The Plan to which I originally gave my Assent was proposed at a Time when I thought an Invasion of these Provinces was a probable Event. That Apprehension, whether well or ill founded, was the Ground of this and several other Opinions delivered by me, tending to prove the Expediency if not Necessity of putting these Provinces in a Posture of Defence. The Governor General constantly treated the Idea of an Invasion as chimerical, yet in this Instance, as well as in many others, in which our naval and military Establishments have been on his Principles very unnecessarily augmented, he acted as if he thought the Apprehension of an Invasion not ill founded. His Opinion has been justified by the Event, but they both condemn his Conduct.

I never would stint a necessary Service for the Sake of any inconsiderable Saving. I thought this a necessary Service at the Time when it was proposed; and I would not have stinted it, nor that I disregard little Savings, but because I know by Experience that while they are attended to, the great ones are neglected. But admitting that the Circumstances of Public Affairs were not changed, as I affirm they are, is this really the same Plan to which I originally gave my Consent? Did I ever consent to allow the Agent a Commission of 30 per Cent. per Annum against the Opinion of the Merchants to whom the Reference was made, and whose Opinion was to have decided the Question? On the contrary, did I not remonstrate against it? Was the Idea of binding the India Company by a Contract to maintain a specific Garrison in Fort William, and in one particular Mode, and whether they approved of it or not, and under every possible Change of the Circumstances of the Government, ever suggested to me, at the Time the Agency was proposed? If these Questions cannot be answered in the Affirmative, it follows that it is not I who think differently of the Plan, but the Governor General, who has changed his Plan for a Purpose in which the Public Service has no Concern.

On the Remainder of the Governor's Minute I shall make no Remarks, though not for Want of Materials. I content myself with doing my own Duty, and leave it to others to answer for themselves.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d B.
P. Francis,
Edw. Waller.

